A

MANUAL

OF

THE DISTRICT OF CUDDAPAH

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY J. D. B. GRIBBLE, M.C.S.,

ACTING SUB-COLLECTOR OF THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

These papers are printed for convenience of reference, and do not acquire any authority from being printed in this form.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1875.

915.48
G846

1549

PREFACE.

I WISH to tender my thanks to the various officials who have been kind enough to furnish me with information, without which I should have fared badly indeed. In particular I would mention the name of the late Mr. Boyle, C.S., to whom I am indebted for much valuable information collected whilst he was in this district, but who died whilst this work was passing through the Press.

Now that the book is finished, I discover how much there is wanting to make it perfect. I can only urge in its favor that, though there is much that might be added, the statements which are given have been all carefully tested and are, I believe, correct.

MADANAPALLY,
20*th May* 1875.

J. D. B. GRIBBLE.

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CUDDAPAH MANUAL.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE

BENEATH the western slopes of the Eastern Ghauts and the opposing face of the plateau of Mysore lies the district of Cuddapah In shape, an irregular parallelogram: it covers an area of 8,367 square miles, latitude 13°12′ — 16°19′, longitude 77°52′ — 79°48′. Hills, which to an English eye appear lofty mountains, shut in the country on its eastern and on its southern sides, while on the west and south-west hills wholly vanish, and are succeeded by broad level plains, which are dotted with trees, and present a more picturesque and more hospitable prospect; and this difference of scenery is an indication of no slight varieties in other respects Differences of climate and of soil re-act upon the local habits of life, so that, even within comparatively narrow limits, there are many diversities both of men and manners.

The difference between that part of the Cuddapah district which lies beneath the ghauts and which forms the main division, and that portion which lies above and is under the charge of the Sub-Collector, is so marked in every way that I propose to treat the two divisions separately. The ghauts which form the natural boundary between these two portions intersect the whole district and divide it into two very nearly equal halves, the sub-division being a little the smaller of the two.

SECTION A.—THE MAIN DIVISION.

The main division is bounded on the south by the district of North Arcot and the sub-division; on the east by Nellore; on the north by Kurnool, and on the west by the sub-division and Bellary.

Its area is 4,793 square miles, and the population, according to the last census, was 801,025, or an average of 173 to the square mile.

Roads and Communications.—There are 167 miles of road. Of these, the roads in the northern taluqs are mostly made through black cotton soil, and are in the rainy weather almost impassable The railway from Madras to Bombay enters the southernmost portion of the pivision and leaves it in the north. The railway, however, is by no

means so much used as might be expected. Though a large amount of cotton is produced, by no means a proper proportion finds its way to the stations. The reasons are probably two—(1) the cost, and (2) that merchants have always a considerable amount of agricultural stock. The bullocks must be employed, and so they send them to Madras with bandies loaded with cotton. The road runs by the side of the rail, and the person in charge of the bandies calls at each station on the line to inquire whether a telegraphic message has been sent to him from the Madras agent. In the event of there being a sudden rise in the market, the agent in Madras telegraphs up the line. The message is found by the person in charge of the convoy, at one or other of the stations, the cotton is at once sent by the next goods' train, and the bandies return. In this way the merchants are able to utilise road or rail, whichever suits them best. Near Cuddapah some of the roads are excellent. They are made of "kankar,"* which is found in abundance by their sides, and which wears into a smooth hard surface in which the rain makes no gullies, and over which the wheels roll as if on a tramway. In the black cotton soil, however, the roads are bad.

Climate.—The district of Cuddapah is the most unpopular of any in the Madras Presidency, both among Europeans and Natives. It is supposed to be a hotbed of fever and disease, and of unendurable heat. In reality the district is not unhealthy; and, during recent inquiries, which were instituted with the view of ascertaining the advisability of changing the head-quarters, it was found that the death-rate at Cuddapah, both among Natives and Europeans, contrasted favorably with that of some other towns. In another chapter will be found the statistics on this subject. Cuddapah is certainly very hot, but the heat does not seem to be unbearable, and the low fever which is prevalent in the town and its neighbourhood does not seem to leave behind effects so bad as the Kurnool or Godavery fever.

Rainfall.—Vide Chapter "Health and Climate," in which the statistics of each taluq are given.

Natural features.—"The system of hill chains that shapes this country radiates from two centres. That on the south-east corner of the district lies near the holy hill of Tripatty, a point, from which two main hill ranges strike northwards. The first is the range of the Eastern Ghauts, which run due north, forming the boundary line between Cuddapah and the littoral district of Nellore. At some points these fine mountains reach and even exceed an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea; their average height is probably between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. The broad and sloping spurs that trend off from the main chain, clothed as they are with a dense growth of underwood and many fine trees, give this range a depth of color and soft haziness of outline

* Kankar = nodular limestone.

that add greatly to their beauty, features which are almost wholly wanting to the same range on its eastern flank in the Nellore District, where bluff and scarped cliffs and rugged bare slopes are as frequent as on the western side they are rare.

"Side by side with the Eastern Ghauts, and starting from the same south-eastern centre, runs the Palkonda range, which, under that name, extends as far as the river Pennair close to the town of Cuddapah, while from a point some 15 miles south of the river a branch, known as the Seshachellam hills, strikes due west, and forms the boundary line between the Cuddapah valley to the east and the Gurramkonda country to the south-west."

This hill range of Palkonda and Seshachellam, although it only reaches an average elevation of about 1,500 feet, and is only in parts clothed with forest trees, is perhaps the most striking natural feature of the whole district. "It forms the physical barrier that cuts the Cuddapah district into two divisions, so distinct that, for climate and soil, cultivation and condition, they might be in different degrees of latitude, and have each a separate history of its own; and to the fact that districts so different have been historically linked together and made to share in an administration that scarcely noticed, if it knew, the varied conditions of the two parts, many peculiarities in their history are due."

The main range of the Palkonda hills stops short within a few miles of the town of Cuddapah, which lies in the valley between these hills and their offshots, the Seshachellam hills. This valley is the entrance to the pass, which leads to the holy town of Tripatty, and it is probably from its situation in the threshold of this pass, that the town of Cuddapah has taken its name (కడప = Gadapa, meaning a threshold). The situation of the town of Cuddapah is by no means a pleasant one. It lies in a hollow encircled by bare rocky hills which reflect the intense heat of the sun's rays. For the greater part of the year the eye finds no relief in the shape of vegetation and rests upon nothing but rocks, and again rocks.

"From the north bank of the Pennair, opposite the end of the range called Palkonda*, the Nalla Malla† hills strike northwards, and, following a line still parallel with the Eastern Ghauts, run through the northern portion of the Cuddapah country into Kurnool, and so north to the Kistna river. Within the Cuddapah boundaries they are not so lofty as they are in the north, nor are their forests dense or very valuable, but their interior valleys are well watered and green, while a peculiar interest attaches to the northern portion of this range as the home of one of the forest races of Southern India—the Chenchoo tribe.

"Other minor hill ranges that intersect portions of the district can

* Milk hill, as the jungles are used for pasture. † Black hill.

with difficulty be affiliated upon any of the main lines of elevation. The southern boundary of the Pennair river basin is formed by a winding chain called the Yerra Malla,* which is divided by the river at Gandikota near the western limits of the district, and in the Bellary district forms the northern bank of the same river.

"A word about the district scenery. All plain scenery in India labors under the great want of water. A bare expanse of black cotton soil, fringed by a bare line of brown hills, and picked out sparsely with rugged brown babool trees, is calculated to awake little enthusiasm in any body but a Cotton Commissioner; nor do the higher hill ranges, except in their greenest season and in their most sheltered nooks, please the eye, so that it loves to linger on them. In the same way the greater part of the scenery in the northern part of the main division is dull and uniform. In the southern and north-western portions, where the hills are more thickly wooded and are thrown together in wild confused masses, it is grand; and especially so at that portion of the Yerra Malla hills where the Pennair rushes through a narrow gorge and emerges at the old fort of Gandikota" (= the fort of the gorge). Where the Cheyair runs through the Seshachellam hills, the scenery is also exceedingly beautiful. Steep hills covered with vegetation descend several hundred feet, until they almost meet at the base and are only separated by the narrow stream, the bed of which is not more than 200 yards broad. With the exception of the Pennair, the Cuddapah district may be said to be destitute of rivers, and possesses nothing but a number of fierce torrents, dry for the greater part of the year, but which, for a few days in the rainy seasons, rush foaming seawards, carrying away with them the water which, if stored, would be of more worth to the country than drops of gold. Still, such as they are, the rivers of Cuddapah are of infinite value to the country The river basins are here, as elsewhere, the busiest centres of cultivation and the most frequented haunts of men. The main watersheds of the country lie on the north-west and south-west, and discharge their drainage into the central basin of the Pennair, which divides the district rather unequally into a Northern and Southern Division.

The chief tributaries of the Pennair on the north are the Koondair and the Sagalair. The first rises in the Kurnool district, drains the great cotton plains that stretch between Nundial and Proddatoor on the banks of the Pennair; the second rises among the higher peaks of the Nalla Malla hills not far from Cumbum, and flows in a deep precipitous channel along the narrow valley that lies under the Eastern Ghauts.

The rivers that drain the slopes of Mysore are the Chitravati,† the Papagni, the Cheyair, and the Pennair.

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* Red hills.

† Pronounce Chitrâ vătee (one of Siva's wives) and not as is generally done, Chitravutty

Of these, the first skirts the hills that bound the Bellary district on the east and passes through the Cuddapah frontier only a few miles from its confluence with the Pennair*

The Papagni (the sin-destroyer) is a rocky torrent that rises in Mysore, forms a feeder to the large tank of Kandakoor in the sub-division taluq of Kadiri, until it pierces the Seshachellam hills at Vempully, where, taking the new name of the Gandairoo (river of the gorge), it flows along a broad and sandy bed, until it, too, is lost in the channel of the Pennair

The Cheyair, after receiving three small jungle streams† in the sub-division taluq of Royachoty, flows for some miles through the Seshachellam hills, is crossed by the railway near Nandalore—the scene of a terrible disaster in 1870—and, after winding through the rich valley which once formed the petty kingdom of Chitwail,‡ falls into the Pennair not far from the eastern limits of the district. "There is little to be said of these tributary streams, except a word of regret that their steep and precipitous course renders the utilisation of their waters almost impossible during a great portion of their extent, at any but trifling distances from the main channel; but the Pennair is a river of size enough to deserve notice, and with features that attract attention

"The deep gorge of Gandikota,§ where the river has worn, by ages of struggle, a way through the hard cliffs, is a scene of no little grandeur when the flooded river foams and eddies 300 or 400 feet below; and, though after breaking this barrier, the river winds tamely over a broad sandy bed, its further course becomes more picturesque, where pent, among the Sidhout hills, it beats from bank to bank against the steep hill sides that meet the water's edge, until at length its waters find exit through a gap in the lofty peaks of the Eastern Ghauts—the Sunkesala pass.

"Almost without exception, each of the rivers just named, has a more or less broad belt of alluvial soil rising gradually from either bank; and each of these river basins has, in times gone by, been the centre of a separate political unit—a little state restrained, as it was protected by the line of the hills that hemmed it in on either side Thus the level lands of the Pennair round Cuddapah and east and west of that town formed the dominions of the Sidhout Rajah, and later the seat of the Nabob of Cuddapah; the valley of the Cheyair was the Raj of Chitwail; the broad plains of the Kundairoo belonged to the Poligar of Nossum;

* It rises on the northern side of Nundidroog in Mysore, and taking at first a northerly course suddenly turns eastwards about 40 miles south of Bellary.

† Punchanaddee (= the river of five streams), Bahoodanaddee (= the river that gives a hand), Mundavee from a mythical hermit of that name

‡ Chitti-vailoo = the small town The termination is probably the same as the *Vole*, a common ending of villages in the Godavery district and derived from the Telugoo *Prohloo* = a town

§ Gandi = gorge, Kota = fort

those near Gandikota to the petty Rajah of that place, and the narrow and barren defile through which runs the Sagalair, supported the families of the Pullalo Cheruvoo and Poremomillah; and this physical isolation of every separate nook and corner of this wild country is the key that unlocks its past history, the fact that explains the successive uncontested conquests, and the long continuity of foreign occupation that left the tenants undisturbed under every new master," so that Hindu Poligars served Moghul Emperors, Vizianuggur Princes, Hyderabad Nizams, Mahratta usurpers, and Mysore Sultans with the most perfect adaptiveness to their own interests and the will of their temporary rulers.

Tanks and means of irrigation.—There are altogether 581 tanks in the main division. The greater number of these are small, and irrigate less than 70 acres. They will be noticed in detail in the descriptive notices of the several taluqs to which they belong. The same observation applies also to the river channels and wells, of which latter there are a large number.* During the last few years the canal from the Tumbudra river has been completed as far as Cuddapah, though as a means of irrigation it scarcely takes an important place, and as regards navigation it is as yet useless. A separate section will be found devoted to this work.

* Wells 25,389
River channels 543
Spring do 523
Anicuts ... 24

Products.—The Cuddapah ryots are splendid farmers, and the alluvial soil of their valleys produces rich crops. They manure very highly, using for that purpose animal, vegetable, and mineral manures (lime-stone). In the Cuddapah valley especially the soil is very rich, and grains of all kinds are produced. But by far the most important item of Cuddapah produce is the cotton grown in the northern taluqs and the indigo in Budwail, Proddatoor, and Sidhout The large demand of the European market has thrown into these taluqs an immense amount of wealth. The ryots are all well-to-do, and, as is generally the result of riches, are quarrelsome and litigious to a degree The different products, however, will be separately noticed under each taluq.

Forests.—"The forests that clothe the higher hill ranges deserve attention, besides that which their natural beauties demand, on account of the wealth of valuable timber which some of them contain. Recent efforts to conserve this wealth from reckless waste may check the ravages which have of late years been inflicted on the more accessible forest tracts; but it is hard to believe that any conservancy can be so complete or so effectual as that natural inaccessibility, which leaves the forest unopened, while the absence of any other local demand leaves the forest trees unfelled. The richest and most extensive tract of forest in the district is that which clothes either side of the Balapally—Kodoor valley, at the extreme south-east corner of the district.

From peak to peak of the opposing hills the jungle stretches over an almost unbroken range of from 15 to 20 miles. Dense undergrowth of bamboo and brushwood protects the large forest trees in the level bottoms, while on the steeper and stonier ridges, crowds of smaller and hardier trees struggle through an ill-nourished existence. And throughout these forests the recklessness of man increases the difficulty of the struggle with nature, by the fatal practice of yearly firing forest grass. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the slight value that villagers attach to a forest, than this practice of sacrificing the trees to the supposed necessity of providing their cattle with grass. It may be doubted whether it is, as is often argued, the true interest of cattle-owners to destroy, or at least to seriously injure large tracts of forest with the sole object of making a wretched breed of lean kine infinitesimally less lean. Two facts are noteworthy: one is that, as the grass is not fired until the hot season is well in, and does not sprout freely until the June rains have fallen, the grass-firing really fails in its object of providing forage for the cattle until the need is over, and the whole country green; the second is that the cattle thus fed are not the good stock of a village—the ploughing oxen—but the weedy, useless brutes that cannot draw a plough or cart; and that until cattle-owners in India learn to depend upon themselves and not to trust to chance for the condition of their animals, all reform of agricultural stock is useless" To return to the forests. The most valuable trees that these forests yield are the black woods, the yellamas, the shandanom or red saunders, the yepi, mango, and other common trees. Teak is found, but rarely and of small size, and appears to require other conditions of elevation and climate than these hill ranges afford. What has been said of the Balapally forests applies to the other large tracts of forest throughout the district. The woods that clothes the higher peaks and the more secluded valleys of the Palkonda, Seshachellum, and Nalla Malla hills are in parts dense and well grown, and the natural conservancy already mentioned is probably at least as efficient a protection to these forests as is the systematised felling of the forest conservancy; but these woods which are accessible to main lines of roads fall easy victims to the reckless waste of timber which a more than local demand excites. The foregoing will be sufficient to convey a general idea of the main features of the principal division. The details of the produce of the several taluqs, the amount of land cultivated in each, &c., will be found in another portion of this work.

NOTE.—In the foregoing section I have almost entirely followed Mr. Boyle's description, and the greater part consists of passages taken *verbatim* from his notes, which a lengthened residence in this part of the district has given him better opportunities of making. Those passages which are borrowed are all marked by inverted commas

SECTION B—THE SUB-DIVISION

The sub-division consists of a high tableland, averaging from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the sea. From the Seshachellam hills the land slopes gradually upwards, until, in the south-western portion, it merges into the Mysore plateau. The hills which divide it from the main division form a natural boundary, and the few passes that lead over them show that the sway of the Mussulman rulers below the ghauts must have been lightly felt by the Poligars above them. On the south and south-east the sub-division is bounded by Mysore, the district of North Arcot, and the Poonganoor zemindary, on the west by the province of Mysore and Bellary, and on the north and north-west by the main division

Area.—The area of the sub-division is about 3,574 square miles compared with the 4,793 square miles in the principal division,* though the latter is divided among seven taluqs, whereas the sub-division consists of only four. The population according to the last census was 550,169, or an average of 153 to the square mile. The arrangement of the taluqs was probably made with reference to the amount of Government revenue drawn from them as compared with a nearly similar extent of country in the main division, being in fusly 1282 seven lakhs of land revenue compared to 13 lakhs in the main division.

Roads.—There are 460 miles of road in the sub-division which form a complete net work over the country. With the exception of the trunk road from Chittoor to Cuddapah and from Chittoor to Bellary, almost all these roads have been constructed during the last 20 years. Most of them are so-called "famine roads,"† and are unmetalled. The traffic, however, is very small, and the natural conditions of the soil are so favorable that, with very small maintenance grants the roads can be kept in good order.

Climate.—The climate is a most pleasant one The high level of the country renders almost every portion of it comparatively cool for the greater portion of the year, and in no part can it at any period be said to be excessively hot. During the three hottest months—March, April, and May—the thermometer in the middle of the day is scarcely ever above 92° in the shade, and the mornings and evenings are always cool. The highest point is in the south-western corner at Madanapally, the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector. The following is an extract from the report submitted from the Madanapally Civil Dispensary for 1872-73:—

"The temperature in 1872 was—mean highest in each month 89 8, mean lowest in each month 68 2, mean range 27.0, approximate

* According to Supplementary Table "E" of the census account, though as will be seen *infra*, there is reason to believe that the areas of the several taluqs have not been correctly given

† Roads made in order to furnish the people with employment in times of scarcity.

temperature 75·8. In January, February, and March the temperature was as follows :—

	Maximum	Minimum.
January	83	51
February	88·5	60
March	95·5	58

On the whole the climate is healthy. The taluq of Kadiri in the north-west part has a bad name for fever, and natives hold an appointment to this taluq in detestation. Many other portions are also feverish, but the fever is never of a bad type. Several of the villages are hotbeds of disease, but this is owing almost entirely to local causes, and is not due to the climate. Perhaps the best test of the healthiness of the sub-division to the European constitution lies in the fact that, though Madanapally has been a European station for more than 70 years, for Colonel Munro built a bungalow here in the first years of his appointment to the Ceded Districts, there has been no European or East Indian adult buried at Madanapally. Indeed, the only provision for a burial-ground, until the fall of the year 1873, was a small piece of unenclosed jungle in which have been buried three or four European children and some Native Christians.

Rainfall averages about 22 to 25 inches in the year. The statistics will be found in a tabular form in the Chapter on Health and Climate. The rains are very partial, and a heavy shower frequently falls in one place, whilst a quarter of a mile off there is not a drop of rain. It is almost impossible to judge of the actual amount of rain from the details registered in one or two places in a taluq. The country is so dotted over with hills which attract the clouds, that some valleys will, during the year, receive a supply far above the average of the taluq, whilst others will receive as much below. Thus during August 1873 during one night two inches of rain fell at Madanapally situated at the foot of a low range of hills, whilst at Angaloo,* only six miles away, somewhat removed from any hill, there was only a slight drizzling shower.

Tanks and means of irrigation.—There is the astonishing number of 4,194 tanks in the sub-division, of which 1,314, or less than one-third, belong to Government, 2,646 are dasbandum, 15 shotriem, and 209 are private tanks. 2,804, or nearly three-fourths of these tanks are situated in the taluqs of Madanapally and Voilpaud, the latter possessing as many as 1,684. The greater number of these tanks are small ones, as will be seen from the tabular statement in the Appendix. There can be no doubt that there is provision for storing a far greater amount of rain than ever falls, and the result of there being so large a number of reservoirs is that none receive a proper supply. The

* Plural of Angadi = a shop.

remarks of Sir Thomas Munro, made in July 1801, apply with redoubled force now, after 70 years have elapsed. "But to attempt the construction of new tanks is perhaps a more hopeless experiment than the repair of those which have been filled up, *for there is scarcely any place where a tank can be made to advantage that has not already been applied to this purpose by the inhabitants.*" Referring to the Gurramkonda country in the same year (letter to Board of Revenue, dated 23rd of June 1801) Munro says: "That he has seen no country that is better supplied with tanks than Gurramkonda now is." The Gurramkonda country at that time consisted of three districts, and corresponded very nearly in extent to the present two taluqs of Voilpaud and Madanapally. The greater part of these tanks are held on dasbandum tenures; that is, when a tank was constructed, a portion of the land irrigable by it, varying from one-quarter to one-half, was granted to the inhabitants of the village on condition of keeping the tank in repair The money value of these inams in the four taluqs of the sub-division at present amounts to Rupees 1,74,909, whereas the actual amount of revenue which Government receives from the Government land under these tanks, to maintain which in an irrigable state these inams were granted, amounts to only Rupees 2,54,190. Speaking of these inams in the same letter Munro continues, "It is not so much the amount of these inams as the mode of fixing them that is objectionable, for could Government always secure three-fourths or even half of the produce of tanks which should cost it nothing, it would, no doubt, be a greater gainer in the end than it would be by constructing tanks at its own expense" Now that, after the lapse of many years, most of these dasbandum tanks are less capable of holding water than they were 70 years ago, this remark is especially pertinent; for the dasbandum system, as it works at present, has the following results:— The Village Curnams and Reddies have, for the most part, become the proprietors of the land beneath these tanks, and first of all take the water to the rent-free lands. If the remaining water is insufficient for the cultivation of the Government land, it is left waste and remission is applied for and obtained.* In those cases where the dasbandumdars and the ryots of the Government land are different persons, the same course is pursued, for the dasbandumdars consider themselves the owners of the tank, and as such the first entitled to the water. The result, therefore, is that the Government

* This remark applies especially to "Khundum" dasbandums, or grants of a specified number of acres. There are, however, a large number of "Shamilat" dasbandums, or a rent-free assignment of a proportion of the actual cultivation. The result is, however, practically the same. The conditions in such cases were for instance: if the tank is kept in repair, and its ayacut of 100 acres cultivated, 25 per cent. (say) of the cultivation will not be charged for. Now, as the tanks are silted up, perhaps only a third of the ayacut is cultivated, but the percentage of this cultivation is still claimed, though it is clear that the condition of repair has not been complied with.

lands are very frequently left waste, whilst the inams, which were granted in order to insure the Government demand, are cultivated.

Another objection to these tanks lies in the fact that they are generally built so as to intercept the supply of the Government tanks, so that these dasbandum tanks, which already cause a loss to Government revenue by occupying rent-free land which would otherwise pay a fixed annual rent, cause a still further loss by preventing the Government tanks from obtaining their proper share of the scanty rainfall. In some of the narrow valleys there are often as many as four or five dasbandum tanks lying right across the supply-channels, calling themselves "feeders" to the Government tank at the bottom. The best remedy would be to abolish, if possible, the whole system, and to have only as many Government tanks as the rainfall would suffice to fill. Munro recognised the necessity of this, though he admits that it would require a long and tedious investigation to re-arrange the question; but he urges, as another reason for so doing, "that there is great reason to suspect that many of the tank inams have been created by the curnams; that others have been augmented in value by changing the original tenure for one more favorable; and that numbers ought to revert to the Sirkar from failure of heirs."

Village Servants.—The village servants are paid by grants of land, the grants having been made on a scale introduced by Sir Thomas Munro (Kelsall's Manual of Bellary, Appendix E, pages 365, 366). The hereditary owners of these grants are termed Missaldars, and the great body of village servants may be divided into two classes—Gair Missaldars (or non-working holders) and working Missaldars. The total number of these Gair Missaldars, who thus hold grants of land for which they render no services whatever, is 1,973. The number of servants actually performing work is 6,714. The total amount of revenue alienated for these two classes is Rupees 1,62,895, whereas, were the money payments of village servants introduced and these service lands resumed, the actual cost has been estimated to be only Rupees 1,02,732. The result of the present system is that those servants who perform the work get less remuneration than they are properly entitled to, because the portion of land allotted for payment of village services is divided between them and the non-working servants Other working servants again get no pay whatsoever, such as the Jungee Cuttoobodies and the Revenue Cuttoobodies of some of the larger villages. As regards these latter, the inams are often held by wealthy villagers, who do not dream of performing the work, whilst the actual servants gain a precarious existence from merahs, or fees from the villagers in the shape of grain. The class of Cuttoobodies in the sub-division is a very numerous one. In the troubled days of the last century this part of the country was divided among a number of petty poligars In many instances they were simply heads of villages.

Munro, writing three months after his arrival in 1801, says: "In Gurramkonda" in particular almost every head of a village, favored by the natural strength of the country, became a poligar, and, though his income was not perhaps more than 200 or 300 pagodas, he was regularly installed with all the form of the prince of an extensive territory, and had his nominal officers of State subsisting on small portions of land." (Letter to Government, 27th March 1801.) To the present day almost every village shows signs of an old fortification. In the centre of most is a high round tower of massive stone, and in many an outside wall can be traced with here and there the remains of battlements and turrets. In order to maintain the defensive, these petty poligars kept up a body of armed Cuttoobodies, the numbers of which were increased when the poligar was strong enough to assume the offensive. When Munro came these armed Cuttoobodies swarmed over the country. He mentions the Poligar of Ghattoo (Madanapally taluq) as keeping a thousand, and in another despatch says, that if the Poligars of Ghattoo, Mallal, and Kokunty combined, they might bring from 5,000 to 6,000 men into the field. Of course, it was impossible to introduce quiet into the country whilst these armed bodies of men were at liberty to pursue their raids. Some of them Munro made use of in hunting the most refractory of the poligars, and to others he gave grants of lands. This was the origin of the Cuttoobodies,* of whom there are now so many in the sub-division.

Natural features of the country.—The Seshachellam hills, which skirt the whole of the east and north-east, effectually shut in the sub-division. These hills are uniform in appearance, rising from 1,200 to 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. There are no isolated peaks; but, when seen from a distance, the whole range presents the appearance of one long horizontal line skirting the horizon. In the centre of the country, thus enclosed, there are a number of isolated hills very rocky and entirely bare of vegetation. They can scarcely be dignified by the name of a hill range, but seem rather to be a lot of detached† hills thrown together in wild confusion. These hills present almost every form and shape. Most have craggy peaks contorted into fantastic devices. On several there are lofty stones, standing erect like monuments, visible for many miles around. On others the rocks assume the form of a castle or tower, and others again are softly rounded and saddle-shaped. Round about the old fort of Gurramkonda these hills present an especially picturesque appearance, and are beautiful under almost every aspect; whether on a bright sunshiny day with the sun's beams glanc-

* A privilege which the Cuttoobody caste prizes very highly is that of being allowed to ride round a pagoda or temple on horseback. This right is rarely exercised, as the Brahmins take advantage of it to levy fees; and, when exercised, is generally the cause of some quarrel.

† The familiar name for these detached hills is Nurookukkala, or the hundred dogs.

ing from the bare rocks, and throwing the stony hills into a bold contrast with the green and narrow valleys lying between them, or as seen on a moonlight night from the windows of the old Gurramkonda palace, when the valleys lie dark and sleeping below, with the gloomy lofty rocks erect above them, as if on guard, each outline and almost each stone appearing plainly defined against the silvery sky behind; or else when towards evening a squall comes rolling up from the north-east enveloping first one hill and then another in clouds of mist and rain, whilst the valleys are still smiling on the sunshine Under every aspect the scene is a beautiful one, and the old palace of Gurramkonda forms a favorite halting-place. Except when broken up by these clusters of hills, the land from the Seshachellam hills rises gradually until it merges into the Mysore plateau. It is, however, a very undulating roll, and it would be difficult anywhere to find a perfectly level square mile. Near the town of Madanapally, about 2,900 feet above the sea, the hills present the appearance of a continuous range, and are covered with vegetation, though with but few forest trees. Thirteen miles from Madanapally in a northerly direction, near the village of Kanlamadagoo,* is the highest peak in the sub-division. (Two others, namely, Ouralapally and Moody Madagoo, are said to be higher; but, if this is the case, they are so only by a few feet). This hill forms an exception to the rest, and the top, about 4,100 feet above the sea, is covered with vegetation. Here there is a pretty valley full of trees, and a couple of bungalows belonging to district officers. The climate of this hill is admirably adapted for a sanitarium. It is perfectly free from fever, and is from 10 to 12 degrees cooler than the country below. The original name of the hill is Yanoogamallamakonda, and local tradition says that in former days an old female devotee lived at the top and was fed by elephants (Yenuguloo ఏనుగులు). The hill was for a long time supposed to be haunted by demons, and when building was commenced it was with the greatest difficulty that workmen could be persuaded to go there. There are sambar, pig, and bears to be found in its ravines. The hill is now generally known by the name of Horsleykonda from the present Collector of the district who was the first to build on it.

Rivers.—There are no rivers in the sub-division. There are a few jungle streams larger than usual, some of which develop into rivers after they have left the division; but of actual rivers there are none. The Papagni has been mentioned before. It runs from Kandakoor through a portion of the Madanapally and Kadiri taluqs until it finds a passage through the hills and joins the Pennair. There is a considerable amount of wet cultivation along its banks, as there is

* Lit.—Kanagaloomadagoo = the pool of kanaga trees.

generally a little water in it all the year round. In the rainy weather it is sometimes for days impassable; but, except at these times, it is only a narrow shallow stream.

The Cheyair* rises in the Voilpaud taluq, and, after being fed by several small jungle streams, winds through the Seshachellam hills. The principal of these feeders is the Bahoodanaddee. Two miles from the town of Kalcudda† (on the Chittoor and Cuddapah road, formerly a place of some importance), a branch of this stream, which in the rainy weather is swollen to some size, suddenly falls into the ground, and, after a subterranean passage of several hundred feet, issues forth from a cavern some 200 feet lower than the spot where it made its descent. It then continues its course between high precipitous rocks through a narrow passage only a few yards in breadth. This spot is held especially sacred; and at the termination of the annual feast of Sideswaraswamy at Kalcudda in March or April, the idol is carried here in procession and bathed in the water.

Products.—There is little that calls for any especial remark. The outturn of the various products will be found in the chapter on Agriculture. Scarcely any cotton is grown, and but little indigo, the most important crop being sugar-cane. Indigo appears at one time to have been cultivated, as vats are frequently to be met with, but they are mostly in ruins, and the outturn is insignificant. Amongst trees, one of the most important is the kanaga tree (*Pongamia glabra*). This tree, which is only found in this sub-division and the corresponding portion of North Arcot, is especially valued on account of its leaves which are used as manure. It also bears a small yellow pulp like berry from which an oil is extracted, which is much prized. A very large proportion of the disputes amongst the natives originate in claims to the enjoyment of these trees. The other trees found are the usual Indian trees—the banian, the tamarind, the mango, the eloopa, and the maddee tree. Cocoanut and palmyra trees are comparatively scarce. There are no trees of any value in the jungles; whatever teak or sandal-wood trees that may have once existed having long ago been felled. The avenues by the roadside are very poor, but the country is on the whole well wooded, and in this respect presents a favorable contrast to the main division. What seems most required is a quick-growing firewood-producing tree.

Soil.—The soil is light and sandy, and is largely mixed with gravel Near the channels and larger tanks and at the foot of the hills it is

* There are two traditions regarding the origin of this name: one is that a man who had lost his hand regained it by dipping the stump in the water, and the other is that a man lost his hand by the same process. The latter legend would appear to be the most probable one. The name is derived from cheyee (hand) éroo (river).

† Said to be derived from *kalloo toddy* and *kadda* (a vessel), for explanation of which see the legend of the Princess of Sidhout in "Popular Superstions."

richer, but the greater portion is poor, and there are large tracts of stoney barren ground.

Ferœ Naturœ.—There are but few tigers to be found, but a large number of cheetas Sambar are found on the ghauts, and especially near the passes of Sonepoy and Guvalcheroovoo, and in some portions of the Kadiri taluq; pig and bear are to be met with in the thicker jungles. There are a few antelope on the plains, but they are very wild Foxes, the large grey fox, are common Pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, partridges, quail, and hares are common, and near some of the hills porcupines are found

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NOTE.—The word dasbandum is spelt in many different ways Duswandham, Dasabandam, and as spelt in the text The derivation is either Das=ten, and bandam, from the Sanskrit root signifying a compact, or else Das=ten and Vanda, a pure Telugu word signifying one hundred The former seems more probable, as the combination would be of two Sanskrit roots, whereas in the latter it would be of one Sanskrit and of one Telugu word Under any circumstances the word shows that it was not originally intended that more than one-tenth should be granted as an inam

CHAPTER II.

SECTION A.—GEOLOGICAL.

[For the information contained in the following Section I am indebted to the courtesy of W. King, Esq., of the Geological Survey of India. I give the notes in his own words.]

GEOLOGY OF THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.*

Two distinct rock areas.

IF this district were denuded of the superficial deposits which so largely form the surfaces of its great plains and basins, it would be seen to be divisible into two well-marked areas of very different kinds of rocks: and, as it happens, these two geological series correspond in their extent very closely with the two political divisions of the district, the sub-collectorate being of one set of rocks, while the larger division is of a much newer series

Of crystalline rocks.

All that part of the country lying to the south and west of the Guvalcheroovoo and Yerragoontla-kota hill ranges with their extensions northwards to Parnapally and southwards to the Tripatty hills is made up of rocks of the *gneissic series*, or as it is otherwise termed the *metamorphic* or *crystalline series*.

Of stratified rocks.

The remainder of the district, viz., that lying to the eastward of, and including, the hill ranges just mentioned, consists of a succession of *slates*, *quartzites* (altered sandstones, &c.)., *limestones* and *volcanic rocks* with their accompaniments, all of which have been classified into two series called the *Kadapah*† and *Kurnool formations*.

Concealed by recent deposits.

At various places all over the district, but mainly in the taluqs of Pullampett, Sidhout, Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Proddatoor, and parts of Budwail, the rock series above given are concealed by *recent deposits*, such as cotton soil, river alluviums, blown sands, and stone implement gravels.

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* Fuller details on this subject, and a history of the work done by other writers and observers, will be found in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, vol. VIII., part I.

† This being the recognised spelling of this formation in geology I leave it unaltered. It is of course another way of spelling Cuddapah. Ed

The two rock formations given above form, as might be expected, very opposite styles of country; but there is, at the same time, a physical feature characterising each area which is not at all so closely connected with the differences in the formations. In other words, the Madanapally country, or Sub-Collectorate, is a generally elevated region forming part of the Mysore plateau, while the principal division, though inside or west of the Eastern Ghauts and broken by many low ranges of hills, is a distinctly low-country region.

An elevated and low-lying region.

The upland is characteristic of a country of the peculiar varieties of *gneiss* of which it is composed, being a rugged region broken by numerous great rounded hill-masses with occasional steep faces, or by smaller hillocks and bosses, whose smooth-curved slopes and humpy form bear some resemblance to the *roches moutonnées* of the old ice-worn regions of Europe. Indeed, this ice-worn look of the country often derives apparent confirmation from the further occurrence of rounded blocks and odd-shaped "*tots*" which are left standing here and there over the country as though they had been dropped from icebergs, or rolled about and smoothed by ice action. There are also long wall-like ridges, with white serrated crests, which are peculiarly conspicuous, especially in the north-western part of the sub-division, as well as others not so sharply serrated, which by their dark color are easily distinguishable from the latter, and which occur mostly in the eastern part of this country.

Upland rugged with scattered hill masses.

Having, then, such a varied aspect of rock features, as well as a tolerable share of cultivation and tree land of fine growth owing to the favorable climate of such an upland region, the sub-division is eminently picturesque as compared with the low-country part of the district. A not feeble adjunct also to the scenery is the indented line of fine scarps and headlands on the eastern and northern edge of the Royachoty and Guvalcheroovoo country, and forming a well-marked hill barrier between this upland and the plains.

Beyond, or to the northward of, this barrier stretches the wide plain of Cuddapah itself with its extensions into the Koondair valley, and the open country of Pulivendla and Chintacoonta; the latter confined on either side by the Jamalamadoogoo and Pulivendla hills, while that of the Koondair is shut in on the east by the much larger and more lofty range of the Nalla Mallas. At its southern and eastern sides the Cuddapah basin is completely closed in by hills, but the low saddle of Kanamalo Pally* leads to a succession of flat valleys of Ontimetta, the Cheyair, and Pullampett south-eastwards in the direction of Madras, which are

Low country of hill-divided plains.

* Derivation: the village situated in the hill pass (Kanama).

confined on their eastern and western sides by lessening groups of hills and ridges. In addition to the great Cuddapah plain and these minor basins, there is a further series of long but narrow valleys lying to the eastward of the Nalla Mallas and their extension southwards in the Budwail and eastern Cheyair country, which in its turn is closed in to the east by the long range of the Yellakondas, a portion of the true Eastern Ghauts, and the boundary between this and the Nellore district or *coast* low-country.

River system.

The river system of the district is very simple; one great stream, the Pennair, traversing it in a nearly west to east direction, during which course it is joined in the low-country or basinal area by the larger affluents—the Chitravati, Papagni, Koondair, Cheyair, and Sagalair—the waters of all flowing out into the Nellore country by the single large gap at Someswarum in the Yellakonda range. A result of this feature of all the waters having only one narrow outlet through a range of mountains, and the convergence of the larger tributaries within a hill-enclosed area of low-country is that the wide basin and longitudinal valleys are to a great extent covered up by alluvial deposits which have helped in great measure to give a plain-like aspect to these hollows.

River passes.

The Pennair and its feeders (excepting the Koondair and Sagalair) flow from the upland country into the lowlying region by narrow passes in the Guvalcheroovoo and Yerragoontla-kota hill ranges, all of which are rather fine scenic features. The most splendid river pass, however, in the whole district, and indeed anywhere in Southern India, with the exception of that of the Kistna river between Kurnool and the Kistna district, is that of Gandikota which is cut by the Pennair in its passage through the Jamalamadoogoo hills. Here, for a mile or so, there is a typical gorge with beetling cliffs of 200 or 300 feet in height on either side of the river, those on the right bank being crowned by the old fortress of Gandikota. Further eastward, after crossing the Cuddapah plain, this river has a very picturesque run through the southern end of the Nalla Mallas until it finally flows out of the district at the Someswarum gap.

Mountains.

The mountain system has been partly described in the foregoing paragraphs; but it may be stated briefly that the district is traversed by a more or less parallel north and south (diverging to the westward in the northern half of the area) set of hill ranges. Nearest the sea is the long N.N.W.—S.S.E. range of the Yellakondas, with the greatly wider mass of the Nalla Mallas lying inside. The highest points in either of these must be well over 2,000 feet, that of Lunkamulla in the latter range being about 2,500 feet. Further westward is the

Jamalamadoogoo range, a much less extensive and lower mass than any other in the district; and beyond this the often wide and more irregular, as to its direction, combined group of the Yerragoontlakota, Guvalcheroovoo, and Pulivendla hills separating the Cuddapah low-country from the Bellary district, Royachoty, &c., and ranging up to 2,000 feet in Palkonda near Pulivendla, or 3,030 feet in the Nullkoorty peak in the Seshachellum range. On the upland, having itself at Royachoty an elevation of 1,300 feet, there are several isolated hills of large size with a height of over 2,000 feet. Towards the south-western edge of the district, the general elevation of this upland is much increased from what it is down at Royachoty, until at Madanapally it becomes over 2,500 feet above the sea.

The physical features of the country having thus been briefly sketched out, the rocks may now be described. The classification to which they are reducible is as follows, in descending order :—

Classification of the Rocks.

1 *Superficial deposits* (alluvium, gravels, soils, &c.).	Recent / Pleistocene.	KAINOZOIC.
2. *Kurnools* (limestones, quartzites).	Silurian ?	PALÆOZOIC.
3. *Ouddapahs* (slates, quartzites, &c.).		
4. *Crystallines* (gneiss, granites, traps, &c.).	...	AZOIC.

Crystalline Series.—The *gneiss* is very granitoid, scarcely any foliation or stratification being visible even over wide extents of country. This rock might in hand-specimens be considered a fine-grained *granite*, for it has the composition of that rock; but there is no evidence of its being intrusive, or of its having altered other rocks in its vicinity. The general character is that of a more or less close-grained grey or pale-red compound of *quartz* and *felspar*, or a quartzo-felspathic gneiss. Locally it may be met with in bands containing *hornblende* and *mica*, thus giving the greyer and foliated varieties; and a very pretty pink rock may be met with having pale-green *pistacite* distributed through it in grains, or running in irregular strings.

Granitoid gneiss.

Of the intrusive rocks associated with the *gneiss*, the granite occurs mostly in two forms. The larger veins are of very coarse texture, often largely crystallised,

Granite veins.

NOTE.—Throughout this section I have taken the liberty of altering Mr. King's spelling of the towns, &c., so as to conform with the spelling adopted throughout the book.

and generally consisting of a white binary *granite* of *quartz* and *orthoclase*, though often containing mica and sometimes *pistaicte*. This coarser granite is easily weathered or decomposed, as compared with the other rocks; and it is in great part, owing to this that the harder *gneiss* traversed by it is often left standing out over the country in isolated masses. Besides the larger and more marked veins, there are numerous other smaller ones often of great length, but generally only a few inches in thickness and running in straight lines, of very close-grained white and pale flesh-colored granite.

Trap dykes.

Next in importance to the *gneiss* itself is the enormous number and extent of the *trap* dykes. These are of a very compact, nearly black or dark-green *green-stone* or *diorite*, which is occasionally porphyritic with large crystals of white or very pale green felspar distributed through the *hornblende* paste. Their direction is generally nearly E—W., but some of them run N.—S. or nearly so; while their inclination is very nearly vertical, or at very high angles to east or west. They are often traceable for many miles, one to the eastward of Royachoty being 28 or 29 miles long. The east and west dykes are not traceable so continuously, but they in a few cases run for 20 miles.

This wonderful network of igneous outburst is most intense in the Gurramkonda, Royachoty, and Peelair country; it decreases in the number of dykes, though not in their length towards Vellore and Arcot. The intrusion did not, however, take place all at once, but at long intervals. The E.—W. dykes appear to have been first formed; they were then broken and displaced to some extent by side-shifting during the filling in of the dykes of the N.—S. system.

Brecciated quartz reefs.

The remaining rocks of any physical importance in the upland are the brecciated *quartz rocks*. These generally consist of an amorphous quartz much seamed with oxide of iron, as also with strings of more compact silicious matter, and they are mostly of dirty white color. The rock looks as though it had been crushed and broken up and then re-cemented by silicious infiltration; in other words, it is an "infiltration breccia" filling up very long fissures of dislocation which are striking across the western part of the upland for long distances in N.W.—S.E. lines, forming the backbones as it were of many lofty and long hill ridges. These "runs" or reefs of quartz breccia are both older and newer than the dykes of trap or green-stone, though they are mostly crossed by the latter. Indeed, in some cases, they are possibly newer than the *Cuddapah formation*; for towards Kurnool they run in fractures which have affected rocks of that formation, and they are possibly contemporaneous with a series of great *faults* which was superinduced on the rocks of the Goolcheroo range to the south-west of Cuddapah.

Cuddapah and Kurnool Formations.—The rocks of the Cuddapah low-country are true sedimentary rocks with one exception, and show all the ordinary characters of such in a very clear manner; but they have been altered or metamorphosed to some extent in such a way that the original sandstones and *conglomerates* are now hardened and vitrified as *quartzites*. The *shales* and *clays* have been turned into *clay slates*, and in some cases porcellanised, and the *limestones* have been rendered more or less crystalline. This is the general character of the rocks; but it is often found that they are all weathered back again into their originally more sedimentary appearance. The ordinarily compact, flinty, homogeneous quartzites turn out after weathering to be the coarsest *sandstones* or the roughest conglomerates and shingle beds. The limestones become earthy and clayey, and the porcellanous beds are again ordinary soft pipeclay-looking shales.

Sub-metamorphic series of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The single exception to the usually aqueous character of the rocks is the occurrence of great flows of *trap* associated with *ash-beds* and other volcanic ejecta.

Kurnools.—The town of Cuddapah stands on a wide plain, underneath the soil of which, and visible in most of the wells, are reddish-purple and chocolate-colored (with greenish seams) calcareous *shales* and *slaty shales* lying nearly horizontal or undulating slightly, but having a general basonal position: these have been called *Nundial shales*. They show all up the middle of the Koondair valley, and repose on, but graduate quickly down into, pale and dark grey limestone flags and thicker beds of limestone called the *Koilkoontla limestones*. The latter hade or rise up gently from under the purple shales to the south of Cuddapah and Chintakonadinna, and to the west of the town in a narrow belt by Camalapoor, Proddatoor, and so into the Koilkoontla taluq of the Kurnool district, whence they are named.

Cuddapah town on rocks of the Kurnool formation.

Koondair group of limestones.

Again, still further underneath is a thin band of white, pale-yellow, and buff non-calcareous shales, traces of which show near the line of railway about eight miles north-west of Cuddapah. These are underlaid by a set of beds in the Cuddapah district, called the *Nerjee limestones*, which have become an industrial resource of Cuddapah.

Jummalmuddagoo group of limestone.

The Nerjee beds are typically very compact, sub-crystalline, and extremely fine-grained—so fine-grained that it is from this series of beds that the so-called lithographic limestone of the Madras Presidency has in some cases been obtained. They are generally of a grey color with a blue shade, some-

"Nerjee beds."

15.9

times nearly black, and occasionally of pale-buff and fawn colors. These strata crop up on either side of the Cuddapah basin and its extension northwards.

Banaganipally group of quartzites.

In the Kurnool district the whole group of buff shales and limestones is underlaid by a thin series of *quartzites*, which are peculiarly interesting in that they contain diamonds. There is unfortunately no good evidence that this lower group is represented in the Cuddapah district, unless the quartzites capping the Chintacoonta hills towards the Chitravati are their representatives. There is no case of the rocks on these hills having ever been worked for diamonds, and it is almost certain that the natives would have known of them long ago were they to be found.

Cuddapah formation.

Cuddapahs.—Enclosing the Cuddapah plain and its continuation northwards is the hilly ground with the other valleys and basins of the low-country division of the district, and all this is made up of either quartzites, slates, limestones, or trap rocks. These constitute the much older series called the *Cuddapah formation*, which is divisible into many different groups, only some of which occur in the area under description.

In south-east taluqs.

Commencing at the southern end of the district near the Balapully bank and cutting of the Madras Railway there are very hard splintery, compact, pale-grey, and nearly white quartzite beds which belong to the oldest group, but one in this series called the *Cheyair group*. It is a series of great thickness consisting of two divisions, the lowest being conglomerates and sandstones which are very well represented in the famous Tripatty hills and on the summit of Naggery Nose in North Arcot.* On these quartzites lies the great *slate* series so well represented to the south of Ontimetta, and out of which tolerable slates may eventually be got by deeper quarrying. There are also many bands of limestone (principally silicious) among these slates, the best and easiest worked being in the neighbourhood of Ontimetta.

Cheyair group.

Cheyairs in the Pulivendla taluq, volcanic.

The *Cheyair group* is continued westward along the southern edge of the Cuddapah basin in a very narrow band bordering the Goolcheroo hills into the Pulivendla taluq, but the character of the series is totally changed, or at any rate much modified by the occurrence of great flows of *trap* (*Dobrite*) and *ash-beds* of great thickness, while the

* The wonderfully picturesque amphitheatre of cliffs and the narrow rift in these, called the Pedda Gandee to the south of Cuddapah, have been cut out in the nearly horizontal quartzite beds of the lower division of this group.

bands of limestone are less numerous and thinner than in the Cheyair valley. Fine displays of these *ash-beds, traps, limestones,* &c, may be seen in the Chintacoonta and Condapooram hills lying to the westward of the line of railway.

Papagni group, oldest.

The thin band of the Cheyair quartzites to the south of Cuddapah overlies the strata of the Guvalcheroovoo hills, which are here all quartzites, and form the lowest group or the *Papagni beds.* These extend westward for some miles, and thence northwards all the way to Kurnool, forming the cliffy scarps, overlooking the Bellary district, and often running up into peaks of considerable height.

Faulting near Cuddapah.

The Guvalcheroovoo hills* between the Cuddapah-Guvalcheroovoo road and the Papagni are rather curiously cut up and broken by a series of stepped *faults* running in a nearly E—W. direction, by which a long patch of the crystalline rocks of the sub-division has been left inside the area of quartzites.

Warm springs.

The warm springs of Boogair to the south of Cuddapah, and those of Putaleshwar a few miles further west, are probably connected with this system of faults.

Nalla Mallay group.

A further and higher set of quartzites overlies the *Cheyair beds* of the Pulivendla valley, viz., those of the Jamalamadoogoo hills, through which the grand gorge of the Pennair at Gandikota has been cut. These belong to, and are the lowest beds of, the *Nalla Malla group,* but their continuity with the greater mass in the Nalla Malla mountains is hidden by strata of the *Kurnool* series in the Koondair valley. This, like the rest, is made up of quartzites and slates, but in more numerous and varied bands than in the two groups already enumerated. It is also the group which is richest in resources, for it has given and still shows signs of treasures of lead, copper, and iron ores; and there are fair indications of various building materials. The lie of the Cuddapah rocks until they get close to the Nalla Mallas is tolerably easy, that is, they are dipping gently to the north-east as the edging beds of a great bay or gulf; but in this range of hills and southward all along the eastern side of the Cheyair valley considerable crushing, folding, and breaking of the strata have been superinduced and have in great measure helped to elevate the varied strata in the great mountain mass, with its flanking valleys and ridges carved out by the great denuding forces which were afterwards brought to bear upon this part of the surface of the Indian Peninsula.

Metalliferous.

Alluvium, soils, &c.

Recent Deposits.—The special superficial deposits worthy of notice, leaving out the usual sandy soils of red or brown colors which are mainly derived from the disin-

* A portion of the range called Seshachellum.

tegration of the adjacent rocks by atmospheric agency, are the gravels and alluvial deposits of the proper plains of the district, the cotton soil, and to a small extent the blown sands. The alluvial deposits are mainly of two kinds—a hard calcareous clayey drift with bands of heavy conglomerate and shingle, and a set of softer somewhat sandy loams. The latter appear to be strictly fluviatile and lacustrine in their origin, while the coarser deposits are possibly estuarine, and may even be partly marine. Stone implements chipped out of quartzite have been dug from seams of gravel in the lower clays (though not as yet in the Cuddapah basin) of the western side of the Koondair valley in a nullah, five miles north of Mootialpaud in the Kurnool district, and at other places; and hence those older clays are sometimes called "implement gravels." Other stone implements have been found lying among the much more recent sandy soils a short distance to the east of Royachoty. The upper alluvial deposits occupy a large part of the middle of the Koondairoo valley and nearly the whole of the Cuddapah plain, but they are every now and then covered up by extensive patches of cotton soil, particularly in the direction of Nossum and Koilkoontla (Kurnool district), and the wide valley west and north of Pulivendla. The heavier clays and gravels only show on the east side of the Koondair valley. The diamond mines of Chennoor were worked in some gravel banks of these deposits.

Implement gravels.

Blown sands are only exceptionally accumulated in the district, and mainly along the banks of the Pennair. The sands from this river are blown from the bed in the dry seasons by the high winds as they rush through the different gorges, particularly the long one of the Gundikota. At both ends of the Gundikota gorge there are heavy accumulations piled up by the westerly and easterly winds which blow during the two monsoons. The larger drift is at the eastern end towards Jamalamadoogoo, which village is often largely invaded by the sand during the westerly winds. From Jamalamadoogoo there is a belt of low sand hills bordering the left bank of the river as far down as and beyond the confluence of the Papagni and Koondairoo.

Blown sands of Pennair.

The geological resources of this district are diamonds, iron, lead, and copper, to which may be added building stones, road materials, and cements.

Industrial products.

Diamonds have been worked for and found only in one part of the district, at or in the neighbourhood of Chennoor on the right bank of the Pennair, about seven or eight miles north of Cuddapah. It does not appear from the records extant on the subject that diamond working here was ever a very prosperous occupation even under the labor-forcing dominion of the

Diamonds.

previous rulers of the country. For many years prior to 1868-69 the workings had been utterly deserted; but about that period an offer to re-open them was made to the Government, which was accepted at a small annual rent. It does not appear that even this attempt was attended with any success.*

The diamonds were obtained from a hard gravelly deposit, or rough conglomerate underneath the rather thick covering of soils and clays at Chennoor, which is made up of fragments of rocks and smaller *débris* from the proper diamond-bearing strata of the adjacent Kurnool district, the whole making up a bank or banks of re-arranged materials among the recent deposits lying around a spur of the Nalla Mallas which here drops down into this part of the Cuddapah basin. The extent of these gravels is of course not known, except in so far as their area is indicated by the pits dug down to them; but, from all inquiry made on the subject, it would appear that further lateral extension of the search was not considered worthy of trial, or that the land-holders opposed it. There is no reason, however, against the supposition that the conglomerate does extend much further, and that it may even be found in other parts of the valley. The deposit lies about six feet below the surface. Shallow open pits were dug down to it, and then the conglomerate was broken up and sifted for the gems. The work could of course only be done in the dry months, as all the pits and quarries over this great plain are liable to be filled with water at any burst of rain.

In the *Kurnool formation* there is a group of quartzites which is actually mined at Banaganipally for diamonds; but, though other members of this series are found in the Cuddapah area, this particular group, to which the name *Banaganipally* has been given, does not occur in the district. The nearest point of occurrence of this group is some miles to the west of Tadputry.

* Regarding former operations in the diamond mines, there are several letters to be found in the records; but, as they all more or less derive their information from one written by Munro to the Board (July 24, 1804), I will quote from that. In that year fresh proposals were made for opening three different mines at Goulagoonta (Jamalamadoogoo), Goorapoor near Chennoor, and Hussanapoor (Doopaud), and it was proposed to increase the number of these mines in 12 months to 30. All diamonds more than one pagoda in weight were to be the property of Government; 2½ per cent. of the value of all smaller ones was also to be paid. A monthly rent of one pagoda and two fanams was charged for each mine; one-twelfth of a pagoda monthly for each laborer. The expense of working 30 mines was calculated to amount to Rupees 24,030. Munro thinks that few diamonds will ever find their way into Government hands, owing to the many chances and facilities for concealment. Thirty years previous to this Munro states that the diamond miners paid as much as half a lakh of rupees to Government annually. Mines were formerly worked at 20 different places, but never more than 10 at a time. These mines hardly ever exceeded 15 to 20 feet in depth, and were generally not more than five or six. One overseer, four women, and four boys were employed on each mine. Ed.

Iron ore.

Iron ore is scattered pretty generally over the country, but only in any quantity at two or three localities, in the neighbourhood of which it is smelted according to the demand, the latter being always very small. Usually the ore is some variety of the *peroxide of iron*, mostly a grey micaceous ore. A series of iron-smelting villages lies along the eastern side of the Koondairoo valley from Nundiallampett northwards. The form of ore here worked is a massive shaley ferruginous sandstone mainly made up of *hematite*. Near Chintalcheroo (about eight miles north of Dhoor), at a small village named Çolapettah, iron working is carried on to a small extent. The ore is a red hematite, somewhat silicious and tolerably rich; it is brought from the hill ridges to the east. Several furnaces are worked at Yerragoontla-kotah in the Chitwail country, the ore being brought from the eastern slopes of the hills west of the village In the Royachoty and Voilpad taluqs, near Madicheroo, Nerabyle, and Chintacoonta, this manufacture is also carried on, though not to any great extent, the ore being quarried and brought from the hills to the westward.

In selecting the ore for smelting, the natives prefer the half-decomposed and weathered red or brown bands of rock in which the iron occurs either granularly distributed through it, or in thin strings, to the more massive silicious bands with the grey metallic ore, as the latter is so difficult to beak up. No flux is ever used, though such might in many cases be easily procurable. A form of ore often used is that of a lateritic kind of deposit (not true detrital laterite) which has been formed on the surface of the rocks near the true iron localities.

Lead ore.

Lead, in the form of *galena* or *sulphide of lead*, is found in the Nalla Mallas in the neighbourhood of the old mines at Jungumrazpully. The workings are now, and have long been, deserted, and much of the lead has probably been worked out; but there are still good indications of this mineral. The locality is wild, much overgrown with jungle, and feverish.

Jungumrazpully is on the pass of that name across the Nalla Mallas, some five miles north of the road from Cuddapah to Budwail. The lead-workings were at the south end and east side of a low ridge N N E. of the village. The galleries were excavated between beds of dark-grey silicious limestone traversed by strings of white and dull-blue quartz. Granular sulphide of lead is disseminated in very small quantities through the blue quartz, and it was doubtless in strings like these in the excavated beds of the same rock that the extracted lead occurred. These strings of quartz are in N.N.E.—S.S.W. fissures having a dip of 60° westward, the beds of silicious rock dipping at 50° east by north. Further south and

west of the village there are again numerous old galleries excavated in the same series of beds; and the adjacent strata still show traces of the ore. There are also other old workings to the westward on the flanks of the Nalla Mallas opposite Vanipentah and at the entrance of the Chingroyconvoy, but no traces of lead were seen.

The lead found in this region is very rich galena, containing silver; and, though only poor specimens were found *in situ* at the time of the visit of the Geological Survey of India, many of the quarried fragments or *débris* from the mines were very rich in ore: and fine and massive specimens have been found since then by subordinates of the Public Works Department. There seems on the whole every probability of this being a good mining region as far as the traces of ore can show; and Mr Wall, the then Mining Engineer of the Madras Government, at the time of his inspection reported very favorably on it. It is now within more easy reach of Madras, owing to the proximity of the railway, than it was in Mr. Wall's time. There is not a good supply of water for working machinery, &c., but this might be met by damming up some of the streams which are full enough during the rains; and indeed the other obstacles in the way of opening out the mines, such as the unhealthiness of the place, the poorness of jungle-growth to meet the requirements in the way of fuel, and the scarcity of labor might all be met to some extent by care and good management.

Copper.

Copper shows only in traces associated with the lead-ore in this same Jungumrazpully region. These were only cupreous stains,—impressions of crystals of *copper pyrites* and faint traces of *native copper*. They occur in the strings of quartz already detailed as traversing the beds of silicious limestone.

Building materials—Limestones

Good building stone is common all over the district, but some of it is of special adaptation, one variety having become worthy of exportation into other districts. Among these are the various limestones, commencing first with the fine *Nerjee stone*. The best description of this was, and possibly is, yet procurable from the original quarries at the village of Nerjee, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Cuddapah. It is a regular-bedded, compact, dark-grey, semi-splintery rock; and, being well jointed at right angles to the bedding, is easily obtainable in blocks and thin slabs. The color is so dark at times as to give almost a black marble when the stone is polished. As the group in which this limestone occurs underlies the great Cuddapah plain and crops up to the surface on either side of it, it follows that good varieties are quarried, or can be obtained anywhere along the base of the Nalla Mallas, as also to the westward of a sinuous line drawn from Chintakomadinna* (south of Cuddapah) through Camalapoor, Proddatoor, Pedda Puspulla, and Pattoor.

* Derivation.—The elevated ground (dinna), of the tamarind tree (chinta), branch (koma)

Other almost equally good limestones occur on the Nalla Malla side of the valley, though these belong to the upper group of the Kurnool formation. It is from this upper series that the coarser and more clayey limestone flags, so largely used in Cuddapah and the villages up the middle of the Koondairoo valley, are obtained.

Besides these easily procurable and extensively distributed limestones, there are frequent bands of other but often harder—as being very silicious and splintery—calcareous beds especially around Ontimetta, and so down through the Pullampett taluq. A very thick series crops up along the course of the Papagni just before it enters the Cuddapah basin, and thence continues westward below the main Pulivendla ridge. There are some thin bands of limestone running for miles in long N.W.—S.E. outcrops across the plains north of Pulivendla, the highest and thickest bands crossing the Chitravati (not seen in river) a few miles above the Napier Bridge of the Madras Railway.

Lime.

Of all these limestones, perhaps that from the Nerjee quarries, or from the corresponding beds on either side of the Koondairoo valley, is best adapted for lime burning, though in many cases good lime may be produced from nearly all the varieties if care in selection and a judicious mode of burning be adopted. The country is, however, so generally productive of the peculiar nodular and concretionary fresh-water and sub-aërial deposit called *kankar*, both in the upland taluqs and in the low-country that, except for large works, the proper limestone is seldom brought into extensive use as a source of *lime*.

Slates.

The next most frequently-occurring stone in the district, which at first sight might seem of great value, is the *clay-slate*. These slates are never seen to come near the true slates of commerce either in hardness, fineness of texture, or intensity of cleavage. It may be said of these rocks that they are simply *clay-slates*, describing them, as to their composition as evident to the eye and touch, the true roofing material being distinctly a *slate*. However, there are regions in the district where some of these clay-slates are much more suitable for roof-covering or for flags than the generality of the rock; and it is not improbable, as the country is opened up and quarries cut into the rock, that even better materials may be found.

The best slates, or such as seem capable of being split into slabs of any moderate size and tenuity, are near the upper Hoblum Pagoda in the Nalla Mallas. Again, large slabby slates are quarried to some little extent on the eastern flanks of these mountains at about the parallel of Budwail.

Sandstones, &c.

The remaining rocks in the low-country are the numerous *quartzites*, or altered sandstones. These are all hard, difficult to be worked, and only suitable for local construction. Occasionally they are thin-bedded and jointed sufficiently to give small-sized slabs easily split up. The numerous railway works along the line of railway south of Ontimetta are mostly built of blocks from these thin beds of the quartzites; and the cutting at Balapully may be pointed out as a piece of work excavated in about the most intractable rock in the country.

Gneiss, &c.

In the upland region the prevalent rock is a variety of the gneissic series, or what is usually wrongly designated as granite; and it is hardly necessary to refer here to the building material obtainable therefrom, as it is so well known, and so frequently used in large structures all over Southern India.

CALCUTTA,
28*th July* 1874.

(Signed) WILLIAM KING,
Deputy Superintendent,
Geological Survey of India.

SECTION B.—POPULATION.

[The figures and information under this head are, for the most part, taken from Dr. Cornish's Report of the Census of 1871.]

The total number of population in the Cuddapah district is 1,351,194, and is distributed as follows:—

	Taluqs.	POPULATION.											
		Children.		Adults.		Total.		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Total.
		Boys under 12 years of age.	Girls under 10 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
1.	Cuddapah ...	26,816	22,924	56,009	57,264	82,825	80,188	144,227	18,220	409	...	157	163,013
2.	Voilpaud ...	26,345	22,628	48,295	48,123	74,640	70,951	136,005	9,564	22	...	...	145,591
3.	Pulumpett ...	24,612	21,299	49,953	49,316	74,565	70,615	137,775	7,376	27	...	2	145,180
4.	Kadiri ...	26,286	23,386	46,407	44,869	72,693	68,255	130,856	10,031	52	...	9	140,948
5.	Madanapully	24,383	22,089	44,719	44,277	69,102	66,366	127,629	7,763	55	...	21	135,468
6.	Royachoty ...	23,946	19,716	43,360	42,140	66,306	61,856	116,474	11,578	87	...	23	128,162
7.	Jummalmud-dagoo.	19,484	16,668	36,960	36,853	56,444	53,521	100,386	8,172	1,403	4	...	109,965
8.	Poolavendla.	20,270	16,911	37,014	36,210	57,284	53,121	101,495	8,890	8	...	12	110,405
9.	Proddatoor...	17,544	15,139	34,680	35,381	52,224	50,520	89,836	10,916	1,992	...	...	102,744
10.	Budwail ...	15,750	13,192	32,517	31,792	48,067	44,984	85,467	6,676	909	...	...	93,051
11.	Sidhout ...	12,889	11,182	26,361	26,235	39,250	37,417	72,167	4,490	10	...	...	76,667
	Total ...	237,325	205,334	456,075	452,460	693,400	657,794	1,242,317	103,676	4,973	4	224	1,351,194

The number of houses for the above population is 339,063, of which 85·2 per cent. are thatched. The average number of persons living in a house throughout the district is 4·2, and the number is nearly the same throughout the district.

The following is a taluqwar statement of the population of 1871, as compared with the quinquennial returns of 1866-67 :—

Taluqs.	Population as per Quinquennial Returns of Fusli 1276 (1866-67).	Population of 1871.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
1. Cuddapah	146,566	163,013	16,447	11·2
2. Voilpaud	128,093	145,591	17,498	13·7
3. Pullampett	114,796	145,180	30,384	26·5
4. Kadiri	116,119	140,948	24,829	21·4
5. Madanapully	113,511	135,468	21,957	19·3
6. Royachoty	105,186	128,162	22,976	21·8
7. Jummalmuddagoo	97,324	109,965	12,641	13·0
8. Poolavendla	95,512	110,405	14,893	15·6
9. Proddatoor	85,486	102,744	17,258	20·2
10. Budwail	75,224	93,051	17,827	23·7
11. Sidhout	66,942	76,667	9,725	14·5
Total ...	1,144,759	1,351,194	206,435	18·0

Hindus.

Among the Hindus the two great sects of Vishnavites and Sivaites are nearly balanced as this table shows. It may be remarked, however, that in two taluqs, viz., Pullampett and Madanapally, the former greatly predominated.

	Number.	Proportion.
Vishnavites	625,306	50·3
Sivaites	610,678	49·2
Lingayets	2,478	0·2
Other Hindus	3,855	0·3
Total ...	1,242,317	·100

Mahomedans.

Of the Mahomedans, nearly 91 per cent. are Soonees. A glance at the abstract below will show the various proportions of their sects :—

	Number.	Proportion.
Soonees	94,137	90·8
Shias	5,047	4·9
Wahabis	4	0·004
Other Mahomedans	4,488	4·3
Total ...	103,676	·100

Buddhists or Jains.

Of Buddhists or Jains, there were but four in the whole district.

Christians

Of the 4,973 Christians, 4,608 are natives, nearly all of whom are Pariahs. Protestant Missions have made the most progress in this district.

—	Roman Catholics.	Protestants	Total
Europeans	6	85	91
Eurasians	31	80	111
Native Christians	719	3,889	4,608
Others	121	42	163
Total	877	4,096	4,973

Castes.

The Hindu population is arranged in the following divisions, the respective numbers of which are given :—

Number	—	Males	Females	Total.	Proportion of the Number of Females to 100 Males	Proportion to the Hindu Population
1	Brahmins (Priests)	15,470	15,483	30,953	100 08	2 5
2	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	9,493	8,684	18,177	91 5	1 5
3	Chetties (Traders)	21,271	20,631	41,902	97 0	3 4
4	Vellalars (Cultivators)	279,103	264,325	543,428	96 05	43 6
5	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	53,964	52,400	106,364	97 1	8·5
6	Kammalan (Artisans)	7,918	7,836	15,754	99 0	1 3
7	Kanakkan (Writers)	107	91	198	85 4	0 01
8	Kaikalar (Weavers)	33,974	31,697	65,671	93 3	5·2
9	Vannan (Laborers)	794	801	1,595	100·9	0 1
10	Kusavan (Potters)	6,204	5,993	12,197	96 6	1 0
11	Satani (Mixed Castes)	8,511	9,384	17,925	109 9	1 4
12	Sembadavan (Fishermen)	23,255	22,719	45,974	97 7	3 7
13	Shanan (Toddy-drawers)	5,082	4,863	9,945	95 7	0 8
14	Ambattan (Barbers)	9,102	8,588	17,690	94 4	1 4
15	Vannan (Washermen)	16,122	15,350	31,472	95 2	2 6
16	Others	54,896	51,624	106,520	94 04	8 5
17	Pariahs	93,373	87,791	181,164	94 02	14 5
	Total	638,669	608,260	1,246,929	95 2	100

Sexes.

Before proceeding to an analysis of the castes, it is significant to note that only in the highest and the mixed castes do the women exceed the men in number, that is, among the Brahmins and Satanis or temple-worshippers. The Vannians, who are scarcely at all represented in this district, also return seven more females than males

Vellalars.

The cultivating castes, here known as Kapus or Reddies, comprise nearly half the population, and then come the Pariahs Brahmins are not so numerous as in many other districts, while Writers are very few indeed Of the 279,103 Vellalar males, 69 per cent. follow some employment, and that

employment with 54 9 per cent. of them is cultivation. 7 4 of their poor follow the same occupation, but as laborers, while three per cent. are servants, and one per cent. traders.

Idaiyars.

The Idaiyars, though properly speaking a pastoral caste, follow the plough in Cuddapah. 69 per cent. of their males are employed, 30 per cent. of whom cultivate the land, 15·5 are laborers, and only 15·9 sell milk and butter, 5 per cent. are in trade

Weavers

Weavers muster pretty strongly in Cuddapah, which district indeed is rather noted for a stout description of check. Of their males, 68 per cent are employed, 51 per cent of whom stick to their caste occupation, the rest are mostly cultivators and laborers.

Brahmins.

Of the Brahmins, close on 24 per cent. own property, 22 5 per cent. follow the learned and minor professions, 5·8 per cent are domestic servants, 2 6 per cent. are in Government employ, and 2 per cent. are mendicants

Warrior Class

Seventy-seven per cent of the Kshatriya males are employed, nearly all of whom are cultivators and laborers, with 8 4 in domestic service, and 2 7 who subsist on their own property.

Chetties.

Of the 84 4 per cent of the Chetty males who are employed, 52·6 per cent. are *bonâ fide* traders, and 20 per cent cultivate. This caste must accustom their children early to habits of industry to be able to report less than 16 per cent of their number of males as unemployed.

Fishermen.

The fishermen and hunting castes have to seek other means of living in this inland district They are cultivators and laborers as well as hunters Only 1·6 per cent. of them appear under the heading " Food "

Pariahs.

The Pariahs form 14·5 per cent of the whole Hindu population Out of them 69 per cent who are employed, 26 per cent. are laborers, 9 5 per cent. cultivate, 13·7 are engaged in dress, and nearly 9 per cent are servants. A few have private means, or 3 per cent. of their total.

Government service, civil and military

Government employ heads the list, and entertains in its civil branch 403 Brahmins, 436 Vellalars, 280 Pariahs, and 255 Mahomedans. Its military and police servants are chiefly recruited from among the Vellalars (hunters who in this district, it will be remembered, are classed with fishermen), Mussulmans and Pariahs, thus :—

Vellalars	473
Hunters	352
Mussulmans	298
Pariahs	252

Learned and minor professions.

Of the learned professions, 67 per cent are Brahmins, and of the minor professions 57 per cent. belong to the same caste. Vellâlars are the next most numerous caste under this heading.

Personal Service.

1. Washermen ...	8,759
2 Vellalars ..	8,248
3. Pariahs ...	8,188
4. Barbers ...	3,640
5. Mahomedans ..	2,950
	31,785

Of the 39,838 males engaged in personal service, the castes noted in the margin contribute the largest percentage

Traders.

The commercial element has Chetties for the moiety of its number, but there are 3,911 Vellalars and 3,377 Mahomedans

Cultivation.

Vellalars	153,133
Idaiyars (Shepherds)	16,208
Pariahs	8,921
Mahomedans	8,409
Bestha and Boya (Fishermen and Hunters)	7,104
Kshatriyas	5,060
Chetties	4,377
Weavers	1,605
Shanars	1,427
Satanis	1,390
Brahmins	1,162

Cultivation of the land employs 32 per cent of the male inhabitants; and, as some may like to see from what classes they are drawn, the marginal note gives the castes which mostly engage in cultivation.

Industrial

Industrial pursuits absorb 8·4 per cent. of the total number of males, or 58,191 souls. Of these, 35,464 deal in dress, nearly half of whom are Weavers, and 12,794 are Pariahs. The food-supply is kept up mainly by the Shepherds, but there are a good many Vellalars also.

Artisans and Potters.

The workers in metals do not appear numerous; only 3,035 so return themselves, of whom 2,541 are of the Artisan caste. Of the dealers in household goods, about two-thirds are Potters.

Laborers.

99,830 males are coolies or laborers, and their numbers are drawn chiefly from these castes, viz.:—

Vellalars	20,668
Pariahs	23,952
Others (Hindus)	17,776
Mahomedans	14,352
Idaiyars	8,355
Fishermen caste or Hunters	5,034
Weavers	3,025

Property.

Of the 11,700 property-holders, 3,703 are Brahmins, and nearly the same number are Pariahs. There are also 1,411 wealthy Vellalars and 729 Mahomedans.

Education

The educated males amounted to 43,435, and the females to 744. Both males and females are arranged in the following divisions.

The Native Christians of this district are better taught than any other class of natives.

	Population.	Number able to write and read.	Percentage of Population.
Hindus	1,242,317	41,133	3 3
Mahomedans	103,676	2,348	2 3
Europeans and Eurasians ...	365	115	31·5
Native Christians	4,608	459	10 0
Buddhists	4	...	...
Others	224	124	55·4
Total ...	1,351,194	44,179	3·3

There are no particular castes in the district deserving of notice which are not to be found elsewhere in the Presidency, though it is worthy of remark that the Cuddapah people, like all Telugus, are more given to sub-divisions of caste than are the Tamilians of the southern part of the Presidency. Another remarkable feature is that all the caste Hindu females, especially in the sub-division, are "gosha," and as strictly so as are Mahomedan women Brahmins have not, I think, so much influence in this district as elsewhere, unless they are village servants. As a rule, however, the Village Magistrate is generally a Kapu, one of the Sudra Caste, or else a descendant of a former petty poligar. They are generally Reddies, and, though the Curnams are almost all Brahmins, possess the most influence.

In the matter of language the district during the last 50 years has undergone a considerable change At the commencement of this century, throughout the greater part of it, Canarese or Mahratta were the ordinary vernaculars. Mahratta has now entirely disappeared, and Canarese is spoken by but very few. Telugu is at present the vernacular, though it is worthy of notice that, with the development of the railway and of communications, Tamil is making considerable strides. This feature is, however, by no means confined to this district, and it is remarkable what an aptitude the Tamil language has to spread. It invades other countries and rapidly gains a footing, but is never displaced in its own territory Wherever there are new works going on, or contracts to be taken up, there Tamil people are sure to be found. Almost all the railway employés are Tamilians, and the number of the Tamil-speaking population is yearly increasing. The contractors and principal workmen are also very frequently Tamilians It is remarkable that Canarese and Mahratta should have given place to the more refined Telugu, and that this latter language should show signs of yielding to the still more classical Tamil, and this since the commencement of the century. If Tamil continues to make the same

strides, it is quite possible that, extending from North Arcot on the one side, and by the railway on another, this district may at the end of the century be a Tamil-speaking one.

The wandering tribes are spoken of in other parts of this book under the head of criminal classes. The most remarkable of these are the Yanadies, the Yerukalas, the Chenchuwars, and Sugalies.

Of the former, Mr. Horsley, the Collector, reports: "Yanadies are very possibly an aboriginal tribe. They reside principally on the hills dividing this district from Nellore and North Arcot. They live upon roots and what grain they can get in exchange for honey and medicinal herbs. They will carry off sheep from flocks grazing on the hills when they can, effecting their purpose by violence if necessary. When inducements offer, they readily take to a civilised life, and rarely return to their old habits after they have found employment on the plains. They are useful servants in the Forest Department, where their knowledge of the forests is turned to good account. In their wild state they are a wretched set of people. They are small in stature with poor attenuated frames. They have no regard for human life. One of them admitted to me once that he saw no difference between killing a sheep and killing a man. In order to remove a cloth of trifling value from a sleeping man, they have been known to kill the unresisting owner first. The number still living in a wild state must be very few, as murder, disease, and civilisation have all tended to thin their ranks."

*Yerukalas** are a strange race of people. They are not so savage as the Yanadies, but are more determined criminals. They sometimes settle down in a village, but generally wander about in small gangs under the pretence of collecting jungle produce, and always with the real object of committing robberies. As an example, I will give an instance of a case that came under my own experience. A Yerukala came to a village in the sub-division, and, under the pretence of begging, ascertained which women wore jewels, and whether the husbands of any such were employed at night in the fields. In the night he returned, and, going to the house he had previously marked, suddenly snatched up the sleeping woman by the massive kumma or gold ear-ring she wore—sometimes with such violence as to lift up the woman, and always in such a way as to wrench off the lobe of the ear. This trick he repeated in three different hamlets of the same village on one night and in one house on two women. In one case the woman had been lifted so high that, when the ear gave way, and she fell to the ground, she severely injured her head. This may serve as an example of the dexterity as well as cruelty with which they commit their

* Known as Koracha vandloo in Bellary and described in Mr. Kelsall's Manual, page 85.

offences. They are chiefly to be found in the sub-division, and wander between this district and the Mysore territory.

The *Sugalies* are a regular forest tribe, and are to be found in most of the jungly tracts of the district They live chiefly by collecting firewood and jungle produce. They are less daring than the Yanadies and Yerukalas, but are not above the commission of petty thefts. The women in particular have a strange appearance. They dress in a kind of petticoat of patch-works of very bright colors. They have also a tight-fitting jacket of the same material, and their arms are covered up to the elbows with ornaments made of bark, such as bracelets, bangles, &c. In face, they are often not unlike the gypsies so common in Europe.

The Chenchuwars are, like the Yanadies, perhaps an aboriginal tribe; they live in the Nalla Malla hills and the jungles between this district and Bellary. In habits they are not unlike the Yanadies, though a finer race of men. They are daring criminals, and have but little regard for human life, and are perhaps less susceptible of improvement than the Yanadies are.

NOTE.—The names in the table given on page 31 are Tamil names. The table has been copied from the Census Report. The corresponding Telugu names are as follows:—

(No. 3.) Komatios (Traders).
(No. 4.) Kapoos (Cultivators).
(No. 5.) Gallas or Koorlias (Shepherds).
(No. 6.) Silpy (Artisans).
(No. 7.) Curnums (Writers).
(No. 8.) Salis or Jogatas (Weavers).
(No. 9.) Gandla (Laborers).
(No. 10.) Koommara (Potters).
(No. 12.) Bosta (Fishermen).
(No. 13.) Eodiga (Toddy-drawers).
(No, 14.) Mungala (Barbers).
(No. 15.) Chakala (Washermen).
(No. 17.) Mala or Madiga (Pariahs).

CHAPTER III.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICE OF THE TALUQS.

The taluqs will be described in the following rotation :—

1. Jamalamadoogoo ...	General Deputy Collector.	Main Division.	
2. Proddatoor			
3. Budwail	Head Assistant Collector.		
4. Pullampett			
5. Sidhout			
6. Cuddapah	Additional Deputy Collector.		
7. Pulivendla			
8. Royachoty		Sub-Division, Sub-Collector.	
9. Kadiri			
10. Voilpaud			
11. Madanapally			

JAMALAMADOOGOO.*

This taluq occupies the north-west corner of the Cuddapah district, and is bounded on the north and west, respectively, by the Koilkoontla taluq of the Kurnool and the Tadputri taluq of the Bellary districts, on the east and south it is coterminous with Proddatoor and Pulivendla. Its area is 616 square miles, but not nearly all of this is available for cultivation, as large deductions are to be made on account of the hill ranges which intersect the taluq.

Hills.—Two ranges of hills run from east to west through the southern division of the taluq. The Yerra Malla forms the natural boundary to the Pulivendla taluq, and another parallel line of hills which, however, are generally classed in the same range starting from near Proddatoor reaches their highest point at the gorge where the Pennair bends sharply to the north and flows through Gandikota (the fort of the gorge) to Jamalamadoogoo.

Neither of these ranges probably exceed 1,000 feet above the sea level at any point, and are as bare of interest and vegetation as they can be.

Rivers.—The Pennair and Chitravati† join near Gundloor, so that the taluq is drained by only one stream over the greater portion of its area. In the precipitous gorges of Gandikota the river probably

* Lit. Jumbaloo-madoogoo=the pool of rushes.

† The name of one of Siva's wives.

reaches an average width of 200 yards; but in the level plain near the chief town, it is at least three times as broad. To a slight extent the waters of the Pennair are utilised by irrigating channels, but the upward slope of the country from the river banks precludes any great development of river irrigation.

Forests.—Of large timber the hills are quite destitute, and the plains only yield a sprinkling of the well known "Nalla tumma" (*Acacia arabica*) often called the Babool, which is so much used for agricultural implements.

Soils.—The whole of the taluq may be included in the black cotton soil district. The quality varies from excellence in the north and west to mediocrity in the south; but, with the exception of the Pennair basin, no other system of soil prevails. It follows from this that irrigation holds at present an unimportant position in agriculture, which is almost entirely confined to dry or rain-fed crops. The surface water-supply is in many places most deficient, the deepest wells alone retaining water in the dry season; and the laborer in the fields often depends wholly on the small vessel he carries with him for refreshment during his day's work.

Agriculture.—The open plains of black soil are almost divided between the two crops of cholum and cotton. Indigo, grain, and oil seeds of varieties make up the sum of the crops generally grown, while water is so scarce that rice and raggy may be said to be confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Pennair and its channels. The number of tanks in the taluq is 30, and the amount of land cultivated with wet crops was in fusli 1282, 2,690 acres, assessed at Rupees 28,310. The taluq has been always liable to drought, and from time to time to inundations. During latter years the rain has been more constant in its supply, but the total fall is inadequate. The people say that 20 years ago prayers used annually to be offered to Varuna to avert drought, and in one especial year a famine was only averted by the prayers of the Collector of Nellore, publicly offered to the same deity. The great need of this taluq is irrigation works, whereby the waters of the Pennair might be utilised An anicut might be built between Gandloor and Katharabotha, from which it could not be difficult to lead channels in a northerly direction, since the whole of this part of the country is liable to inundation.

I have spoken of inundations. In 1851 Mr. Murray, the Acting Collector, reports the total destruction by flood of the village of Chowtapally on the confluence of the Pennair and Chitravati. Enormous freshes came down both rivers simultaneously, and carried away the whole village, killing some 500 inhabitants. This is the most noteworthy of any of the floods in this taluq, those that have occurred in

other years having far less disastrous results, and being too many to mention in detail.

The number of channels is 13, irrigating 4,237 acres, assessed at Rupees 34,442. Six jungle streams irrigate 649 acres, assessed at Rupees 5,463, and from 795 wells water is distributed to 2,704 acres, assessed at Rupees 21,197, making a total of wet cultivation under all sources of 10,280 acres, assessed at Rupees 89,412.

The total revenue from the taluq was in fusli 1282 Rupees 2,30,524, so that it will be seen that by far the greater part of the revenue is derived from the cultivation of dry lands—on which cotton is the principal product. The annexed table shows the different crops raised in the taluq and the articles of export and import. The total number of cultivated and culturable Government land, with the percentage and the proportion of Inam to Government land, is as follows:— *

Culturable Government Land in Acres.			Inams.	Poramboke.	Total.	Percentage	
Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.				Of Occupied to Culturable Area.	Of Inam to Government Land.
124,241	8,982	132,223	67,367	78,003	279,093	93	51

Grains.	Quantity produced.	Exports		Imports	
		To what Place.	Quantity.	From what Place.	Quantity.
Paddy†	4,547	...	...	...	...
Millet (Cholum)†... ...	17,492	...	...	Nundial in Kurnool.	2,000
Wheat†	1	...	...	Bellary ...	5
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus)†	1,448	. .	...	Do. ..	3,000
Barigaloo (Wild kidney bean)†	28	...	...	...	...
Sujja (Holcus spicatus)†	36	. .	.	...	...
Corraloo (Millet)†	1,381	...	...	...	...
Arikaloo (Paspalum frumentaceum)† .. .	470	..	...	...	...
Chamaloo (Millaceum)†...	28	.	..	...	...
Horse-gram† . .	175	. .	...	Kadiri ...	25
Rice†	...	...	.	Bellary ...	5,000
Cotton‡	11,266	Madras ..	9,000	...	...
Indigo‡	76	Do. ..	70	. .	.
Tobacco‡ ..	816	Bellary	600	...	...
Saffron‡ .	118	Do. .	*100	...	.

* Extracted from Mr. Cox's Settlement Report, dated 18th April 1871.

† The above quantities are reckoned in putties of 500 seers.

‡ Putties of 500 lbs.

The total population is 109,965 in the following proportions:—

Hindus	100,386				
Mussulmans ...	8,172	Males	56,444		
Christians... ...	1,403	Females	53,521		
Buddhists	4				

As a rule, the farmers are more flourishing, and the holdings are larger than in most of the taluqs—facts which are due to the prevalence of dry farming, carrying with it an almost certainty of steady return to a minimum of expenditure and risk. Manure is used, but chiefly in the smaller and more highly cultivated patches of indigo, tobacco, and raggy. For this dung is used and the leaves of the Tangide (a bush) and Vempalli. The price of leaf manure is 8 annas per cart, and 10 cart-loads are used to an acre.

Manufactures.—The town of Jamalamadoogoo is the centre of brisk trade, of which the chief objects are indigo and cotton, largely purchased locally and in Pulivendla for export to Madras. There is also a considerable local manufacture of cloth, though of no great quality. Turbands are also manufactured and exported to Sholapore. The chief town of the taluq is almost the only place of trade, and the business season lasts from March to May.

Towns.—The following is a list of the towns containing a population of more than 2,000:—

1. Jamalamadoogoo	4,835	7. Kodoor ..	2,411
2. Khatharabaa	3,156	8. Bookapatnam	2,210
3. Chinnakomerla	2,376	9. Nemalla Dinna	2,356
4. Dommaranandala	2,833	10. Pedda Pasupula	2,343
5. Peddandlura	2,308	11. Mangapatnam	2,488
6. Dodayam ...	2,006		

There are altogether 107 Government and 24 Inam and 2 Jaghire villages.

Communications.—Except in the southern corner of the taluq roads are an unknown luxury, and the black cotton soil, which, when baked by the summer sun, is hard and full of dêep fissures, becomes in the rainy season an almost impassable morass. There are altogether only 35 miles of road, viz.:—

	Miles.
1. Bellary road from Condaswami Cothapally to Sugamanchipally	26
2. The Pulivendla road from the Muddanoor Railway Station to Pedda Dudala	6
3. The road from Condapooram Railway Station to Gandloor	2
4. From the same station to the hill of Ananthapoor ...	1
Total ...	35

The rail road which follows the line of the Bellary road crosses the Chitravati on a wrought-iron viaduct containing 40 arches of 70 feet

span. There are two stations at Muddanoor and Condapoor, the latter being some 14 miles from Jamalamadoogoo. The latter town has no approach of any kind, and there can be no doubt that a road constructed to it from the railway would prove to the town an immense benefit. At present over the greater part of the taluq the local traffic is conducted by pack bullocks along the bed of the Pennair and other rivers.

Antiquities.—The taluq contains two places of some political celebrity: the fort at Jamalamadoogoo—built no doubt to command the passage of the river and the hill road to Muddanoor, (which is now the abode of peaçeful Brahmins)—and the strong natural fortress of Gandikota, which must in olden times have been impregnable. Perched on the scarped rock that overhangs at a height of some 300 feet the winding Pennair, this picturesque group of buildings, military and religious together, illustrate the wild secluded life which to a Hindu robber-chief seemed to be grandeur. Cut off from all but those who sought and could climb innumerable stairs to see him, he surrounded himself at once with temples and bastions with a crowd of priests and a rabble of soldiers; and yet no sooner was the impregnable fort attacked than it belied its name and yielded to treachery or fear. The fort of Gandikota was, however, one of the most important in the Cuddapah country. It was the key to the valley of the Pennair, and its name frequently occurs in the account of ancient struggles. There is an old tradition regarding the history of its foundation to which I have before alluded. This legend is recorded in a sasanam or inscription, of which a full translation will be found in the Appendix (1). The inscription itself is undoubtedly modern, and probably not more than 40 or 50 years old, but the story is said to have been handed down from generations.

Education.—A taluq school has been opened in the chief town, and provides sound education to about 50 students. If it does not now meet with sufficient support, the cause lies in the difficulty of communication arising from the want of roads. A mission attached to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is located in Jamalamadoogoo, and the Roman Catholics are stated to have secured a footing in the rural villages of the taluq. The intellectual standard of these districts is by no means low; but education has as yet done nothing to assist natural capabilities of improvement, beyond giving a spur to the already naturally litigious propensities of the people.

PRODDATOOR.*

This taluq lies between those of Budwail and Jamalamadoogoo, while its southern limits are shut in by the Cuddapah taluq, and bounded by the river Pennair.

* Prodda-oor, the town of the sun, from a legend concerning its foundation.

Hindus	89,836
Mussulmans.	10,916
Christians	1,992

The area of the taluq is 486* square miles, and the population is about 102,744 souls, of whom 52,224 are males, and 50,520 females.

Hills.—The Nalla Malla hills form the natural boundary on the east, and they attain a height at points of nearly 2,000 feet. They are thickly wooded at their highest points, but their lower slopes are nearly bare.

Forests.—The timber on the high slopes of the Nalla Malla hills is fairly heavy and valuable, and is subject to the operations of the conservancy department (to which refer) The forest is about 10 miles from east to west and 8 miles from north to south, and produces teak, yelama caraka (yellow myrobalan), and other woods useful in building. Lac, honey, wax, and barks used for dyeing purposes, are found in the jungles by men who gain their livelihood by collecting them, and are brought into the town for sale, but not in large quantities. Medicinal plants and herbs are also found and offered for sale (*vide* Chapter on Health).

Cultivation and Revenue—The principal soil of the taluq is the black cotton soil, and cotton is, therefore, its principal product. In the valleys of the Pennair and Koondair dry grains and rice are raised by means of channels Indigo is also largely grown, and were it not for its frequent adulteration with mud would be of a good quality. The irrigation and navigation canal runs from end to end of the taluq, and will in the future revolutionise local methods of agriculture. During the last two years 990 acres, assessed at Rupees 4,489, have been brought under cultivation from the canal.

The following extract shows the amount of culturable and cultivated Government land as compared with inam:—

Culturable Government Land in Acres			Inams	Poramboke.	Total.	Porcentage	
Occupied	Unoccupied.	Total				Of Occupied to Culturable Area.	Of Inams to Government
105,286	12,490	117,776	66,847	36,013	220,636	89	57

The number of tanks is 25 and channels 19. The total wet cultivation is assessed at Rupees 47,540, and water is drawn from 145 wells to 96 acres, assessed at Rupees 876 The number of private wells is 765, irrigating 8,001 acres, assessed at Rupees 15,089 The rates of rent were, and still are, very variable both in this and in all the taluqs of the district, running as high as Rupees 9 for an acre of dry and as high as Rupees 32 or 35 for an acre of wet land. The Settlement

* This area is probably correct, by map measurement it comes to 506.

Department, however, is now at work, and the new rates will be brought into force in 1875 in the taluqs of Jummalmuddagoo, Proddatoor, and Cuddapah. The object of the settlement is not the reduction of the total revenue, but an equalisation of the many different rates. The result is that many of the ryots, whose lands have for many years been paying a ridiculously low assessment, object strenuously to the new system, under which they will have to pay double as much in some cases, but these are rare.

The subjoined table shows the quantity of grain produced.

The total land revenue from the taluq is Rupees 2,56,603.

Grains.	Quantity produced.
Paddy*	5,497
Millet (Cholum)*	13,394
Wheat*	$\frac{1}{16}$ Putti.
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus)*	1,680
Barigalu (Wild kidney bean)*	99
Sujja (Holcus spicatus)*	553
Corraloo (Millet)*	2,380
Ari alu (Paspalum frumentaceum)*	1,133
Chamaloo Millaceum*	24
Horse-gram*	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Bengal-gram*	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton†	39,455 Maunds.
Indigo†	8,720 do.
Tobacco†	2,600 do.
Saffron†	1,400 do.
Zillakara (Cummin seed)†	28 Putti.

Manufacture.—Except indigo Proddatoor has none. The chief town, from which the taluq takes its name, is the wealthiest for its size in the district, and the local character which it bears is best described in the words of a resident native official:—"The merchants of Proddatoor deal in gold, indigo, cotton, rice, &c., to a vast extent. Gold and silver jewels are sold in the bazaar like vegetables. But it cannot be denied that the town is the seat of all crimes, and the people are very quarrelsome." The latter characteristic is due not only to the wealth and consequent intrigues of which the town is full, but also to the presence of unusual members of idle Mussulmans, who are only too ready to execute the violence that the Brahmins and Comaties conceive. Proddatoor witnesses are proverbial over the whole district, and it is no uncommon thing when some influential blackguard has been committed to the Court of Sessions, to hear that his friends have made a journey to Proddatoor, perhaps a distance of 50 or 60 miles, in order to procure witnesses for the defence.

* The quantity is reckoned according to putties of 500 seers.

† In maunds of 25 lbs.

Towns—Proddatoor, the head-quarters of the taluq officials, has with outlying hamlets a population of 6,709. There is, however, no municipality. Duvoor, the old and more central chief town of the taluq, contains 4,132 Rameswaram, the Brahmin suburb of Proddatoor, has 3,655 souls, and Vanipenta and Nundiallumpett 5,269 and 6,293, respectively. The other towns with a population of over 2,000 are Pedda Sattipully 3,253, Tangatoor 2,428, Camanoor 3,275, Midukoor 3,272, Calloor 6,645, Kothapully 2,426, and Corrapad 2,064 There are in all 63 Government and 22 Inam villages.

Communications.—There are six roads passing through the taluq, and a total extent of 64 miles of road.

	Miles.
Main road from Cuddapah to Bellary	8
Do. do. Kurnool	18
Road from Proddatoor to the Erraguntla Railway Station..	7
Do. Proddatoor to Nundiallumpett	20
Do. Cuddapah to Cumbum	5
Do. Nirjwee to Muddanoor	6
	64

Education.—A grant-in-aid school has been established in Proddatoor for the last few years, and succeeds in attracting some 50 or 60 boys who thus gain a smattering of English. A dispensary has also been instituted, the results of which have been eminently satisfactory. (For further details see Chapter on Health.)

Feræ Naturæ—The hills and jungles in this taluq afford good shelter for all kinds of wild beasts and tigers. Cheetas, spotted deer, and sambar are to be found.

History.—There is no record of any history in connexion with this taluq, and the people seem in all times to have been uniformly submissive to the powers that have been—submissive, that is, in appearance; for where intrigue, robbery, and murder are concerned, they are always to the front.

BUDWAIL.*

Hindus	85,467
Mahomedans	6,676
Christians	908
Total	93,051

This taluq lies in the north-east corner of the district. Its area is 755† square miles, and the population is 93,051, or an average of about 123 to the square mile. Males 48,067, females 44,984.

Natural Features—There is little to be said regarding this taluq as regards hills or forests. Its distinguishing feature is a want of water. It has only one river, the Sagelair, the water of which, however, is

* Baddeloo-vailoo, the town of cloths

† By map measurement it would seem to be 630

allowed to run waste. Indeed, this remark applies to every taluq in the district; and were it not for the importance of the qestion I should for its very triteness forbear to repeat it. This portion of the district has, however, in former years, had much care bestowed upon it, for in—

Irrigation works it boasts of two of the finest tanks in the district—at Budwail and at Porumamillah. In smaller works it is also fortunate, the total number of irrigation works being as under:—

Tanks	95	Irrigating land assessed at Rupees 77,066.
Wells	1,042	
Anicuts	4	
Channels...	10	

Products.—The chief product of this taluq is indigo, which takes a large price in the market. The reason of this is that for many years it has been produced by European agency. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have for many years been almost the sole European factors of indigo. During latter years several competitors sprung up, but, I believe, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. are the only surviving European firm. One reason of the success of Cuddapah indigo is that it is raised in wet fields from which a previous crop of rice had been reaped. The cost of such production is naturally higher, but the crop is more plentiful, owing to its having possessed the advantage of a moist subsoil. Details regarding this product will be found under the head of "Agriculture."

Imports and Exports.—The only product exported is indigo, and the quantity is calculated to be 4,000 maunds annually. The imports are as follow:—

	Putties.	From what Place.
Paddy	2,000	Nellore.
Raggy	100	Do.
Red-gram	60	Kistna.
Green-gram	60	Do.
Bengal-gram	20	Do.
Chillies	100	Do.
Oil seeds	60	Do.

Minerals.—There is a considerable amount of undeveloped mineral wealth in this taluq. Amongst the hills there are many old lead mines now no longer worked. Iron stone is common, and is roughly smelted, and the other more valuable ores, such as copper, lead, and silver, have all been more or less worked by Natives and Europeans. It is true that these mines have not been very productive, but it must be remembered that the attempts have been as yet very superficial, and it would seem desirable that an exhaustive exploration of the capabilities of the taluq should be made.

Towns.—The chief town is Budwail, the head-quarters of a Sub-

Magistrate and District Munsif. It contains about 8,337 inhabitants, but is poor and ill built. It lies under a large tank, which irrigates a considerable area of land round the town.

The second town of the taluq is Porumamillah, which contains 4,670 inhabitants, and also possesses a fine tank. There are the ruins of an old fort on the north of the town, and this place was at one time the seat of a poligar of some importance. The other towns of importance are Koduru (2,033), Palagooralapally (2,402), Senkavaram (3,528), Kavalakatla (3,057), Munelly (2,686), Cherlopally (2,837), Kataragandla (3,799).

Ferœ Naturœ.—Figers, cheetas, spotted deer, antelope, bears, wild pig, wolves, and junge sheep are to be found. Pig and antelope are common.

SIDHOUT.

Sidhout (derived from Siddha-vatam, the hermit's banian tree) is bounded on the north by Budwail, on the east by the Nellore district, on the south by Pulumpett, on the south-west by Royachoty, and on the west by Cuddapah taluq.

Hindus ...	72,167
Mahomedans...	4,490
Christians ...	10
Total ...	76,667

Area.—The length from north to south varies from 19 to 27 miles, and its breadth from east to west from 18 to 30 miles. It contains about 610* miles to a population of 76,667 in the last census, of whom 39,250 are males, and 37,417 females.

Soil and Natural Features.—The soil may be divided into red, sandy, and black. To these may be added salt and stony soils. Half the cultivated land may be said to be good, and a quarter middling. The best land is in the Pennair valley, and there water is easily obtainable by sinking wells, except in the valleys but little land is cultivated, owing to the vast masses of hills with which the taluq is cut up. These hills are the Lunka Mallas, the Mallamakonda, and the Palkonda range, an offshoot of the Sashachellam hills which begin at Tripatty. The cultivable ground may be said to be found only in two valleys running parallel from the north. In the eastern portion of the taluq the Cheyair forms a junction with the Pennair. The Sagelair also flows through the northern portion of the taluq previous to its junction with the Pennair. The Tummaleru flows through the eastern portion of the taluq, down the Hoblum valley, and joins the Pennair below the junction of the Sagelair.

Means of Irrigation.—Though there are four rivers in this taluq, there are no river channels, and the only benefit derived from the wealth of water which runs down to be wasted in the sea is the

* According to Census table, but see note on page 18.

moisture of the subsoil in the valleys. The following shows the number of sources of irrigation of all kinds and the revenue derived from wet cultivation :—

	Number.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.
Tanks	115	9,236	75,930
Channels	10	686	5,974
Wells	317	1,825	23,225
		Total ..	1,05,129

The total land revenue in fusli 1282 was Rupees 1,44,257. Few of the tanks are of any considerable size, and the largest is at Ontimetta.

Products.—In addition to the ordinary grains produced, the principal products are indigo and cotton, of which 500 and 800 putties (of 20 maunds) respectively are produced annually. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in whose hands the monopoly of the indigo manufactory was, have ceased operations in this taluq since the opening of the railway, and the consequence is that considerable impulse has been given to native enterprise. The following list shows the quantity of each product raised and the quantity exported Regarding the quantity of the imports I have been unable to gather any reliable information :—

Name.	Number of Putties produced.	Exports.	Imports.
Paddy*	8,000		Imported.
Cholum*	10,000		Do.
Wheat*	2 *		Do.
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus)*	11,000		Do.
Barigalu (Wild kidney bean)* ..	40		
Sujjaloo (Holcus spicatus)* ..	12,000		
Green-gram* . . .	10		Do.
Bengal-gram*	20		Do.
Corraloo (Millet)* ...	1,600		
Varugu*	750		Do.
Chamaloo (Millaceum)* ...	250		
Horse-gram*	700		Do.
Oil seeds*	80		Do.
Gingelly*	15		
Cotton†	500		
Indigo†	800	80 Madras.	
Cummin seed†	12	10 Various parts.	
Turmeric†	350	100 Calicut and Madras.	
Ginger†	60	50 Cuddapah and Madras.	
Chillies†	30	...	Do.
Jaggery†	...	...	Largely.

* Containing 400 seers. † Containing 200 maunds.

Though the taluq is thickly populated, it will be seen from the above that the production is rich. I do not think, therefore, that the imports are at all considerable *

Forests—There are three forests in this taluq of some importance which are under the management of the conservancy department. Details regarding them will be found in the chapter devoted to that head. At present it will be sufficient to mention their names and extent. They are the Palkonda Malla, Lunka Malla, and Mallamakonda. They are said to be from 10 to 15 miles in length by about 5 to 8 in breadth. The scigniorage derived from them is about Rupees 1,208 annually.

Roads and Communications.—The railway runs through the valley between the Palkonda and Sashachellam hills, and there is a station in the taluq at Ontimetta.

There are six roads with 55¾ miles in the taluq as under :—

		Miles.
1.	Road from Cuddapah to Sidhout	10
2.	Do. Sidhout to Ontimetta	8
3.	Do. do. to Budwail	10
4.	Do. Ontimetta to Hoblum	4
5.	Madras road from Cuddapah to Pullumpett	23
6.	Feeder from Ontimetta railway station	¾
		55¾

Towns and Villages—There are in all 76 towns and villages. The chief towns and their population are Sidhout 3,759, Ontimetta 4,943, Kuruguntapully 2,984, Hoblum 3,715, Peddapully 3,062, Ramapuram 2,668, and Kottoor 2,413, Mantampally (2,200).

Sidhout is a place of some importance and of considerable sanctity. Owing to some fancied resemblance in its position on the Pennair ; and to the relative position of some neighbouring villages and rivers, it is some times known as *Dakshana Kasi*, or " the Southern Benares." It was originally a dependency of the Chitwail Rajah, a member of the important Matli family, and the fort in the town appears originally to have been grounded by a relative of the reigning Chitwail Rajah, named Anantaraz in the year 1225 of Salivahana. Subsequently, under the Nizam's dynasty, Sidhout was the residence of the Patan

* In the Census Report Dr Cornish gives this taluq as having the densest population of any in the district, being 224 to the square mile (the average of the district being 162). This, however, is based on a calculation that the taluq contains only 343 square miles This total has been ascertained to be incorrect, and I have been favored with a calculation made by Colonel Priestley, Superintendent of Survey, according to which the areas of the several taluqs have been entered The difference between the areas in the census account and Colonel Priestley's statement is given in a tabular form at the end of this chapter.

Nabob, and was joined to the fiefship of Cuddapah. This dynasty was put an end to by Hyder Ali as related in the historical chapter, and the fort was pulled down. After Munro's departure in 1807, Sidhout was for some time the residence of the Collector; but, owing to its secluded and inconvenient position, the head-quarters were subsequently moved to Cuddapah. The old fort shows traces of Hindu and Mahomedan architecture, though the only sign left of the rule of the latter is a mosque in which worship is still maintained A new taluq cutcherry has been built at Sidhout, which is almost completed. Sidhout is famed for the excellence of its melons, the cultivation of which is carried on during the months of January, February, and March in the dry sandy bed of the Pennair. There are seven different kinds of melons, and no assessment is charged on their cultivation. Each man takes up three or four acres of sand as he pleases, and raises a plantation either from seeds planted in pits dug in the sand, or else from transplanted seedlings. The plants require manuring twice in the season with rotten stable manure. The plants creep over the sand, and produce on an average from 10 to 12 melons each. It is said that each man makes a profit from his melon garden of about Rupees 200 a year.

Ontimetta (= the solitary hill) is one of the most important towns. It has a large and very holy pagoda and a tank of some importance. The pagoda is dedicated to Kodandaramaswamy, and is said to have been built by one of Chitwail Rajahs about 300 years ago, though, if the inscription at Gandikota (see Appendix, &c.,) is to be believed, it must have been built by a member of the Viziyanuggur dynasty in the 14th century. The town is chiefly noted for the produce of indigo and turmeric.

Yellampett is situated on the confluence of the Cheyair and the Pennair, and is inhabited by rich Kumma and Balija merchants. The trade carried on is in indigo and thread, which is dyed blue.

Joti is only a small village on the banks of the Pennair, three miles to the west of Sidhout. There is an old pagoda here dedicated to Sidheswaraswamy. There is a subterranean passage in front of this temple that leads no one knows where. Popular legend say that Sidhas, or sainted hermits, were in the habit of coming by means of this passage to worship in the temple at the dead of night, until about 12 years ago when the shrine was desecrated by searchers after hidden treasure. The temple is now much neglected, and is half buried in sand. A mile to the west of this village there are two other ruined pagodas dedicated to Narasimhaswamy.

Nithyapuzakona is a valley seven miles to the north of Sidhout, and is remarkable for a huge, overhanging rock, which is said to be able to

afford shelter to 10,000 people. There is a small pagoda here in the midst of the Lunka Malla hills. The pious Bhakara Pantooloo (see Popular Superstitions) built some steps to this pagoda and employed a Brahmin to perform the service, who used to go from, and return to, Sidhout for that purpose. One day he is said to have been detained in the pagoda by a violent storm. At midnight some 40 or 50 rushis (saints) came with flowers and worshipped the idol; when they had performed this service one of them awoke the Brahmin and asked him whether he wanted any thing. The Brahmin, frightened to death, could remember nothing except that he was hungry. One of the rushis thereupon gave him a leaf, and then all disappeared. Next day the Brahmin returned to Sidhout, but from that day was never hungry again. He continued for a year without eating any food to the great dismay of his friends. At last he was induced to take some medicine prescribed by a physician, whereupon he brought up the leaf, and ever afterwards got hungry as usual. Strange to say, the physician who had effected this cure himself swallowed the ejected leaf and then went away. The Brahmin, however, never went again to the pagoda, and the service of the pagoda has since discontinued. There is a feast there in the month of Karthika and on Sivaratri: and a large number of pilgrims resort to this holy shrine.

Panchalingakona is a valley in the Mallamamkonda hills, about 30 miles to the east of Sidhout It is alleged that five lingams were discovered here in a cave, and hence the name. The place, though out of the way, in a secluded valley, is resorted to by pilgrims, and especially on Mondays in the month of Karthika.

Vengopalaswamy Pagoda is situated on the top of a hill in the Lunka Malla range, about 10 miles to the north-east of Sidhout. The following is the legend of its origin:— A shepherd found that every evening one of his milk-cows was dry, and, on watching the cow, one day he observed that she stood over a large anthill, from one of the holes of which some one sucked her udders. On digging the anthill an idol was found, and thereupon a pagoda was built over the anthill.

The number of pagodas in this taluq shows that at a remote period it must have been of great importance, and was probably highly civilised. It is, however, impossible to collect any reliable data. For the following scattered data I am indebted to the intelligence and diligence of Tiruvengada Charry, the late Taluq Sheristadar:—

Era of Salivahana 1527 (A.D. 1604).—Kondrazoo Tirupattirazoo, who had possession of Sidhout, was conquered by Matli Ellamarazoo of Chitwail.

Do. 1607 (A.D. 1684).—Anantarazoo, a successor of the above, was conquered by Meer Jumla, a Sirdar of Alumgheer.

Era of Salivahana 1617 (A.D. 1694).—Meer Jumla was conquered by Sadoolla Khan of Arcot, who appointed one Kasari Singh as Killadar of Sidhout and granted him a jaghire of three adjoining villages. Kasari Singh was also empowered to collect the revenues of the remaining portion of the taluq and to remit the same to Arcot.

Do. 1629 (A D. 1706).—Kasari Singh died, and his son Rajapath Singh succeeded him.

Do. 1637 (A D. 1714).—Rajapath Singh was superseded by Nabob Abdul Nabbi Khan of Cuddapah (the same who made a descent upon the Baramahl, and the greatest of the Cuddapah Nabobs). The jaghire was bestowed on Nabbi Khan's second son Abdul Ammu Meer Saib, who enjoyed it for 31 years.

Do. 1675 (A D. 1752).—Abdul Ammu Meer was succeeded by his son Syed Meer, and five years afterwards the Mahrattas, under Balavanta Rau, invaded Cuddapah. Syed Meer was killed in battle. The Cuddapah Nabob, Moochi Meer, made peace with Moorari Rau by the cession of half his territory, comprising Gooty and Gurramkonda.

Moochi Meer after this became Nabob of Cuddapah and imprisoned the three sons of the former Nabob in the Sidhout fort. The jaghire of Sidhout was granted to his adopted son Sarwar Khan who continued to be Killadar until 1760, when he was deprived of his jaghire for insubordination; shortly afterwards Nabob Moochi Meer died at Kandakoor, leaving a will to the effect that he should be succeeded by Abdul Allim Khan, the son of the former Nabob whom he had imprisoned.

Do. 1701 (A.D. 1778).—Hyder reduced Sidhout and took Abdul Allim Khan prisoner to Seringapatam. This was the occasion when Hyder took his "Nicka" wife from Sidhout (see History).

Do. 1716 (A.D. 1793).—Hassan Ali Khan of Banganapally took possession of Sidhout. (This could only have been a temporary usurpation, for the country was then in the hands of the Nizam, having been ceded by Tippoo in 1791).

Do. 1722 (A.D. 1799).—Cuddapah and Sidhout fell into the hands of the East India Company.

Ferœ Naturæ.—Wild animals of all kinds infest the thick jungles of this taluq Some of the secluded valleys of the Lunka Mallas are perhaps never visited by man, and are the haunts of tigers, bears, and cheetas. There are no elephants to be found in these jungles

PULLAMPETT.*

Pullampett is bounded on the north by Sidhout, the east by Nellore, the south by North Arcot, and the west by Voilpaud and Royachoty , its greatest length from north to south is 46 miles, and breadth from east to west 30 miles. It has an area of 896 square miles according to official returns, with a population of 145,180 in the following proportions† —

Hindus	... 137,775				
Mahomedans ...	... 7,376		Males	...	74,565
Christians ...	... 27		Females	...	70,615
Others ...	... 2				

Soil and Natural Features.—Black regar and red soil are predominant, the former of which is rich and fertile To the east and the west the taluq is intersected by hill ranges, and like Sidhout the cultivation is principally carried on in two valleys Of these, the Cheyair valley, which formerly constituted the petty kingdom of Chitwail, is most fertile and productive. There are two forests—the Sashachellaparvatam on the hills of the same name, and the Kandacharlu connected with the ghauts of Rapoor. The former comprises about 5,000 and the latter 2,000 acres

Means of Irrigation.—The different sources of irrigation are—

——	Number	Irrigating Acres	Assessed at
			Rs
Tanks	78	10,358	61,914
Channels	57	6,614	2,935
Wells	3,262	Information not obtained	

The total land revenue is Rupees 2,66,233, the revenue arising from the wet cultivation being Rupees 1,17,116. This taluq is the richest in the district, and is the only one, with the exception of Cuddapah in which the Tahsildar holds the rank of 2nd class.

"The greater number of the channels are led from the Cheyair, which brings down the drainage waters of the high table-lands of Royachoty and Voilpaud

* Pullamma-pett The town is said to have been founded by one Pullamma, a female connexion of the Chitwail Rajah; date not ascertainable

† According to the map I calculate that the area of this taluq cannot be less than 952 square miles

Products.—The following statement shows the outturn of the different crops, together with the exports and imports :—

	Quantity produced	Exports.		Imports.	
		Where.	Quantity.	Whence.	Quantity.
Paddy*	30,000	Koilkuntla, Kurnool District.	1,000	..	...
Cholum*	3,000	...	...	...	...
Wheat*	...	...	..	Cuddapah, Kadiri.	200
Raggy (Cynosurus corcanus)*	10,000	...	...	...	...
Barley*	20	...	...	...	...
Sujjaloo (Holcus spicatus)*	6,000	...	...	...	
Pulses*	100	...	...	Cuddapah, Proddatoor, Royachoty.	200
Corraloo (Millet)* ...	3,000	...	....	...	...
Arikaloo (Paspalum frumentacum)*	5,000	Cuddapah, Jummalmuddagoo.	2,000	...	...
Chamaloo (Millaceum)*...	20	...	...	...	..
Jaggery†	...	...	...	Voilpaud, Madanapally, Royachoty, Cuddapah, Proddatoor.	10,000
Cotton†	...	...	..	...	1,000
Indigo†	5,000	Madras, Cuddapah, Proddatoor.	5,000	...	...
Oil seeds*	200	...	...	..	...
Horse-gram*	2,000	...	...	Royachoty ...	2,000

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of the taluq of any interest is indigo and fine cloth. This is carried on in the village of Pullampett and Chacrappa Naysimpett. The cloths are of a very fine texture, and are highly prized for turbands and ornamental cloths. At Hoblumpett a considerable trade is carried on in dyeing cotton thread a red color. At Pullampett fine mats of colored grass are manufactured, which form house mats, and are exceedingly ornamental. Pullampett is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and Nandalur of the District Munsif.

Towns.—There are in all 143 villages, 88 Government and 55 Inam, of which the principal are—Poly 6,660, Wootkoor 6,424, Chitwail 3,447, Malimapuram 2,819, Nagaripadoo 2,240, Pondaloor 4,046, Penagaloor 3,122, Chinna Worempad 4,785, Pullampett 2,351, Vattaloor 2,195, Kodoor 4,694, Settykunta 4,580, Yerragoontlacottah 2,313, Anantarazpett 4,423, Pedda Worempad 3,179, Nagawaram 2,149, Mannoor 3,560, and Akepadu 2,136. Nundaloor 3,083, Potapi 2,188, Itimapooram 2,736.

* Putties of 400 seers. † Putties of 200 maunds.

The principal place of pilgrimage in the taluq is *Athirala*, derived, it is said, from two Sanskrit words signifying purification of sin. It is said to have gained this name owing to the following circumstances :— "In the Thratta Yugum it is said that the son of Jamathagni, by name Parasuraman, having, in obedience to the orders of his father, beheaded his mother, incurred the sin of matricide, which remained attached to his palm in the shape of a head. Parasuraman, in order to get rid of the sin, made several pilgrimages; but, being unable to succeed in his attempt, came to this pagoda and bathed in the pond, and thus washed off his sin." The place is still held in great estimation on account of its supposed sanctity.

Roads and Communications.—There are four roads in this taluq and 92 miles as under :—

	Miles.
1. Madras Trunk Road	45
2. Road from Rajampett to Royachoty	20
3. Do. from Pullampett to Chitwail	12
4. Do from Kodoor to Chitwail	15

The railway runs through the taluq from north to south, and there are four stations at Kodoor, Reddipully, Nandalur, and Rajampett ; the latter town, since the opening of the weekly fair, has become of increased importance on account of the large number of visitors.

Feræ Naturæ.—Wild animals of all kinds are found in the Seshachellam hills. Tigers are rare, but cheetas are common.

I regret that the information I have been able to collect regarding this taluq is so scanty. Though the centre of many historical events, it is absolutely impossible to get hold of any reliable historical matter. As far as the present time is concerned, the people are rich and contented, and there is but little of interest to be said regarding them.

CUDDAPAH.*

Extent and Boundary.—The present taluq of this name, which includes the old division of Cuddapah, Chennoor, and Kamalapuram, lies along either bank of the Pennair, and covers an area of about 761† square miles, the demarcated area being given at 696,124 acres. It is bounded on the south and east by the range of Palkonda, and on the north partly by the Lunka Malla hills and partly by artificial boundaries, and on the west by artificial limits alone from the Pulivendla taluq.

Physical Characteristics—Hills.—The Cuddapah valley is a basin

* In the description of this and the following taluq I cannot do better than give verbatim a paper kindly placed at my disposal (amongst many others) by Mr. Boyle, C.S.

† Thus entered in "Census Report," though measurement by the map would not give it more than 782 square miles

completely shut in by hills on three sides, the two ranges of Lunka Malla and Seshachellam spreading from the eastern confines of the taluq along its northern and south-eastern boundaries, respectively. The greatest height of these ranges is probably equal—about 1,800 feet above sea level; but the average elevation of the Lunka Mallas is decidedly greater than that of the Seshachellam

Rivers.—The Pennair traverses the taluq from west to east, and receives within its limits three subsidiary streams—the Koondair from the north near Kamalapuram, the Papagni from the south below the same town, and the Boogair which, having received several confluents, enters the Pennair due north of the town of Cuddapah.

Forests —The hill ranges of Lunka Malla and Seshachellam are both covered, and in parts very thickly, with timber of considerable size and value. Conservation is carried on through the licensing system, but the trees are exposed to very reckless injury from both man and beast, and the supplies of timber and fuel could no doubt be largely increased by efficient conservation.

Rocks and Soils.—The rock systems of the hill ranges round the Cuddapah valley, so far as they have been as yet examined, have been found to consist of quartzite, sandstones, and conglomerates with gneiss, some times of a highly granitic character; but granite proper is rarely found. The more recent rock-formations which underlie the Cuddapah valley consist almost entirely of calcareous shales, overlying beds of limestone, more or less compact, but often flaggy and fissile. The shales are recognisable by their prevalent tinge of purple weathering into grey. The only feature of interest connected with local geology, the apparently total absence of organic remains, is the well-known diamond sandstone in which many speculators have hoped to find their fortunes hidden. The more accurate description of this formation is the diamond-yielding quartzites, or altered sandstones. These beds, which have only been tested for their hid treasure in one or two places in the Cuddapah valley, occur very generally in the Ceded Districts, and at Banganapilly in the Kurnool district are systematically mined for diamonds The Cuddapah diamond mines, however, are only shallow pits, dug in the *débris* and gravel at the foot of the hill range above Chennoor and Kanuparti. The local beds of nodular limestone or " Kankar " are of extreme usefulness.

Soil.—The Cuddapah taluq lies beyond the limit of the black cotton soil which overspreads the western taluqs of the district. The prevailing soil of this taluq is alluvial, overlying to no great depth the beds of argillaceous slates. The soil is by no means generally good, and is often rendered utterly worthless by the presence in profusion of saltpetre, common salt, and soda, which all occur in efflorescence Good farming however, or an abundant water-supply renders

the soil productive, and thus the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the larger towns and villages contrasts most favorably with that less favorably situated which is in the occupation of poorer cultivators without the capital to develop its resources. Under good tanks the soil is often excellent, but even there the presence of salts is observable.

Fauna.—The forests of the hills round Cuddapah contain tigers, cheetas, sambar, spotted deer, jungle sheep, pigs, wild cats, monkeys, foxes, hares, and smaller beasts, with pea-fowl, spur-fowl, jungle-fowl, and other birds. In the plains antilope occur sparsely, and jackals, foxes, and smaller vermin are found. The domesticated cattle are of two breeds—the best from Nellore or bred from Nellore stock in the country; the second, from Mysore or Poonganoor in the south, is only about half the size and value of the Nellore bred Horses are little bred, and of poor strain.

Flora.—The best forest trees found within the taluq are chendanum or redwood, blackwood, vepa, yellama (a wood like ash), mango, neem, banian, and the other common trees. Teak grows in a stunted manner on the Lunka Malla, but is useless for timber The sunkesala is a favorite tree with ryots, who use its leaves as manure, and the black thorn (Nalla tumma) is grown on account of its medicinal properties and as food for goats, and for agricultural implements The cultivated flora of the taluq includes the ordinary products of Indian agriculture and horticulture. Rice in large quantities, raggy, indigo, tobacco, turmeric, betel, and sugar-cane are grown on irrigated land; cotton, cholum, gram, and other grains on the dry lands. Mangoes are plentiful, but poor; and of other fruit there is hardly any supply.

Agriculture.—The farming of the Cuddapah taluq is decidedly better than that of other parts of the district. Not that the methods are more elaborate, or the implements more perfect, but the advantages of situation in the vicinity of centres of population and of commercial activity strengthen the hands by increasing the available capital of the Cuddapah farmer. The rotation of crops is carried out with more regularity, and far more is apparently (to a non-bucolic eye) got out of the ground than in other parts of the country. This, it must be admitted, holds fully good; in the immediate vicinity of Cuddapah alone, the western half of the taluq, which is not yet opened up by roads, rising no whit above the low average of Indian farming. But in the eastern portion of the taluq, in the hamlets of Cuddapah town, in Utukur, and in Chennoor the town prices of Cuddapah make themselves felt, and not only enable, but prompt the farmer to get all he can out of, and therefore to put all he can into, his paternal acres. The taluq is fortunate, too, in its water-supply, although doubtless the treasures of the Pennair are not so utilised as they might be by the development of a system of channels to irrigate the land along its

banks The Papagni, however, enriches the villages past which it flows, channels, renewed after every fresh, being carried for long distances along its bed and into the arable land along its banks Nor are tanks of fair size and capacity deficient in number, although they are unequally distributed chiefly over the eastern portion of the taluq. Those of Patha Cuddapah and the Dongalachervu, with subsidiary small tanks, irrigate nearly six square miles close to the town of Cuddapah The Wutkuru, Kamalapuram, and Ambavaram tanks have good capacity. In all there are more than 50 Government channels. Some day the face of country will be altered by branch irrigation channels leading off from the Irrigation Company's canal, and, if that design is fully developed, the wealth of the taluq will be immensely increased. The official returns of cultivated area give a total average of 16,000 acres, paying wet assessment Rupees 1,14,504, and of dry land 125,600 acres, yielding Rupees 1,18,985 assessment. The rates of the old settlement were very numerous—on wet land 175, on dry land 159, and on garden land 246 different rates. The operations of the new settlement will, however, reduce both the number of the rates and their amount throughout. The average assessment on wet land was Rupees 9-12-6, on dry land Rupees 1-14-1, and on garden land Rupees 9-3-4, with numerous supplementary rates for tirwajasty and fasaljasty. Recent reforms have abolished garden assessment rates as such, and well cultivation will become doubtless a most profitable method of agriculture, especially on improved soils. Of agricultural methods little need be told; no English farmer more fully realises the value of dressing of all kinds than his Cuddapah brother the cattle and goat sheds are emptied, the town streets swept, and even the trees stripped of their leaves to feed the hungry land, and no doubt it is to this that the taluq owes its heavy crops Rice and indigo are alternately grown under tanks, the latter crop being sown about the end of March and cut periodically twice, and even thrice, before the rain comes in August, and the land is ploughed again for paddy; the refuse leaves and stalks of the indigo being ploughed in as manure. Cholum is the staple dry grain, and cotton is also widely grown. Cuddapah melons deserve notice; they are cultivated in the river beds in March and April

Government Tanks	47
Dasbandum	29

Communication and Manufactures.—The town of Cuddapah owes most of its commercial activity to its export trade, in which it acts as the depôt for the cotton and indigo growers of the neighbouring taluqs. The bulk of this produce is purchased by resident merchants and brokers; but some also is sent by the growers by rail to Madras Grain is but little exported, the supply at hand finding a ready sale within the district, and even for the local market, supplies, especially

of wheat, &c., are drawn largely from the sub-division of the district. The other towns of the taluq—Kamalapuram, Kazipett, and Chennoor—are engaged wholly in trade of agricultural produce, especially indigo.

Manufactures are of slight importance, the chief industry being the weaving of coarse cloths, all the finer piece-goods being imported. A considerable number of weavers are engaged in the manufacture of coarse cloth, but their poverty is extreme, and many of them work on advances for the cost of material. No combination of workers in a factory has been hitherto attempted. Cuddapah indigo has obtained a reputation as the best in Southern India, and commands in the Home markets about eight annas per pound more than that known as Madras indigo. The difference between the different qualities may arise from some properties in Cuddapah water; but there is a material difference also in the method of manufacture, Cuddapah indigo being extracted from the plant steeped when green, the other process dealing with leaves dried in the sun and freed from the stalks The comparative prices quoted in July 1868 were for Madras indigo Rupees 1½ to 3½, and for Cuddapah or "Kurpah" indigo, Rupees 3½ to 4½ in the London market. In Cuddapah, Rupees 60 per maund of 80 lbs. is an average price, but prices range as high as Rupees 70 and 80 per maund. The whole annual trade of Cuddapah before the railway was made was estimated at 25 lakhs, but on what data is not known.*

Population.—The population of the taluq and town is given at 163,013, of whom 82,825 are males, and 80,188 females. The population of Cuddapah town is probably 16,468.† Palampally is a town of some 6,616 people, and Gunganapally and Chennoor villages of population slightly less numerous, being 4,763 and 3,807 respectively.

Cuddapah, the capital of the taluq and the district to which it gives their names, is an ill-built, straggling, and unhealthy town lying along the north bank of the Boogair river.‡ The houses are built of mud, and are probably worse on the whole than those of any large village in the district. Stone is abundant at hand, but labor is dear, and mud cheap. The drainage of the town is most defective, and its chief source of water-supply a sewer. Fever is prevalent for about three months—December, January, and February, but for the rest of the year the residents are quite as healthy as their habits entitle them to be. Cholera occasionally has been severely felt, but is not endemic or regularly epidemic.

Kamalapuram,§ the town of next local importance, is famous,

* Further information on this head will be found in the Chaptor on Agriculture.

† According to the sanitary account of 1872. The census report gives the population of the town at 16,275 and the taluq at 146,738, making the above given total.

‡ An account of the municipality will be found in another chaptor.

§ Kamaloo = the lotus, Puram = town

chiefly as the residence of a Sub-Magistrate and as a railway station. It is a purely agricultural town of about 3,970 inhabitants. Akkayapally, Chintakomadinne, and Komadi are villages of respectable size; the two former situated on the great northern road, the third lying secluded at the western end of the taluq. There are altogether 124 Government and 41 Inam villages.

Roads.—The Cuddapah taluq has lately been opened out both by the railway connecting it with Madras, and also by roads communicating with the neighbouring districts in all directions; but 10 years ago it must have been as inaccessible as a rural village. The railway passes from end to end of the taluq with three stations—Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, and Yerragoontla—within its limits. The road system connects Cuddapah with the sub-division, and the south by the road passing south through Chintakomnadinna and Bhakarapetta; with the Pulivendla taluq on the west by an indifferent road through Pendlimarri and Nandimandalam The main road to Bellary and the west, passes through the old military station to Kamalapuram, throwing off a branch to Kurnool and the north, which crosses the Pennair at Chennoor, and sends one offshoot by the ghaut over a spur of the Lanka Malla beyond Kazipett, while the main line is continued due north to Maidekur and Duvoor. The eastern districts are reached first by the Sidhout road, and also by the Madras road to Ontimetta. From the railway station at Yerragoontla a road is carried north to the river Pennair, and so into the town of Proddatoor The western portion of the Cuddapah taluq is not so favored with roads as the vicinity of the local metropolis; and a large section, south-west of Kamalapuram, has no road at all. A third prospective means of communication is afforded in the irrigation and navigation canal which enters the Cuddapah taluq to the west of Kazipett, and, crossing the Pennair by an anicut at Adinimmayapally, four miles from Kamalapuram, is carried between the Kurnool and Bellary roads to the point where they converge. The canal will probably bear more practical and richer fruits as a channel of irrigation than as a commerce-carrying canal. To the neighbourhood of Cuddapah it cannot be of the least value from the latter point of view, however much it may benefit more remote districts.

	Miles.
Cuddapah to Vempully ...	22
Chittoor to Kurnool ...	19
Bellary road	26
Sidhout road	6
Total ...	73

Justice—The civil law is dispensed to the suitors of Cuddapah taluq by courts of three grades in ascending order—

1 District Munsif.
2 Sadr Amin
3 Civil Judge

Criminal justice is administered by the Village Magistrates, by four Sub-Magistrates—three located in Cuddapah and one in Kamalapuram

—who has charge of the western half of the taluq, and by the Divisional Magistrate in charge of the taluq. Neither crime nor civil litigation is heavy, but the distances from which suitors even now have to travel to the founts of "*justitia et æquitas*"* would make it difficult to reduce in number the judicial or magisterial staff.

Education.—Its advantage in possessing in the chief town of the district a zillah school saves the neighbourhood from utter destitution in the means of education; but of primary education there is a great dearth. The oft-quoted "pial school" is generally wanting, or exclusive if in existence, and a very small percentage of the agricultural classes can read or write. A Village Magistrate can generally sign his name, but can scarcely ever write an intelligible sentence, nor is the want likely to be supplied by the rising generation, very few of whom are better scholars than their fathers. There are said to be 60 pial schools in the taluq † The number, however, is probably overstated, and at the best these schools are so thinly attended by Komati and Brahmin boys alone that primary education may be said not to exist but for the favored few—not that other castes would be debarred from attending pial schools, but that their tastes do not prompt them to do so.

Antiquities.—The historical interest of Cuddapah centres in the capital town, which lies some 6 miles from the right bank of the Pennair, and 166 miles north of Madras. The political importance attributed to Cuddapah during the Hindu dynasty of Viziyanuggur (Bijanuggur) is extremely problematical. The rajahs of Chitwail were undoubtedly the chief Hindu Viceroys on the western side of the Eastern Ghauts, and until the Pennakonda dynasty was overthrown by the Pathans under Mahomed Kutb Shah from Golkonda, it is probable that there was no town worthy of the name on the present site. This may be deduced from the internal evidence of the town, negatively from the absence of all Hindu buildings of antiquity, and positively from the neighbouring hamlet of old Cuddapah (Patha Cuddapah), a name which points to the recent origin of the present town. It need not be supposed that all Hindu religious buildings were destroyed by the Mussulman invaders. Such was not their usual custom; and, if their zeal had been so fervid, it would scarcely have spared the neighbouring pagoda of Devuni Cuddapah. This view of the purely Mahomedan origin of the present town is supported by the indisputable character of all the old public buildings, bastions, palaces, and offices which present a purely Mahomedan architecture untinged by Hindu art. Local tradition names Abdul Nabbi

* The inscription over the Civil and Sessions Court.

† Since this was written, three years ago, considerable strides have been made in the matter of education through the action of the Local Fund Board.

Meana as the founder of the city, and he is said to have received a patent as Nabob from Delhi; another and more probable account is that one of the Lieutenants of Meer Jamla, the Commander of Kutb Shah's army, was left behind to administer the adjoining districts, and that he built a fort on the site of Meer Jamla's camping ground, an additional indication that the site was wholly unoccupied before. It is, therefore, probable that 1570 is the earliest date that can be assigned to the present town, nor would any one be led to presume a greater age from the appearance of any existing buildings. The town was taken and sacked by Hyder Ali in 1779, and the Nabob's family was ejected in favor of an officer of his own, named Meer Saib. In 1800 it passed into the hands of the English with the rest of the districts ceded by the Nizam, and became the official head-quarters of the district in 1817. The military station was established here in 1821, and again abolished in 1868.

Revenue.—The taluq yields from its various sources a total land revenue of Rupees 2,33,489, of which Rupees 1,14,504 is derived from wet and Rupees 1,18,985 from dry cultivation. Regarding the products I have been able to collect no definite information beyond the two items of rice and cotton; of the latter, 40,000 maunds are said to be raised

PULIVENDLA.*

This taluq lies along the western boundary of the Cuddapah district, and abuts upon the Tadpatri taluq of the Bellary district. It covers an area of 669 square miles, its length from east to west being some 40 miles,† and its breadth from north to south averaging about 18. It is separated from the Jamalamadoogoo taluq on the north by the Bhanukota Malla and Malliyalla hills; from the Cuddapah taluq on the east by the river Papagni and artificial limits, and on the south from the Kadiri taluq by the range of Seshachellam, continued with little interruption from the sacred hills of Tripatty. The physical features of the taluq call for little remark. Apart from the two ranges of hills above mentioned, the country is dotted and intersected by isolated hills, and low ranges striking at various angles from the main hill ranges. Eccentricities of demarcation have included within the taluq a small tract lying along the right bank of the Papagni, and south of the gorge through which the stream cleaves the Seshachellam range, a tract which is naturally a portion of the Royachoty taluq, but has been artificially annexed to that of Pulivendla. Apart from this detached section, the Pulivendla taluq presents a compact area, almost a parallelogram in form, and the cusbah station, bearing the same name as the taluq, lies in as convenient and central a situation as could be selected.

* Lit. Puli-mandalam = the abode of tigers.

† According to map measurement this figure is probably 632.

The taluq contains 114 villages, 102 Government and 12 Inam, and the population was estimated in the census of 1871 at 110,405, a population which gives 151 souls per square mile. The population is divided as follows :—

Hindus	.. 96,961
Mussulmans	... 8,593
Christians	... 8
Others	... 12

There are 8 villages of a fair average size, but the character of the soil and the cultivation renders a dense population impossible; and in some places scarcity of water contributes to the difficulty of existence. Of large towns the taluq does not boast : there are no manufacturing industries to act as a nucleus of population, and the only town containing over 5,000 inhabitants is Vempully with its hamlets, (population 6,659) situated on the eastern limit of the taluq and the left bank of the Papagni. The other 7 largest villages have populations varying between 2 and 4 thousand

The chief, and indeed the sole industry, of Pulivendla is agriculture; and, as the bulk of the lands of the taluq are unirrigated, and therefore depend less upon the bounty of water-supply, the condition of the agriculturists of Pulivendla is decidedly above that known in many other portions of the Cuddapah district. Throughout the westernmost half of this taluq, spreads the rich black loam known as the black cotton soil; and this fact secures, except in most adverse seasons, ample return, and that with but little expense to the labor of the farmer. Along the eastern limits of the taluq, however, the waters of the Papagni are carried by an elaborate system of irrigating channels (renewed after every fresh) over large areas on either bank; and it is remarkable that, although this river does not often receive a supply sufficient to cause an extraordinary flood, yet almost throughout the year water is found at slight depths, so as to become readily available for cultivation along the banks. The river Chitravati just touches the extreme north-west boundary of the taluq. Artificial works for the storage of water are of little service in this taluq, and there are no tanks of much size—those that have been formerly available are rapidly becoming useless by the process of silting up, while in others the looseness and porousness of the soil defeat all efforts to make them efficient reservoirs.

Irrigation Works.

Tanks, Government	48
Do. Dasbandum	26
Wet cultivation	Rs. 44,162
Dry do.	,, 1,16,948
	Rs. 1,61,110

The flora of the taluq is neither rich nor interesting; the hills carry little but scrub and brushwood, and timber of any size has to be sought in other taluqs. The fauna of the taluq also calls for little remark. A few antelope and an occasional cheeta are the only quadrupeds found wild, and the domesticated cattle are nearly all imported from Nellore, or bred in the taluq from imported stock. Sheep thrive, but there is no great number.

Rocks and Soils.—The hill ranges consist of the system of alternating quartzites and limestones, of which all the main ranges of the Cuddapah district are composed. In places where the limestones are less compact than in others, the stone is utilised for building purposes, and the prevalence of these easily-worked beds accounts for the fact that the bulk of the dwelling houses of the better classes are of stone. *The soils* may be classified under three main divisions—black, red, and grey. The first division is said to include about 75 per cent of the whole arable lands, although the quality of the cotton soil varies greatly over different parts, from a rich loam of great depth to a mixed and stony soil. The second and third kinds of soil are found for the most part in the vicinity of the hills with which the country is covered, some of the land actually under cultivation being so strong as to present nothing to the eye but a surface of broken or water-worn pebbles, resembling the appearance of an ill-made road. That crops of cotton and seeds and grain are raised constantly on such soil is the more astonishing, that the cultivators are too poor to attempt any thing in the nature of improvement by removing the stones on a large scale, and manuring the ground.* On the other hand the better qualities of the black lands, which occur near the villages of Kasanoor, Balapanur, and Lomada, and generally over the westernmost division of the taluq may compete in productiveness with the dry soils of any part of the Cuddapah district. Cultivation under wells is also general, and in favored situations, such as the eastern portion of the taluq where water lies at no great depth—the soils so cultivated become most productive; but, as we travel westwards, wells become deeper, and therefore scarcer; and not a few villages, after all their digging, can find nothing but a poor supply of brackish water. The cost of digging a well of fair size, and under conditions of average advantage, ranges probably from Rupees 100 to Rupees 300.

Agriculture, as before said, is the great industry of Pulivendla, and is carried on, as a rule, under favorable conditions and with sufficient hopes of return to industry and capital.

Assessment.—The Pulivendla taluq not having yet been visited by

* Cuddapah farmers, indeed, are by no means averse to a large number of stones lying loosely scattered over their fields, and affirm, what indeed may be true, that the stones serve to keep in the moisture.

the Survey and Settlement Departments is, as regards land assessments, in its primitive state of chaos. No less than 140 rates of dry assessment, ranging from Rupees 5-13-4 to Pice 14 in gradations of a few pice, with 125 rates between Rupees 35 and Annas 9 upon wet land, are enough to bewilder the most clear-headed settlement officer; and, until the recent reduction of garden rates to the highest dry rate of the village, this confusion was confounded by 146 rates of assessment on well lands ranging from Rupees 35 to Annas 11. There is probably no taluq of equal size where the soils vary less in quality, and doubtless an equitable assessment demands far fewer rates, but there are many cases, especially in the village and neighbourhood of Pulivendla in which changes of climate and water-supply render revision of assessments imperative. Perhaps the most striking instance of altered condition of soil and water-supply is found in the deep hill stream which flows north past Pulivendla, and from which an extensive system of branch channels, used in former years to carry water over a wide area on the eastern banks, is to be seen Now these channels are almost wholly useless, the stream having received no full supply for upwards of 12 years. Hundreds of acres are in consequence either waste, or cultivated under conditions of great hardship, entailed by an assessment based on a full water-supply The rainfall is in all probability not less copious than before; but subterranean changes have altered the direction of the surface flow, and thus defeated man's industry The cereals most widely grown are raggy on irrigated land, and jonna (cholum), cumbu, and wheat on the dry uplands The smaller pulses, such as gram, are but sparsely cultivated. Cotton is grown in large quantities in the western portion of the taluq with much success. Indigo is also a valuable crop, and is cultivated wherever the water-supply from channels or wells makes success certain, but seldom as a dry crop on unirrigated land. Under wells in the neighbourhood of villages, tobacco is grown; but probably not in excess of the purely local demand The poorer sorts of paddy are grown under good tanks, but the cultivation of rice holds by no means the same position as in other taluqs; and, although oil seeds of different varieties are to a certain extent grown on dry land, it is still true that practically cotton and jonna divide the land between them. As regards methods of cultivation Pulivendla is neither before nor behind her neighbours Her cattle are good, but the implements most primitive, and it will be long before improved methods of cultivation take any hold on the bucolic mind, especially as they have now every reason to be content with the success of existing systems.

The education of the taluq is undoubtedly most backward, probably not 5 per cent. of the Reddy class in official position in their villages can read or write. Perhaps the worst consequence of this illiterate-

ness is the helplessness of the ordinary ryot to defend himself from the wiles of any clever scoundrel who can write a petition, or who knows how to file a suit, and then unable to understand or follow the ins and outs of the law: the ryot too often asserts his claim by force, and tries to prove his title by breaking his opponent's head. The taluq has thus acquired a perfect notoriety for what would elsewhere be called "faction fights," but which are really agrarian outrages, being invariably based on some disputed title to the occupation of land. But, as a whole, the agriculturists of Pulivendla, when better supplied with roads, will have little cause for complaint, and they may be considered as belonging to the most prosperous classes in the district.

Produce.—The following table exhibits the outturn of different grains, together with exports and imports:—

Products.	Quantity produced.	Exported.		Imported.	
		Where.	Quantity.	Whence.	Quantity.
Paddy*	5,150 Putties.	...	...	...	
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus).*	166 do.	...	...	Cuddapah and Proddatoor.	40 Putties.
Cholum*	48,620 do.	Cuddapah and Proddatoor.	12,000 Putties.	...	...
Sujja (Holcus spicatus).*	5,040 do....	...	...	...	...
Wheat* . ..	150 do....	Do.	80	...	...
Bengal-gram* ..	50 do. ..	.	...	Do....	30 Putties.
Oolundu*	40 do. ..		...	Do. .	20 do.
Green-gram* ..	40 do. ..	...	...	Do. .	20 do.
Dhall*	200 do....	...	...	Do. .	80 do.
Red-gram* . . .	40 do....	...	...	Do..	20 do.
Corraloo (Millet)* ...	9,700 do....	...	...	...	...
Arikaloo (Paspalum frumentaceum).*	410 do....	...	...	...	...
Horse-gram* ...	620 do. ..	...	...	...	...
Barigaloo*	150 do.	..	...	...	..
Gingelly-oil seeds* ...	480 do. ..	...	...	...	. .
Lamp-oil seeds* ...	920 do....	...	...	Cuddapah, and Proddatoor.	240 do.
Cotton†	281,200 Maunds.	Madras.	25,000 Maunds.	Do.	440 do.
Indigo†	2,400	Cuddapah and Proddatoor.	2,000 Maunds.	...	...

Roads.—This taluq is in this respect the worst in the district; indeed, there is not a single mile of road fully completed: those projected are

* Putties of 500 seers. † Maunds of 25 lbs.

from Cuddapah, *viâ* Pulivendla, to the Bellary frontier, 30 miles; from Kadiri to Muddanoor, *viâ* Pulivendla (unfinished), 20 miles. Two other roads are also in contemplation which have indeed been commenced to connect Pulivendla and Royachoty, *viâ* Vempully; and another to connect the railway and Pulivendla with Kadiri, *viâ* the Kurli ghaut. This road has been commenced, but at present only runs between Pulivendla and Muddanoor railway station. The portion of country between Pulivendla and Kurli ghaut has as yet no road.

Antiquities.—These are (1) military buildings and (2) religious buildings. This wild and hilly region was, before the subjugation of the Ceded Districts by the English in 1800, given up to the rough rule of several small poligars, whose memories still linger round their now ruined forts dotted here and there over the country. Of these, the chief were the Vemla Poligar and the Potails of Pulivendla and Lopatnootala. The former acquired a brief notoriety by blind resistance to the new rule of the English when asserted by Munro in 1800. The poor patriot was, however, soon wiped out by a detachment from General Campbell's army, and his family is now almost extinct. His fort (to describe one is to describe all such structures) is a walled enclosure, about 100 yards square, surrounded by a ditch, with a glacis on the north side. At each corner stands a round tower, and midway between each two corner towers there is a square bastion loopholed, as is the whole face of the wall, for musketry. Whether such a building admits of much defence, the experience of the Carnatic wars shows to be doubtful; it was, however, strong enough to protect the family and property of the robber-owner from the sudden attack of his neighbour robbers. Within the four walls the space is filled partly by the mean huts occupied by the dependants of the poligar, and partly by a more pretentious file of buildings, rather Mahomedan than Hindu in architectural character, assigned to the poligar himself and the women who accompanied him. The fort of the Vemla Poligar stands at a distance of four or five miles from the town of that name close to the now almost deserted hamlet of Midipenta, a position which was doubtless chosen for the fort as commanding one of the more passable roads leading southwards across the hills into Kadiri and Mysore. Such a position would afford the advantage of enabling the poligar to levy from the defenceless travellers the black-mail which formed one of his least precarious sources of income. The fort of Pulivendla is quite ruined, and that at Lopatnootala nearly so; the latter resembles Meedipenta fort in all points, but is rather smaller. Although the Pulivendla taluq contains no shrines of especial sanctity, it certainly has several pagodas of more than common interest, chiefly for the picturesqueness of their situation With the instinct of all religious

architects the builders of these temples have selected sites which save from insignificance buildings which in themselves contain little to attract the eye. Particularly noticeable are the pagodas of Nandimandalam on the eastern border of the taluq, that on the round hill overhanging the Papagni near Vempully, and that on a similar site at Mopuroo on the left bank of Mogameroo—a temple which has the additional interest of being the only monastery of ascetic jogis, who there sit wrapped in contemplation and with little danger of distraction in the barren rock on which they sit, and the yellow sands upon which they look down. Another picturesque shrine is that placed on a ledge of the rock in the narrow gorge, where the Papagni (locally called the Gandairoo, the river of the gorge) cleaves the Seshachellum hills, and where lives the priest with no company but a troop of sacred monkeys.

The Pulivendla pagoda is probably the largest in the taluq, but calls for no remark either by its antiquity or architecture.

Revenue.—The following statistics will show the resources of the taluq under their several heads :—

	RS.
Land revenue	1,81,940
Abkari	18,015
Stamps	5,674

The abkari farm is leased for terms of three years. There are no reserved jungles within the taluq, and only two Government gardens at Pulivendla and Vempully.

ROYACHOTY.*

This taluq is the most central in the district. It is bounded on the north by the taluq of Cuddapah, from which it is separated by the Seshachellum hills, which, together with the Palkonda range, branch off from Triputti and are offshoots of the Eastern Ghauts. These hills and their continuations shut in the whole of the sub-division and form a natural boundary to the east, north, and north-west. On the south Royachoty is bounded by Voilpaud taluq, on the west by the taluqs of Kadiri and Pulivendla, and on the east by the taluq of Pullampett, which, however, is divided from it by the Seshachellum hills running from north-west to south-east.

Area —It contains an area of 1,031 square miles, with a total population of 128,162, of whom are—

Hindus	116,474	Males...	66,306
Mussulmans ...	11,578	Females	61,856
Christians ...	87		
Others	23		

* Lit Raja-veedoo, the town or abode of the rajah.

hills joins the Chittair, which flows through a long, pretty valley, and eventually forms the Cheyair. The Bahooda Naddee crosses the south-east extremity of the taluq, and eventually joins the Chittair.

Towns and Villages.—There are 104 villages, a few of which are big enough to be called small towns.

Royachoty (4,836) is the head-quarters of the taluq and the residence of the Tahsildar. There is some little trade there and a weekly market. There is an old pagoda dedicated to Veerabhadraswamy, and a large number (about 6,000) of people visit the annual car festival.

Chinnamandiem, with its hamlets, is the largest place in the taluq, and contains a population of 5,774. It is situated on the eastern borders. *Chundupully* (4,530) has, (as also the last place), a few merchants. *Galiveedu** (3,310) has a fair of some importance. *Matli* (2,778) is chiefly remarkable as the source of the family of the Chitwail Rajahs who ruled over Chitwail, Sidhout, and Budwail in the main division. It was, until resumed by Munro, the head-quarters of a petty poligar, a descendant of the same family; a representative of which draws an annual pension from Government. Rayavaram 3,041, Maditad 3,076, Brahmnayerragudi 3,165, Veerabally 3,525, Gadikotta 2,594, Hasanapur 3,991, Settipally 4,052, Araveed 2,716, Gopagudipully 2,550, Chintakuntabanda 3,012, Kurnoothala 2,388, are the remaining places of importance.

Rainfall.—This is very scanty and changeable, and seldom fills all the tanks. Indeed a large number are in such bad order that they would scarcely stand a full supply.† The largest tank in the taluq is that of Veerabally, with an ayacut of 351 acres. Those of Gollopally and Galividu irrigate an ayacut of 208 and 234 acres, respectively, and Maditad 161. The Iyararoo tank irrigates 139 acres, but the remainder are small, the greater part being under 20 acres

Rates.—There are at present no higher rates than Rupees 1 2 per acre, a rule which was brought into force in 1873. The rates vary between this sum and an anna The lowest rate for wet land under tanks is Annas 4-8, under channels and wells Annas 11-8, for garden lands Annas 9-4, and for dry lands Pies 7. As a rule, however, the rates are too high; these low rates representing favorable grants, not so much as the value of the land. The new settlement will probably do a great deal towards equalising these rates, and there will possibly be some general reduction.

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* Ordinarily called Galivaid=Gali-veedoo, the windy town.

† Since writing the above, has occurred the heavy monsoon of September and October 1874, and the truth of my remark is shown in the fact that 80 tanks have breached. A glance at the map will show that this taluq receives the drainage of three taluqs which find an outlet in only two gaps of the Seshachellum hills—by the Papagni at Vempully and by the Cheyair.

Forests.—The long line of hills (the Seshachellum range), which divide the taluq from the main division, are under the supervision of the Forest Department, and the slopes and valleys are far more thickly wooded on this than on the Cuddapah and Pullampett sides The amount of seigniorage in 1872-73 was Rupees 1,165 for cutting licenses. Some of the timber found is valuable, and teak thrives better here than in the main division Near Guvalcheroovoo, where the trunk road passes over the hills, cork trees grow in luxuriance. In the taluq generally timber is scarce, with the exception of tamarind trees, of which there are a large number of thick topes ; teak, sandalwood, rose, and blackwood are found in the hill jungles. The forest products are lac, honey, wax, fibres, and roots used for dyeing and medicinal purposes.

Manufactures are but few, and are confined to indigo, common cloths, coarse cumblies, and gunny bags. There is some trade in skins, which are exported, and also in tamarind fruits, and travelling merchants bring round pearls and corals for sale.

Pasture and Cattle.—There are good pasture lands all over the taluq, and, except in very bad years, there is no lack of grazing ground. A very large portion of the taluq lies waste. Some of this land is saline and unproductive, but a great deal is of the same quality as that cultivated, the reason of it lying waste being that the ryots have no capital to bring it under cultivation, and no market to bring the produce to when grown. The horned cattle are small, but hardy, and there is an ample supply. The sheep and goats are as elsewhere.

Ferœ Naturæ.—These are to be found of all kinds on the slopes of the Seshachellum hills. Tigers are rare, but now and then a man-eater makes his appearance. Sambar are to be found, but are shy. There are but few spotted deer and bears, but plenty of pigs, and in the plains antelopes.

KADIRI.*

This taluq is the most western and the largest of the taluqs in the Cuddapah district. It is very irregular in shape, being in extreme length 45 miles, and in extreme breadth 35 miles. It is bounded on the north by the taluq of Pulivendla, from which it is separated by a rocky range of hills, over which a road is now being constructed ; on the west by the district of Bellary ; on the south by the taluq of Madanapally ; and on the east by that of Royachoty.

Area.—It contains an area of 918 square miles, with a population of 140,948, of whom are—

* Lit. Khadari = a tree, the *Mimosa catechu.* Tradition says that a tree of this kind stood on the site of the present pagoda.

Hindus ...	... 130,856	Males ...	... 72,693
Mahomedans	... 10,031	Females	... 68,255
Christians ..	... 52		
Others ...	... 9		

Natural Features.—The taluq is very rocky and barren, and is cut up by detached rocky hills perfectly destitute of any vegetation. It is hot, though from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea, and has the reputation of being very unhealthy. It is held by the natives of the district in detestation, and an appointment to Kadiri is considered as a banishment to a penal settlement. During the hot months the ryots are entirely dependent on wells for water, the rivers and almost all the tanks being quite dry The wells here are constructed at great cost and with considerable labor. They are often from 30 to 40 feet in depth, and four pairs of bullocks are frequently used during the day for drawing the water The Madoolair, one of the feeders of the Chitravati, rises in the taluq, and the Papagni passes through its south and south-western portions ; but they are of little advantage as far as the supply of water to irrigation channels is concerned.

Irrigation Sources.

	No.	Acres	Assessment. Rs.
Tanks	423	10,981	60,050
Channels	113	3,749	21,852
Wells	3,188	8,199	73,575
			1,55,477

This, however, is only the nominal assessment of the wet cultivation, for one-third, or Rupees 51,907, is alienated principally as dasbandum inam, that is, grant of land for the up-keep of the irrigation sources. The actual revenue from wet cultivation was Rupees 75,908 in fusli 1282.

The total land revenue in fusli 1283 was Rupees 1,53,846. Most of the tanks are small, 16 only holding from six to eight months' water. The five largest tanks are *Putnum* tank, ayacut 572 acres, assessed at Rupees 3,736 *Muttialcheruvoo,* ayacut 295 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,508. This is a very fine tank, but has for years been a source of great anxiety to the Department of Public Works and the Revenue authorities. It is very large, and has never been known to be empty, but the bund is slipping. It is hoped that this at last has been checked. The tank is capable of irrigating a much larger ayacut, but the ryots say there is some defect in the water which renders it unproductive. At all events there are many acres of land which appear well adapted to rice cultivation, which are left annually waste. The only good of them is that they afford excellent snipe-shooting. *Panatoolacheruvoo,* ayacut

295 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,508, *Kadiri* tank, ayacut 251 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,908, *Wonkamaddi* tank, ayacut 401 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,199. This is also a fine, deep tank, the water of which might be more utilised

Channels.—Of these, the principal are the Kadiri Tippamaddi Kalva, ayacut 45 acres, assessed at Rupees 566, and the Kodavandlapally Kalva, ayacut 121 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,472 In addition to the Government wells there are large number of private wells, amounting in all to 7 980. It is upon these that the ryots chiefly depend for their water-supply.

Soil.—The soil is very poor, being chiefly coarse red sand mixed with disintegrated granite or soda. Regar or black soil is met with in patches here and there. Generally the country is scattered over with rocks and huge boulders of stone

Roads and Communications—There are six roads covering 128 miles, all of which except one meet in the cusbah town of Kadiri They are as follows :—

	Miles.
1. Trunk Road from Madanapally and Chittoor	22
2. Continuation of Madanapally road to Anantapur in Bellary	30
3. Road from Kadiri to Hindupur in Bellary	20
4. Do to Royachoty	20
5. Do. to Pulivendla	16
6. Do. Balasamudram to meet Royachoty road ...	20

Road No. 5 is as yet useless as far as traffic is concerned, since it stops short at the ghauts; and bandies which have come so far must transfer their contents to pack bullocks, or run the risk of breaking down. There are in addition three other roads which have been marked out, but which will probably not be made for some years to come, since the maintenance grant of the already existing roads takes up almost all the available funds of the Local Fund Circle. The roads are all narrow, and, running over stony and hard ground, can easily be kept in good repair as the traffic is very small.

Products.—The chief products, beyond the local requirements of rice and sujja, are horse-gram, cholum, sugar-cane, and cotton: scarcely any indigo is cultivated. A good deal of jaggery is produced, and there is a considerable trade in this article by importations from the neighbouring taluq of Madanapally, and it is then exported to the northern taluqs of the district and elsewhere. The exportation is put down at 1,200 putties, and the production is calculated to be only 1,250 putties, or 25,000 maunds. The following statement shows the quantities produced, imported, and exported.—

Name.	Quantity.	Exports.		Imports.	
		Whither.	Quantity.	Whence.	Quantity.
Paddy*	10,000	Main Division.	To some extent.	Bellary and Madanapally.	250* as rice.
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus).*	8,000				
Sujja (Holcus spicatus).* ..	3,000				
Cholum*	4,000	..	..	..	..
Wheat*	250	..	..	..	..
Horse-gram*	2,000	Do.	Largely.	..	..
Alasandalu, a pulse* ..	10	..	..	..	..
Green-gram*	10	..	Pulivendla.	To some extent.	..
Bengal-gram*	4	..			
Red-gram*	60	..			
Black-gram*	80	..			
Gingelly oil*	80	..	..	..	..
Korralu, (a kind of Indian corn).*	60	..	..	..	..
Arikaloo (Paspalum frumentaceum).*	50	..	..	..	..
Lamp oil*	300	..	..	..	..
Chamalu, a kind of maize* ..	600	..	..	..	..
Ground-nut*	20	..	..	..	..
Cotton†	4,000	..	..	..	..
Tobacco†	1,000	..	..	..	..
Silk-worm crop†	1	..	..	..	..
Sugar-cane or jaggery† ..	1,250	Bellary and Cuddapah.	1,200	..	..
Indigo†	2	..	..	..	..

At one time a considerable amount of silk used to be manufactured in this taluq, and much care was devoted to the cultivation of mulberry trees, which were grown under wells. The trade has, however, now almost entirely ceased, owing to the worms having died off. The mulberry trees were grown from cuttings. The process of feeding does not seem to differ from that elsewhere. It is, however, worthy of remark that the worms pass through four different stages, a period of five days intervening between each. These stages are called by the natives the first, second, third, and fourth fevers, each one lasting for a day. At the first fever the worm turns red, and 10 days after the last attack it turns white; after this second change it again turns red on the following day, after which it begins to spin. When the cocoons are gathered they are boiled for some time; they are then dried in the sun, and again soaked in boiling water, after which they are reeled.

Minerals.—A little ironstone is found and roughly smelted, but there are no other mines. Limestone is procurable, and there is any quantity of granite for building purposes.

Forests.—There are none of any importance. Towards the Bellary and Pulivendla frontiers there are some extensive jungles, but the wood which grows there is small and of an ordinary nature. Though there are many hills, they are entirely unproductive, being nothing better

* Putties of 320 seers. † Putties of 20 maunds, each maund containing 25 lbs.

than masses of rock thrown together. The ordinary jungle products of lac, honey, bees' wax, and dyeing roots are collected by jungle tribes.

Pasture is precarious, and the cattle are small and ill-conditioned. During the hot season the cattle of two or three villages are often clubbed together and driven into the hills for pasture.

Towns.—There are altogether 127 Government and 15 Inam villages, the largest of which are—Kadiri (4,406), where there is a large pagoda dedicated to Narasimhaswamy, to the festival of which, in the commencement of the year, a large number of pilgrims resort. An image of the god is said to have been found in an anthill (apparently a favorite resort of deities) under a chendra tree.* The name of this tree in Sanskrit is *Khadri;* and when the jungle was cleared by Ranga Naidoo, a Poligar of Patnam, and the pagoda built, this name was given to the town which arose round it. It was for a long time a practice to let loose a tiger at the festival at the Pongal, which was at once shot; but, owing to the loss of a life by an ill-directed shot, this dangerous pastime was put an end to by Mr. Smith, a late Collector. A shrotriem village and a ready-money grant was assigned by Colonel Munro for the support of the pagoda (*vide* Popular Superstitions). Reddipally (2,588); Patnam (2,684); Nallacheruvoo (2,449); Talapula, formerly the residence of a poligar of some importance, (2,883); Gandlapenta (4,015); Mootoovala (2,950); Tavalam (2,873); Nallamada (2,568); Kondakamarla, one of the largest places of trade in the taluq, (4,014); Amadagoor (2,539); Dorigaloo (2,445); Kokunty, formerly the residence of one of the most powerful poligars in the district, (3,084). A descendant of the family still resides there, and draws a pension of Rupees 2,018 yearly; Peddabally (2,397).

Kadiri shows the signs of having at one time been a Mussulman residence. Though the buildings of the town show no signs of Mahomedan architecture, yet, for two miles outside the town, there is a very large number of tombs and mosques, mostly decayed, but some still well preserved. I fancy, therefore, that the Mahomedan occupation must have been previous to the building of the pagoda, which appears more recent than the Mussulman buildings.

The people —The people are a wild, lawless set, and commit murders on even slight provocation. The town of Kadiri itself is a nest of the worst characters, and the general demoralisation is aided by the dancing girls connected with the pagoda, who are mixed up in most of the crimes committed. Kadiri is the residence of the Tahsildar and the District Munsif. A dispensary is about to be opened there, and an elementary school will be shortly established.

Wild Animals.—There are a few sambar on the Bellary frontier. Cheetas are common, and now and then a tiger makes its appearance. Pigs and a few antelopes are to be found, but the latter are scarce.

* Mimosa catachu.

VOILPAUD TALUQ *

This taluq is situated in the south-east of the Cuddapah district. It is bounded by the Royachoty taluq on the north, by the Madanapally taluq on the west, by the Chendragherry taluq of North Arcot on the south, and by the Pullampett taluq on the east. It is 45 miles from east to west and 18 miles from north to south, and contains 769 square miles The eastern portion of the taluq is similar to that of Royachoty, and forms part of the same tableland with a few detached hills, until shut in on the east by the hills which divide the taluq from the main division Towards the west and the south-west the taluq is broken up by a number of rocky hills

Means of Irrigation

——	Number	Acres.	Assessment
			Rs.
Tanks .	1,418	29,139	2,07,232
Channels	356	5,670	47,491
Wells ..	2,330	3,533	31,454
			2,86,177

The whole of this assessment does not, however, come to Government, for a very large portion is alienated in the shape of inams, dasbandum, personal and service (*vide* Chapter on Inams). There are a very large number of tanks in this taluq, but 1,684 of them are held on dasbandum tenure. A great number of these are simply puddles, and do more harm than good in intercepting the supply of the larger tanks. The principal tanks are five in number—

Chinnagootygul,—ayacut 500 acres, assessed at Rupees 3,229.

Sakirawoopully,—ayacut 194 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,846

Tarigonda,—ayacut 161 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,120.

Murripaud,—ayacut 171 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,277.

Agraharum,—ayacut 105 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,307.

There are 174 Government, 18 private, and 195 dasbandum channels The two largest of the latter are the Maidukoorty Peddakalva, irrigating 93 acres, assessed at Rupees 981, and the Voilpaud Peddakalva, irrigating 73 acres, assessed at Rupees 751 There are also 12 anicuts in the taluq, but of inconsiderable size The number of wells is very large, amounting (including private wells) to 3,583.

Two rivers, or rather large streams, run through the taluq—the Bahooda Nuddee and the Puncha Nuddee. The former rises in the Madanapally taluq, and, passing through the western portion of

* Vavali-padoo=the plain of the vavali shrub, five-leaved chaste tree (*Vitex negunda*), still common in the neighbourhood

Voilpaud, flows into the Royachoty taluq and joins with other streams in forming the Cheyair. The Puncha Nuddee rises in the Punganoor zemindary, and flows in a northerly direction past Peelair in this taluq, and then joins the Bahooda Nuddee.

Products.—The principal products are rice, raggi, sujja, and sugar-cane, for which peculiar facilities are afforded by the large number of tanks The sugar-cane of this taluq and of Madanapally is famed over the whole of Southern India, and forms the principal article of trade in both taluqs. Beyond this article I have not been able to gather that there is any produce exported. As regards imports the taluq appears to grow enough of all kinds of grain to meet the local demand, with the exception of chillies, of which 2,000 maunds are stated to be imported from Cuddapah and Vellore.

The following table shows the amount of each article of produce :—

Name.	Quantity.	Remarks.
Paddy*	44,947	15,348 exported to Cuddapah and 5,116 to Vellore
Raggy (Cynosurus coracanus)* ...	13,142	
Sujja (Holcus spicatus)*	38,904	Retained for local consumption.
Dholl*	892	
Horse-gram*	1,892	
Castor-oil seed*	560	
Cholum*	269	
Wheat*	3	
Corralloo (Millet)*	73	
Arikaloo (Paspalum frumentaceum)*	437	
Chamaloo (Millaceum)*	237	
Barigaloo (Wild kidney bean)* ...	41	
Bengal-gram*	2	
Black-gram	1	
Ground-nut	5	
Jaggery	163,800	Calculated in maunds of 25 lbs
Chillies	2,040 †	† 2,000 maunds imported from Cuddapah and Vellore.
Tobacco	3,160	
Cotton	500	

The total land revenue for fusli 1282 was—

	Rs.
Dry	60,170
Wet	1,14,125
Total ...	1,74,295

The total *population* by the last census is 1,45,591 in the following proportions:—

Hindus	136,005	Males	74,640
Mussulmans... ...	9,564	Females	70,951
Christians	22		145,591

Roads and Communications.—There are four roads in the taluq

* In putties of 320 seers.

which centre in the chief town. There are altogether 85 miles of road, most of which are in fair order

	Miles.
From Voilpaud to Cuddapah	25
From do. to Bhakarapett	42
From Gurramkonda to Kalakudda	14
From Voilpaud to Madanapally frontier	4
Total ...	85

Towns.—There are in all 104 Government and 14 Inam villages, but only 6 of these are worthy of notice.

Voilpaud.—This is the head-quarters of the taluq, and is the residence of the Tahsildar, the District Munsif, and other subordinate officials. The population is 4,155. There is a pagoda of some eminence.

Chinna Gootycul (4,541); Gurnimitta (5,935); Rompicherla (3,527); Madicheroovoo (4,329); Kalkiry (3,210); and *Peelair*, residence of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate (1,445). In addition to this the town of *Mahal*, though not large, is of some importance as a place of trade. A number of Herrattee merchants have been settled there for several generations, who import elephants, horses, shawls, pearls, &c, with which they trade in this and in other parts of the country.

They are a very fine race of men, tall, well-made, and handsome.

Gurramkonda is now a small village, and is worthy of notice only on account of its historical interest. A description of it will be found in the Historical Chapter.

Kalacudda is important only on account of its pagoda and the annual festival, which is resorted to by a large number of pilgrims. The pagoda is dedicated to Sidheswaraswamy. This town is situated on a tributary of the Bahooda Nuddee, and about two miles from it there is a remarkable waterfall, for the legend regarding which see chapter on Popular Superstitions. The Lingum in this pagoda is said to have been brought here from Sidhout when that fort was taken by the Mussulmans at the commencement of the last century and the pagoda desecrated.

Forests.— Towards the eastern portion of the taluq near the Seshachellum hills there are some large jungles, but nothing is worthy of remark. No forest timber of any note is produced. There are few wild animals, and cheetas are common amongst the rocky hills.

MADANAPALLY.*

This taluq lies in the extreme south-west corner of the district. To the east and north it is bounded by other taluqs of the district to the south by North Arcot, and to the west by Mysore. The taluq

* Madana=the god of love, the Indian Cupid; pally=a hamlet.

takes its name from the chief town, the fortified seat of the former petty poligar The taluq contains 85 Government and 20 Inam villages, but all of these have hamlets attached to them, and some as many as 80, 90, or 100, separated many miles from the village to which they belong Indeed, most of these hamlets are no more than outlying farmsteads with two or three laborers' huts attached. The principal ryot's house is enclosed by a mud wall, and the hamlet is named by the original proprietor, as Byareddigaripally (the hamlet of Byareddi, gaṛi being the honorific).

Area and Population.—The area is 856 square miles, with a population of 135,468, in the following proportion:—

Hindus	127,629	Males		69,102
Mussulmans ...	7,763			
Christians	55	Females		66,366
Others	21			
				1,35,468

The language universally spoken is Telugu.

Revenue.—The land revenue for fusli 1282 was—

	Rs.
Dry	57,744
Wet	1,28,410
Total ...	1,86,154

Sources of Irrigation.

—	Number.	Extent.	Ayacut Assessment.
		ACRES.	RS.
Tanks	1,225	26,662	1,51,511
Channels	264	4,695	25,734
Wells...	5,726	3,672	18,570

These tanks are for the greater part very small, and, as usual in the sub-division the majority (819) of them are dashandum. The hilly nature of the taluq renders works of irrigation absolutely necessary in order to retain the water in the many different valleys. This and the Voilpaud taluq appear to have been always well supplied with tanks as will be seen from the quotation from Munro's letter cited ante, page 10.

The principal tanks are—

Peddatippasamoodram, ayacut 1,716 acres, assessed at Rupees 14,205. This is a very fine tank, and lies close to the Mysore frontier, from the water-shed of which it receives its supply. The supply, however, is precarious, and it rarely happens that the whole ayacut is cultivated.

Vyasasamoodram, fed by the Papagni river which flows through it, is situated near the village of Kandukoor, about six miles from the Tippasamoodram. It has an ayacut of 1,708 acres, assessed at Rupees 12,794. This is the finest tank in the whole district. It is formed by bunding two hills, and was built under the Viziyanuggur dynasty by a Guroo named Vyasa, to whom a sasanam was given granting him the land as an inam. A translation of this sasanam is given in the appendix, and the legend regarding its construction in "Popular Superstitions."

Rungasamoodram, ayacut 1,917 acres, assessed at Rupees 8,318. This tank has nominally the largest ayacut, but pays the lowest assessment. The reason of this is, that a very large proportion of the land is on too high a level to allow of its ever being irrigated. This will probably be modified by the revision of the tank ayacuts. These three tanks are situated within a few miles of each other, and all receive their supply from the Mysore water-shed. The supply diminishes from year to year, as fresh works of irrigation are constructed in Mysore, by which the water is cut off and used by the Mysore ryots. The tank of Vyasasamoodram receives by far the best supply. In good years the water is continually flowing over the anicut, and it is the surplus water of this tank that supplies the Papagni. A scheme has been proposed, by which the surplus water should be conducted to Pedda Tippasamoodram, and from thence to Rungasamoodram; but, at present, the scheme is too costly to be carried out, as the cuttings would have to be of considerable depth. The Rungasamoodram tank, in addition to its precarious supply, leaks considerably.

Badikayalapully, ayacut 497 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,395.

Chinna Tippasamoodram, ayacut 427 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,394. This is at exactly the opposite corner of the taluq from the other of the same name. It is a fine tank, but is seldom filled. It feeds the channel which irrigates some 50 or 60 acres near Voilpaud.

There are two rivers in the taluq which are swollen in the rainy season—the Papagni and the Bahooda Nuddee. The former has water in it for the greater part of the year, the latter only during the monsoon. During the rainy season the Papagni is for some days impassable, as it is unbridged. There is another stream known as the Peddapollium Vanka, which is formed by the surplus water of the Pedda Tippasamoodram. It is generally perfectly dry, since the tank seldom receives a full supply. During the close of 1873 and in 1874, owing to the remarkably favorable monsoons, the tank was filled, and for several days this stream was also impassable, and all communications between the taluqs of Kadiri and Madanapally were cut off There are besides a number of other jungle streams, some of which are dammed up by the ryots and the waters utilised. There is no anicut in the taluq worth calling so. There are a number of places where a well-built anicut would repay any outlay With but a little capital

and little science the people have constructed some small dams, and lead off channels to a few acres of land. What the taluq especially wants are anicuts across the Papagni and the Peddapollium Vanka, from which channels could be constructed which would ensure a yearly supply to a few tanks which now trust to the scanty rainfall only.

There are a number of spring-head channels, but, for the most part, they are unimportant. The two largest are those at Madanapally, viz., the Kottapully Kalva, ayacut, 139 acres, assessed at Rupees 999, and the Battala Kalva, ayacut, 114 acres, assessed at Rupees 798.

There are a large number of wells, viz., 5,726. These are all worked on the Kapella system, as indeed are all the wells in the district. A pair of bullocks, with infinite labor, drag up a leathern bucket, which is emptied into a trough. Four pairs of bullocks are often used in this work during the day. When it is remembered that to construct a well of this kind from Rupees 300 to 500 is required, that a pair of bullocks cost from Rupees 50 upwards, and that their cost of keep and the pay of the two men employed in watering is a constant expense, it will be seen that not only is considerable capital required in the first instance, but that the cost of production is almost double what it would be in land irrigated from a tank or an anicut, and yet the majority of these well lands throughout the sub-division pay from Rupees 7 to 10 per acre assessment, whilst lands, which in the Godavery, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly receive a constant annual supply without any of this extraordinary cost of labor to the ryot, generally pay only Rupees 6.

Products.—The following statement shows as nearly as I have been able to ascertain the principal products and the amounts of exports and imports:—

Names.	Quantity.	Exports.	Imports.	Remarks.
Paddy*	61,202	4,000	2,000	Exported to Cuddapah, Bangalore, and Chittoor, and the finer sorts imported.
Cholum	1,200	..	50	
Wheat	610	200	..	
Raggy (Cynosurus) ..	33,064	2,000	1,000	Exported to North Arcot and Bangalore.
Arikulu (Paspalam frumentacoum)	3,220	..	..	
Sujja (Holcus spicatus) ..	37,740	200	100	Exported to Chittoor. Imported from Kadiri, Vellore, Bangalore, Cuddapah, and Mysore.
Red-gram	500	..	100	
Anumulu (Pulses)	450	..	50	
Oolundu	200	..	50	Cuddapah and Pulivendla.
Green-gram	200	..	100	
Alasandalu (Pulses) ..	50	..	..	
Bengal-gram	22	..	10	Cuddapah and Vellore.
Chamalu (Millaceum) ..	1,863	..	..	
Corraloo (Millet)	193	..	..	
Barigalu (Wild kidney bean)	30	..	..	
Horse-gram	1,124 / 5,500	250	50	Exported to Vellore and imported from Cuddapah.
Cotton†	1,206	..	2,000	Cuddapah.
Jaggery	278,700	15,000	..	Cuddapah, Vellore, and Madras.

* Putties of 320 seers. † Maunds of 25 lbs.

The export of jaggery I suspect to be much greater than is here stated, for it is impossible that the whole of the balance is consumed in the taluq. It will be seen from this statement that, as far as production is concerned, Madanapally is ahead of most of the other taluqs in the district; at the same time it must be remembered that very little reliance can be placed on any of these statistics. There are scarcely any means at hand to collect them; there are no data by which to check them, and I believe that the greater part of these statistics, as well as many others, on which profound calculations are based, are simply the results of guess work; some may be nearer guesses at truth than others.

Natural Features.—The taluq is very hilly, with the exception of the north-western part where the land meets the Mysore plateau. The soil is, for the most part, good, especially in the valleys where the rains have washed down the rich earth from the hills. All that is required is water. It is worthy of remark how rich the taluq is in natural springs which open out with every shower of rain. These springs are in reality often nothing more than surface drainage, but they run for three months after the heavy monsoon. The climate of the taluq is exceedingly pleasant, though the country is far from being free from sickness. A low kind of fever is very prevalent, and in some villages, where there is much wet cultivation, it is very bad. In one village (Kandakoor) there is said to be not a single inhabitant in good health; all suffer either from enlarged spleens, or from fever. As far as Europeans are concerned, the climate seems to be a favorable one.

Towns.—There are no large towns. The principal are Madanapally (7,164) and Pedda Tippasamudram (4,622).* Mudivaid (5,254) and Ghattoo (4,648) are places of some importance, as there is a considerable amount of trade carried on in both. Both these villages show the signs of former prosperity. Ghattoo was the residence of a former poligar of some importance. "Him of Ghattoo" is a man who gave Munro considerable trouble, and who at last ended his days in the State prison at Gooty. The ruins of the old fort and palace buildings are still to be seen, and prove that the place must at one time have been of considerable importance. At *Soampully* (about 3,834) there is some trade carried on in the manufacture of bangles, which are melted from an earth very similar to iron earth. The bangles are in considerable demand all over the district. At this village there is also a very fine old pagoda with some exquisite stone carvings. In front of the pagoda is a monolith of the most graceful proportions that I have ever seen. The single stone is upwards of 50 feet in height above the

* It must be remembered that these figures include the inhabitants of the outlying hamlets, of which there are sometimes as many as 80 covering half as many square miles. The town of Madanapally consists of three adjoining villages—Kottapally, Batalanutigadda, and Madanapally gadda.

ground The pagoda is, however, fallen into ruins, and in a few years there will, I fear, be but few vestiges of the really remarkable carvings.

Madanapally is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector; it is also the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Range Officer; as well as the head-quarters of the Tahsildar. There is a dispensary here, which has been established for some years, and of which details will be found in another chapter Madanapally is the favorite resort of pensioned officials of the district, who are fond of buying a little land and settling down.

Kandakoor (4,541) is noted for its unhealthiness. It is situated in the midst of paddy fields, and the water of the town is impregnated with their drainage: dead bodies were, until very lately, buried close by the streams which furnish the drinking-supply of the village. It is in contemplation to build a new village on some high ground outside the present site. A well has been dug and a site purchased, but it will be probably some time before the inhabitants will be induced to leave their old village. The other places of any size are Chinna Tippasamudram (4,702), Kurubaloo kota = the fort of shepherds (3,295), Kalicherla (3,500), Kottakotta (3,857), and Minmanapally (3,743).

Roads and Communications.—There are 116 miles of road. Four roads meet in the town of Madanapally, and the others open out the interior of the taluq. The roads are as follows:—

		Miles.
Road from	Chittoor to Bellary	36
Do.	Madanapally to Voilpaud	10
Do.	Angalloo to Cuddapah...	12
Do.	Madanapally to Kolar	8
Do.	Kanlamadoogu to Chadum	23
Do.	Chadum to Kandakoor...	11
Do.	Kandakoor to Cheekatimanipully	8
Do.	Angalloo to Voilpaud	8

Some of these roads are in very good order, and are easily kept up as material is close at hand. They require, however, to be bridged and tunnelled, for the communication is often stopped by the torrents that rush down the jungle streams, and the ascents and descents to the nullahs are always difficult and sometimes dangerous to wheeled traffic

Forests.—There are no forests under the Conservancy Department; for the most part the hills are bare rocks, scantily covered with vegetation. Towards the south-western corner of the taluq, however, where the taluq meets the Mysore and Punganoor boundaries there is a good deal of jungle and some valuable timber. It would be a good thing were some of these jungles properly conserved. Yanooga Mullammakonda, or Horsleykonda, as it is generally called, is an

exception to the rule of barren hills. There is a valley on the top covered with thick jungle, and towards the west the hill slopes down in graduated plateaux, until it reaches the low country. Some of these plateaux are well adapted for forming plantations. Trees grow luxuriantly in this taluq, and there are several fine topes of tamarind, naradu, and mango trees. The Jungle Conservancy Department is planting several topes by the roadside; and in these some casuarina plantations have proved successful; a most useful tree is the kanaga, the leaves of which are used for manure, and which also bears a pulpy fruit, from which a fine oil is extracted.

Feræ Naturæ.—As usual there are cheetas and on some of the highest hills a few sambar and bear, but nothing otherwise that calls for any remark.

The following abstract of the foregoing statistics shows the total revenue of the whole district and the amount derived from wet and dry cultivation respectively for fusli 1282 :—

	Cultivation.		Other Sources.	Total.
	Wet.	Dry.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jamalamadoogoo	45,900	1,40,344	44,279	2,30,523
Proddatoor	47,541	1,27,173	81,889	2,56,603
Budwail	77,067	45,858	49,005	1,71,930
Sidhout	63,393	53,828	27,037	1,44,258
Pullumpett	1,17,116	48,528	1,00,590	2,66,234
Cuddapah	1,14,504	1,18,985	96,165	3,29,654
Pulivendla	44,162	1,16,948	40,198	2,01,308
Royachoty	78,668	59,658	30,486	1,68,812
Kadiri	76,908	61,673	46,302	1,83,883
Voilpaud	1,14,125	60,170	51,602	2,25,897
Madanapally	1,28,410	57,744	51,545	2,37,699
Total ..	9,06,794	8,90,909	6,19,098	24,16,801

The following statement shows the total number of various irrigation works in the whole district in the main and the sub-divisions :—

	Tanks.	River Channels.	Spring Channels.	Anicuts.	Wells.
Main division	581	186	213	14	21,515
Sub-division	4,391	543	529	24	25,389
Total ..	4,972	729	736	38	46,904

The following table shows the area and the population of the whole district by taluqs. The third column shows the areas as entered in the census accounts, and the last column as recently calculated by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey :—

Taluqs.	Villages.	Area in Square Miles by Census Report.	Population per Census of 1871.	Survey Department Calculation of Area.
				Square Miles.
Jamalamadoogoo	133	609	109,965	616
Proddatoor	85	508	102,744	486
Budwail	119	579	93,051	755
Cuddapah	166	1,207	163,013	761
Sidhout	82	343	76,667	610
Pullampett	143	670	145,180	896
Kadiri	142	1,442	140,948	918
Pulivendla	114	704	110,405	669
Royachoty	104	649	128,162	1,031
Vo'lpaud	118	708	148,591	769
Madanapally	105	631	135,468	856
Total ..	1,311	8,050	1,351,194	8,367

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORICAL.

SECTION I.—EARLY HISTORY OF CUDDAPAH

WHERE it has been found so difficult to get any accurate information regarding the history of the most important kingdoms of India, I shall perhaps be pardoned, if in writing of a district which has always been a tributary of distant capitals, which has never attained any independence of its own, and which, situated on the borders of several large kingdoms, has from time to time been ravaged by the strongest, I have been unable to find many materials for an interesting history. It is true, as Colonel Wilks says, that each stream in this part of the country has its song to sing, and every hill its story to narrate; but unfortunately they do not narrate them, or, if they do, do it in language unintelligible to the modern historian. These streams and mountains being the only depositaries of the chronicles of Cuddapah, the early history of the district is, and is ever likely to remain, a sealed book.

There can be very little doubt, when Rama and Seta went into banishment, that the forest of Dandaka, which was the scene of so many of their adventures, was situated about the region of Cuddapah and Bellary. The names of some of the rivers show that a part of the country at all events is in odour of sanctity The Chitravati (a Hindu goddess), the Papagni (the sin-destroyer), and the Pennair are all sacred streams; the latter especially so, since, from a legend recorded in a sasanam at Gundikota, the Pennair* was once a rishi, who, being cursed by a god, was changed into a river and doomed to flow northwards from the feet of the god at Nundidroog, and to furnish, on its way to the ocean, pure water for the numerous rishis or holy men who would settle on its banks, until at last, in the course of countless centuries, the curse would be removed What the sin was that called down this heavy punishment is not narrated. After Rama had settled in the Carnatic it is probable that three great Hindu kingdoms existed in the Indian Peninsula That of Ayodha in the north, of

* Should be Pennakini = the sister of Pennaki, another name for Siva, meaning the scull-bearer, alluding to one of his incarnations during which he killed a Brahmin, and, as a penalty, a skull was attached to his hand until the sin was removed by penance.

Rama in the south, and a third in the west The junction of these three kingdoms was probably the rivers Kristna and Toombudra about the site of the present district of Kurnool. From the earliest times until the end of the last century Cuddapah seems to have always enjoyed the same unenviable position, and has always been a debatable land

As the Mussulman conquest crept on from Ghuzni to Delhi, the northern power was the first to yield, until the capital of Hinduism was transferred, first to Deogiri (Dowlatabad); and when this was captured in A.D. 1300, it moved still further south to Worungal. The ruins of this old centre of Hindu power are still to be seen, and are situated about 200 miles to the north of the Cuddapah frontier. Worungal succeeded in repelling two Mussulman invasions, but was at length conquered in 1323 by Juma Khan. Two brothers of the royal house of Worungal—Harihara and Bakka Raya—then emigrated still further south, until they founded, in 1326, a new city on the banks of the Toombudra, which afterwards became the famous Vijianuggur.* A description of the ruins of this city will be found in Mr. Kelsall's Manual of the Bellary district. The rule of Vijianuggur extended over the Cuddapah and Nellore districts, for, in the sasanam above alluded to, reference is made to Bakka Raya endowing the old temples of Gandikota in the Jamalamadoogoo taluq, Ontimetta (the lonely hill) in the Sidhout taluq, and Udiyagiri in the Udiyagiri taluq of Nellore It was a general, sent from Vijianuggur, Nagama Naick, who founded the Carnataca Dynasty of Madura, which, in a short time, achieved for itself considerable splendour and power† (1520-30).

For two centuries this Hindu empire successfully resisted the encroachments of the Mahomedans, and its princes ruled with the utmost magnificence But in the course of time several powerful Mahomedan states were formed around its northern boundaries. The capitals of these states were at Golconda, Ahmednuggur, Beejapoor, Beder, and Ellichpore, and their rulers were merely nominal vassals of the Moghul Emperors. The power of Vijianuggur extended from the Toombudra in the north to Madura in the south. The frontier districts of Cuddapah and Bellary were dotted over with strong hill forts, and the Mahomedans during this time were never able to hold any of the Hindu territory. During this rule the natural resources of the country must have been greatly developed. The rich Cuddapah valley was highly cultivated and produced grain and cotton The districts above the ghauts, though poorer as far as soil and water are concerned, were most carefully looked after. The rivers produced

* The name was originally Vidya Nagarum = the city of learning, and was called after Vidya Aranyam (= the forest of learning) a sage who accompanied the original founders. The name was subsequently changed into Vijaya Nagaram = the city of Victory.

† Taylor Oriental Manuscripts, vol. ii, page 122.

gold, and precious stones and diamonds were found in the valleys. So prolific were their diamond mines that even at the close of the last century, after having been worked for generations, the mines in the Cuddapah valley yielded an annual income of half a lakh of rupees All this wealth poured into the neighbouring capital of Vijianuggur, and in the end proved the source of its decay.

In 1564 four of the neighbouring Mahomedan powers—Dowlatabad, Golconda, Beejapoor, and Beder—formed a confederacy and marched against Vijianuggur. The ruling prince was Rama Rajah, a man of spirit and power, under whom the Hindu empire appears to have reached its highest state of prosperity He at once marched to meet the invaders. A decisive battle was fought at Tellicotta, in which Rama Rajah was completely defeated and taken prisoner. The Mahomedan general, Ali Adil Shahi was a former friend of Rama Rajah, and is said to have been adopted by the Rajah's mother. On being captured, Rama Rajah appealed to Adil Shah and implored his old friend to save him from the disgrace of captivity. Adil Shah complied, and with his own hands struck off Rama Rajah's head. In relating this incident the Hindu authorities speak of Adil Shah as having performed a meritorious action *

After this victory the Mahomedans marched upon Vijianuggur which they took, plundered, and destroyed Twenty years afterwards Ferishta speaks of the city as a mere heap of ruins After some years a descendant of Rama Rajah again occupied Vijianuggur, but it never recovered its former splendour. The seventh of these descendants (Timmapa) was deposed by Tippoo, and his city a second time destroyed

After the fall of Vijianuggur, the zemindars and poligars, who held the border forts on military tenure, assumed each their independence. Those above the ghauts appear to have been successful, owing probably to their being removed from the line of march of the Mahomedan armies, which now passed through the Cuddapah and Tiiputty pass towards the southern parts of the Carnatic. Two members of the old Vijianuggur family established themselves, the one at Penkonda not far from the borders of the Kadiri Taluq, and the other at Chendragiri in the North Arcot District. The intervening tract, namely, the present sub-division of Cuddapah, seems to have fallen to the share of the Golkonda chief The town of Cuddapah was given to a Patan Nabob; and, in order to keep the petty poligars above the ghauts in check, the fort of Gurramkonda was probably built. This is somewhat a bold conjecture on my part, for no date can be found which fixes its building; but from the appearance of the fort, it would not seem that there is any old Hindu architecture about it. The work is almost entirely Mahomedan, and, since soon after this era we find the fort

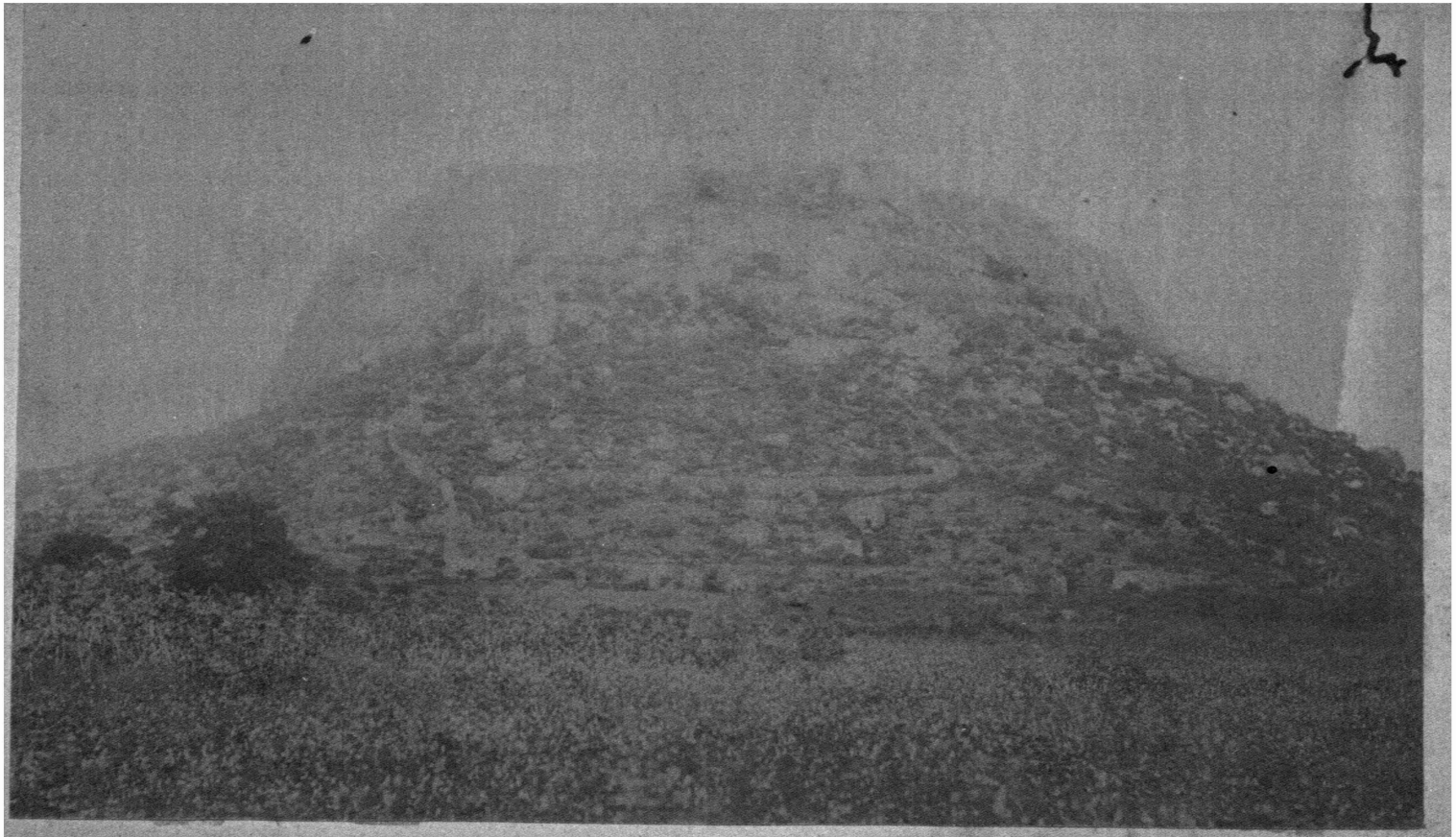
* Rama Rajah Charitra, quoted by Taylor

to be in existence, it does not seem unwarrantable to suppose that it was built at this period, since this was the first Mahomedan possession. There can be no doubt that a Mahomedan garrison was urgently required at this spot, if the newly acquired territory was to be retained. On either side were the descendants of the old Vijianuggur house, who, though greatly reduced in power, had still a strong hold in the traditions and the affections of the people. All round were turbulent poligars, who were ready to break into open hostilities at the first opportunity. Indeed, so important was the garrison of Gurramkonda, that its governors were allowed considerable powers, one of the privileges being almost a royal one, namely, the right of coining money At the end of the last century the Gurramkonda rupees were current over the whole of the sub-division. This privilege of a mint seems also to have been enjoyed by a few of the principal poligars, and, in particular, by 'Him of Ghuttim,' (or Ghattoo), as Munro styles him. Gurramkonda appears to have been held on military tenure, and beyond the supply of troops little if any tribute was demanded from the governor During the first years of the Mahomedan rule at Gurramkonda, their influence appears to have been most beneficial to the country, and a very large number of tanks were built. Indeed, unless in those days the rainfall was much heavier than it is now, far more were constructed than could ever be filled. Munro in 1801 says, that he has never come across a district in which there were so many tanks. The most important of the poligars appear to have been those of Punganoor, Ghattoo, Kokunty, Mallal, and Gandikota. Until very recently Punganoor formed a part of the Cuddapah district. In the re-arrangement of the Ceded Districts in 1858 it was transferred to North Arcot; but, as it formed for so long a time a portion of this district, it will not be out of place to give some account of it. The Poligars of Punganoor and Onikull were originally one family, were tributaries of Vijianuggur, and held the jaghir of Ascottah and Colar in Mysore, on condition of furnishing a military contingent of 5,000 peons. The jaghir was valued at 100,000 Mamoor Khan pagodas. About 1612 both the above jaghirs were taken by the Mahrattas, probably by Shahjee. The poligar fled to Awelpally, situated amongst the hills which separate the present zemindary from the taluq of Chendragherry, and from thence went to Hyderabad, where he received from the Nizam in jaghir Awelpally and Punganoor, which had been taken from the Madanapally Poligar. This shows that the poligars above the ghauts were not tributaries of the Cuddapah or Gurramkonda Nabobs, but held estates direct from the Hyderabad Government. In 1713, however, the Cuddapah Nabob, Abdul Nabbee Khan, appears to have acted independently of the Nizam, for in that year he invaded and subdued Baramahl, and on his way reduced the Punganoor Poligar

and made him pay a peiscush of 32,000 pagodas, and also required him in time of war to furnish 2,000 troops. In 1747 this peiscush was reduced to 20,000 Pagodas. In 1755 the estate passed into the hands of the Mahrattas, the Poligar having been killed in battle. A new Poligar was appointed by Madoo Row, the Mahratta General, and his peiscush fixed at Rupees 32,000 only. In 1771 Madoo Row still further reduced this peiscush to Rupees 28,000. In 1774 Hyder Ali took possession of the estate and levied a tribute of Rupees 45,000, but fixed the future annual payments at Rupees 30,000. In the following year, however, he again raised them to Rupees 60,000, and Rupees 5,000 Durbar expenses. When Hyder was in the Carnatic in 1780, 1781 and 1782 the Poligar followed him, but fell in the battle of Wandiwash. His son was then installed, but was expelled by Tippoo in 1785 for not paying his peiscush. He regained possession during the war of 1791, and his peiscush was fixed at the exorbitant amount of Rupees 90,000. As, however, the Poligar paid very little of this, Tippoo again expelled him in 1795, and he did not recover his estate until Tippoo's death in 1799, when his peishcush was fixed at Rupees 60,000 in the proportion of one-third to the Company and two-thirds to the Mysore Rajah. This little history may serve as a good example of the fortunes of the other Poligars, and it can well be understood how after a century of similar extortions they degenerated into the 'turbulent vagabonds' that Munro found them.*

To return, however, to the Cuddapah district at the period at which I left it. After the fall of Vijianuggur, the Mysore Rajahs, who had been tributaries of that empire, began to assert their own independence. They extended their conquests on all sides and pushed on to the borders of the present Madanapally taluq and Bellary, near which they held the strong fort of Sera. About 1580 we find the brother of the Raj Wadewar living at Rungasamoodram, a wealthy village in the Madanapally taluq, about nine miles from the Mysore frontier. In 1638 a Mahomedan invasion appears, for the first time, to have passed over the ghauts, and siege was laid to Seringapatam. This city was not taken, but Dhoola Khan, the Commander of the army, succeeded in capturing Bangalore and Sera, which he made the seat of a large provincial government. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the then Cuddapah Nabob was a man of considerable influence. This was Abdool Nabbee Khan, who consolidated under his exclusive rule the districts of Sidhout, Gandikota, Cumbum, Gurramkonda, and Punganoor, and even extended his conquest as far as the Baramahl, from which he only retired after levying heavy

* The above sketch is compiled from Munro's letter to Government, dated 17th June 1802.



GURRAMKONDA HILL AND FORT.

requisitions from the Seringapatam treasury The rule of the Cuddapah Nabobs appears to have lasted for some time over Baramahl, for when in 1759 Hyder overran that district, we find him, for the first time, coming into collision with the Cuddapah Nabob This rise of power in Cuddapah was, however, temporary, and, though we find the Cuddapah Nabob playing an important part in the Carnatic affairs in 1750, the superior strength of Hyder soon effectually destroyed his influence I would wish before leaving this era to give a list of the Cuddapah Nabobs, but the absence of any trustworthy data renders this very difficult. The first Nabob is said to have been Abdool Nabbee Khan, the grand-father of the man of the same name whom I mentioned as conquering Punganoor in 1714. This would probably bring the origin of the family to about 1640 or 1650, but it is clear that there must have been several chiefs previous to that time, for the Mahomedan rule was established soon after the battle of Tellicottah in 1564. Abdool Nabbee Khan may, however, have been the first of a new family If this was the case, the second is unknown The third was Abdool Nabbee Khan before mentioned, who had ceased to rule at all events before 1732, when we find an inscription speaking of his son Mahazid Khan as the Nabob. When this man died he left an infant son, and the Nabobship appears to have been assumed by his brother Mahasim Khan. Elsewhere this Nabob appears to be called Moochee Meer and was killed in 1751, when he was succeeded by his nephew Abdool Alim Khan, the son of the former Nabob. This prince was the last of his race, and was conquered by Hyder Ali in 1780.

Before passing to the next chapter, which will treat of Hyder's and Tippoo's connection with Cuddapah, it will not be out of place to narrate the legend current in the district regarding the origin of the name of the Gurramkonda fort. Gurram, means a horse, and konda, a hill, and the current story is that a horse was kept at the top of the hill and was supposed to be the guardian of the fort. As long as the horse remained there the fort would be impregnable. It is said that for generations this horse, or, at all events, a descendant of it was kept in a stable in the upper fort. At length a Mahratta thief made the attempt to steal the horse He climbed over the bare perpendicular rock by making steps with long iron nails He reached the top, gained the stable, and wonderful to narrate, conveyed the horse down by the same way by which he had come. The ascent must have been perilous enough, but was nothing compared to this miraculous descent. He reached the foot of the hill in safety, but whilst stopping in a tope to rest was captured together with the horse The Governor of the fort astonished at the boldness and skill of the thief, contented himself with inflicting the comparatively lenient punishment of cutting off

both his hands. The spell, however, had been broken, the divine horse had been carried away, and when next the fort was attacked, it was taken. There is some truth perhaps in this legend, for the name cannot refer to the shape of the rock, except by a '*lucus a non*,' for nothing more unlike a horse could be imagined. The story is very generally prevalent amongst the people, and is told by them with all kinds of exaggerations, but is in substance the same. In corroboration of the truth of the story the tope at the foot of the hill may still be seen. Another version of this story says that the thief succeeded in carrying off the horse and was not captured until he had travelled for some distance. He was then brought back, and the Nabob, astonished at his skill, gave him, as a present, the village where he had been captured, which in memory of his feat was named Gurram-byle. A village with this name still exists in the Kadiri taluq; the termination "byle" is not an uncommon one in the sub-division, and means a plain or maidan. Thus we find kola-byle = the jungle-fowl plain, seegal-byle = the plain of the seega tree, Samoo chenoo-byle = the plain of the Samoo field (a grain some thing like varagoo), and Vepula-byle from vepooloo = hunting dogs, as this was a spot where a neighbouring Poligar was in the habit of hunting.

Section II.—The Cuddapah District during the last century.

I have before referred to the taking, by Dhoola Khan, of Bangalore and Sera. The celebrated Shahjee, father to the still more celebrated Sevajee, was the second in command to this general, and was subsequently left in charge of his conquests. Shahjee resided at Bangalore and Kolar, having left his son Sevajee at his ancestral estate of Poonah, where he soon made himself famous by his predatory excursions, carried on in a manner peculiar to himself. Sevajee was a military robber of the first rank. It was immaterial to him whom he served, as long as his service was profitable, and he trained up his Mahratta followers to a system of plunder in which they have never been equalled before or since. In 1672 we find Sevajee levying a tribute of nine lakhs of rupees from the Rajah of Golconda, and five years subsequently forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the same prince. Sevajee's part of the compact appears to have consisted in reducing the various strongholds of the numerous Poligars in the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts. This work he did very effectually, though with advantage to himself, for in each captured fort he placed a Mahratta Brahmin, a dependant of his own. Five years later, after a similar career in Arcot and Gingee, the country is described as "peeled to the bones," and it is not difficult to imagine

that whilst occupied in Cuddapah, he treated that country with the same consideration. After finishing his work of "peeling" in this district, he marched through the Tripatty pass into the lower Carnatic and carried on his raids as far as Chingleput and Gingee. For some time after this scene of wholesale plunder the Cuddapah District enjoyed a certain amount of quiet. In 1687 Chick Deo Raj acquired Bangalore by purchase, and for some years he was too much occupied in consolidating his Mysore kingdom to be able to afford to attack the Golconda Prince who was still the nominal sovereign of Cuddapah. During the latter end of the 17th and the commencement of the 18th centuries but little of historical interest relating to Cuddapah can be found. It is not until the reign of Nunjeraj, under whom Hyder Ali was brought into public notice, that any record of conquest in Cuddapah appears. Hyder, who had at first distinguished himself as a volunteer at the siege of Harpanhally in 1749, soon rose to power until at last the Rajah became a mere puppet in his hands. It is not within my province to follow Hyder's fortunes, for the scene of the most interesting of his exploits does not lie in this district. The more important events in the southern part of the Carnatic which were at this time happening, throw the history of Cuddapah into the shade. I shall, therefore, simply mention such incidents of general interest relating to Cuddapah as I have been able to find recorded. There has been some difficulty in ascertaining these, for not only have some of the more important incidents been hastily passed over, but even the very name is at first unrecognizable. A modern reader of Orme, Wilks, and Thornton will come across the name of Kurpa without ever dreaming to what it refers. The proper name has now been restored to the district, but in the English market it still remains in its corrupt form, and Kurpa cotton or indigo is quoted where the produce of Cuddapah district is unknown. Unfortunately the cotton as well as the dye is often as adulterated and corrupt as the name it bears.

In 1750 a tragedy, which plays an important part in Indian history, took place, in which a Cuddapah Chief took a prominent share. In this year Nasir Jung was besieging Gingee, the modern Troy of India. Nasir Jung was attended by his vassal Naibs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Savanore. His title of succession as Nizam had been disputed by his nephew Muzaffer Jung, whose cause had been adopted by the French. Under the orders of M. Dupleix, M. Bussy, by a daring attack, captured the fort of Gingee, hitherto deemed impregnable. Nasir Jung advanced to recapture it and Muzaffer Jung marched to relieve the garrison. Previous to the meeting, however, Dupleix deserted his ally, and Muzaffar Jung, thinking his cause hopeless, surrendered to his uncle Nasir Jung. The desertion of the French troops was only a part of a deep-laid conspiracy, to which the

principal chiefs of Nasir Jung had been gained over. On the occasion of a sally from the Fort, Nasir Jung went forth to head his troops, and passing by the elephant of the Nabob of Cuddapah he paused to salute his vassal. The salute was not returned; and, thinking that in the dim light of the morning it had not been perceived, Nasir Jung raised himself in his howdah to repeat it. He was, however, greeted with a salute from a loaded carbine and fell mortally wounded by two bullets. Muzaffer Jung was at once proclaimed Nizam and proceeded to Pondicherry, where he was formally installed by Dupleix with much solemnity and state. The opening scene of this tragedy took place in the present district of South Arcot, but the closing scene took place in the Cuddapah district, and in this the Nabob of Cuddapah plays an equally conspicuous and discreditable part. Whilst Muzaffer Jung was lingering in Pondicherry, bestowing lavish presents on the French, and discussing treaties for the joint Government of Southern India, the Nabob of Cuddapah, disgusted that he had not gained as much as he had expected, had retired to his district. Indeed, the only persons who seem to have benefited by this act of treachery were the French and Hyder Ali, whose clever thieves, in the confusion resulting from Nasir Jung's death, had managed to decamp with two elephants loaded with treasure, which afterwards proved of much service to Hyder when recruiting his army. When he arrived in his district, the Cuddapah Nabob formed a conspiracy with other Patan Chiefs, and when Muzaffer Jung was marching northwards from Pondicherry to Hyderabad, to take possession of his new Government, the conspirators met him at the narrow pass of Luckireddipally in the Royachoty Taluq of the Cuddapah District. In the conflict that ensued, Muzaffer Jung fell struck down by a javelin thrown by the Nabob of Kurnool (January 1751). History clears Muzaffer Jung from any share in the conspiracy to which his uncle had previously fallen a victim, and he appears only as a brave and high-spirited youth, who, as a boy, had saved his uncle from death, when the latter was in open rebellion against his father, the Nizam-ool-Moolk. So difficult is it to ascertain anything like an accurate history of these times, that even the name of the treacherous Cuddapah Nabob cannot be rightly fixed. Wilks, Thornton, and Orme are silent regarding the name, whilst local tradition ascribes to the guardian of the minor Nabob, (Abdul Alim Khan), the unenviable character. Some doubt, however, rests upon this tradition, because this guardian is stated to have been an elder brother of the father of the minor, in which case it is probable that he would have inherited the Nabobship in preference to his younger brother. The guardian's name was Mahasim Khan, and I am inclined to believe that he had some time before succeeded to the Nabobship on the death of his brother to the exclusion of that brother's son. It is known that

in this affray the Cuddapah Nabob was severely, if not mortally, wounded, and it appears probable that on his death his nephew, the minor, succeeded to his title. I am the more inclined to this opinion because the last notice we have of the fourth Nabob, the father of the minor, is in 1732, when his name occurs on an inscription, and it, appears not improbable that between that time and 1751 he may have died, and leaving a minor son, his brother assumed the power. There can be no doubt that the assassin at Gingee and the conspirator at Luckireddipally, was the *defacto* Nabob of Cuddapah, and this construction appears to be the only one by which history and local tradition can be reconciled.* Immediately after his accession to power, the new Nizam reduced these rebellious chieftains and fixed the tribute to be paid by the Nabob of Kurnool and Cuddapah at nearly one million sterling (Orme I. 249), Kurnool appears to have been sacked, being only defended by the widow of the late conspirator, but the Nabob of Cuddapah does not appear to have been dispossessed, and, owing to the leading part he soon afterwards took against the Nizam, it is exceedingly doubtful whether he ever paid the tribute thus imposed upon him, the amount of which must be greatly exaggeated since the highest amount ever levied by Hyder did not exceed 23 lakhs of rupees, or £230,000.

In 1757 the Cuddapah district was overrun by the Mahrattas under Balavanta Rao, who gained a decisive battle over the Patan chiefs near the town of Cuddapah. This conquest appears, however, to have been only a very temporary one, for in the following year Balavanta Rao was recalled on account of home disturbances. In October 1759 Basalut Jung, who was acting in the name of the Nizam, Maphuz Khan, marched into Cuddapah, accompanied by a French contingent, and was, in the following month, followed by M. Bussy. Here Basalut Jung attempted to enter into a treaty with M. Bussy to overthrow the pageant Nizam, but the two high-contracting parties do not seem to have been able to agree regarding the share of plunder. They parted friends, and M. Bussy returned to the southern Carnatic taking with him the French contingent which had been badly fed and worse paid by Basalut Jung.

In the meantime the invasion of the Mahrattas into Cuddapah had emboldened Hyder Ali, who, by this time, had risen to supreme power in Mysore, to attack the Baramahal, which country had, at the commencement of the century, been reduced by the Cuddapah Nabob. This is the first occasion in which Hyder appears in arms against the Nabob of Cuddapah to whom, however, from this time he

* If this Mahassim Khan is the same as the Muchee Meer mentioned in the account of Sidhout, *vide* page 51, (information which I have collected subsequently to writing the text,) my conjecture would appear to be correct.

was a most determined enemy Whilst Hyder was engaged in the south, the Mahrattas again invaded Mysore. Madoo Rao, in 1766, laid siege to Sera, which was commanded by Meer Ali Reeza Khan, the brother-in-law of Hyder. This chief was persuaded to capitulate this important fort, and received instead the governorship of Gurramkonda, which had, some years previously, been ceded to the Mahrattas by the Cuddapah Nabob as the price by which a Mahratta invasion was bought off. The placing of Meer Sahib in charge of this strong fort is an important epoch in the history of Cuddapah, as will hereafter be seen Hyder was not the man to let an opportunity of this kind slip. His wife, Meer Sahib's sister, commenced a correspondence with her brother, in which she told him that Hyder would overlook his capitulation of Sera if he would only atone for it by a second act of treachery in giving up Gurramkonda to Hyder's forces. Meer Sahib appears to have hesitated and actually wrote to the English to support him, but his scruples gave way as Hyder marched upon Gurramkonda He handed over the fort to Hyder, and their reconciliation was sealed From this time Meer Sahib appears as one of Hyder's most faithful and talented adherents The acquisition of Gurramkonda gave Hyder the command over the whole of that part of the Cuddapah district which is situated above the ghauts, and he at once returned to Mysore where his presence was urgently required.

In 1769 Hyder accepted the terms of peace offered by the British, which were then by no means so favorable to them, as Hyder himself had offered the previous year, and he was left at leisure to pursue his designs upon Cuddapah. In order to facilitate these, he had formed a secret treaty with the Nizam, under which both these powers were to invade the Coromandel Coast, and by which Hyder was to receive as his price Cuddapah, Kurnool, and all the districts south of the Toombudra. Hyder at once proceeded to take possession of his new territory, and marched into Cuddapah, levying tribute from the Nabob and reducing sundry opposing poligars on the way. In this raid, however, he was opposed by the Mahratta, Madoo Rao Hyder retreated before Madoo Rao's army, which then proceeded to attack Gurramkonda, commanded at the time by Meer Sahib's nephew, Syed Sahib. After a siege of two months the fort capitulated, the governor being allowed to go free. This is the only occasion when we read of the Gurramkonda fort being conquered by a siege; it was often yielded voluntarily, but was never at any other time captured, and in 1791-92 sustained a lengthened siege of one year against the whole of the Nizam's force supported by a British battery. I am inclined to think that the capitulation on this occasion was the result of treachery, and this opinion would seem to be confirmed by the lenient treatment accorded to the governor. Eighteen months afterwards Hyder was compelled to treat with the

Mahrattas, and terms were arranged, under which the whole of the Mahratta conquests in Cuddapah were secured to them (April 1772). The peace, however, was only a temporary one In November of the same year Madoo Rao, Hyder's great opponent, died, and Hyder immediately seized the opportunity, in order to attempt the recovery of his former conquests. He despatched Tippoo, who soon reduced, or bought over the forts of Sera, Mudgerry, Chenroydroog, and Gurramkonda, whilst Hyder himself was engaged in operations against Malabar. By the end of 1773, or the commencement of 1774, all his former possessions were again under Hyder's rule. Until 1779 Hyder had no excuse for extending his raids into Cuddapah any further than Gurramkonda, but in that year the Nabob of Cuddapah, Abdul Alim Khan, having refused to supply the military contingent he had bound himself to furnish when Tippoo re-conquered Gurramkonda from the Mahrattas, Hyder despatched a force under Meer Sahib to punish him for his disobedience. This force was too small to effect anything decisive; but when, in the following year, Hyder was himself able to march down with his main army, things wore a different aspect Having effected a junction with Meer Sahib, Hyder was met by the Patans at the small town of Duor, on the banks of the Koondair river. The Patans of Cuddapah were badly equipped and armed, and worse disciplined, whilst Hyder's troops were veterans, who had served under his command during the last 20 years. The result was the complete defeat of the Cuddapah Nabob, who fled to the fort of Sidhout, situated about 10 miles from Cuddapah, on the left bank of the Pennair. Sidhout was by no means a strong fort It lies in a narrow valley, and though on the banks of the Pennair, the river adds but little to its protection; for, except during the rainy season, it is nothing more than a broad sheet of sand with a shallow stream in the middle. Some attention seems to have been paid to the works, which show traces, not only of Hindu and Mahomedan architecture, but also of European fortification, as is clearly visible in an outlying semi-circular redoubt on the south-east side Hyder at once followed the Nabob and invested Sidhout. An interesting incident occurred in this siege which nearly cost Hyder his life, but which shows the admirable presence of mind of this wonderful man. Some Patans who had been captured, at the battle of Duor, but who, owing to their urgent request, had not been disarmed, formed a plot to assassinate the Mysore adventurer They advanced in a body on Hyder's tent in the middle of the night and cut down a sentry. Hyder, hearing the noise outside, jumped out of bed, having first arranged the clothes so as to give the appearance of some one sleeping, and, cutting a hole in the tent on the opposite side, escaped out of harm's way. The assassins entered, and, after bestowing a few harmless cuts on Hyder's bolster, were captured, or cut down by the guard, by this time aroused The

siege of Sidhout continued, and on the 27th May Abdul Alim Khan capitulated. He was sent a prisoner to Seringapatam, and the whole of his treasure was plundered. This, however, much to Hyder's disappointment, proved to be only a lakh of rupees—a sign either of the extravagance of the Nabob, or else of the skilful manner in which he had contrived to hide the remainder If the latter conjecture be true, and it is far from impossible, the treasure may still be hidden somewhere amongst the ruins, for Alim Khan died in captivity, and all the rest of his family were put to death (on account of a conspiracy) soon after Hyder's return to Mysore. If the spoils of gold and jewels proved less than he expected, Hyder was, however, agreeably surprised by finding a treasure he had not looked for. This was the sister of the Nabob, a maiden of 18, and spoken of as a peerless beauty. In his conquests Hyder did not merely confine his attention to the acquisition of wealth, but each town that he visited had to provide fresh inmates for his seraglio. If he was a terror to the male, he was doubly one to the female, population.

Hyder sent a message to the princess requiring her attendance; but she replied that nothing should induce her to obey, and, if force were used, Hyder should only gain a conquest on her corpse. After some negotiation, however, the scruples and the fears of the princess were overcome, she consented to the performance of the "Nicka" ceremony, and under the title of Buckshee Begum was placed at the head of Hyder's zenana. At the close of this conquest Hyder left for Mysore, having first added Sidhout and Cuddapah to the jaghir of Gurramkonda held by his brother-in-law Meer Sahib, who was now left in charge of the whole of the district on the condition of maintaining the requisite garrisons and 3,000 horse.

This conquest excited the jealousy and apprehensions of the Madras Government, whose remonstrances, however, were unheeded by Hyder. These remonstrances were followed, in 1780, by the march of a British force under the command of Colonel Harper, which had been asked for by the Nizam in order to proceed from Guntoor to Adoni in the Bellary district. The manner in which this march was conducted was foolish in the extreme. The English were then at peace with Hyder, but the force, under Colonel Harper, advanced from the Nizam's dominions through Hyder's territory without any permission having been previously applied for. Hyder's officers refused to allow them to pass, and Colonel Harper had to retire with the best grace he could. This thoughtless conduct, however, was quite sufficient to enrage Hyder, and there can be little doubt that it was one of the many causes that led to his next desperate struggle with the British power. In the following year, 1781, Meer Sahib died, and was buried in a mosque at the foot of the Gurramkonda fort which he had

betrayed and defended so well The mosque is still standing, though somewhat dilapidated, having been fired upon by the fort, when in a subsequent siege an English detachment took cover behind it, thinking, perhaps, that the defenders would spare this sacred spot. Certain rites are still performed over his grave, and a grant of land has been made in payment of these religious services.

In 1782 Hyder died, and the passionate, head-strong Tippoo succeeded. Whereas Hyder's hand had been raised against every one, his son now found that every one's hand was raised against him, and Tippoo possessed neither the talent nor the temper to extricate himself from the numerous difficulties that commenced to hem him in. It is perhaps one of the most distinguishing marks of a great man that he is able to select not only trustworthy, but great men as his subordinates. Hyder Ali as well deserves the name of Great as did the first Napoleon. His career was not dissimilar, and he certainly strongly resembled him in the faculty of being able to select faithful and talented servants. A striking instance of Hyder's talent in this respect occurs in the episode of his death He died on the 7th December 1782 in the vicinity of Arcot. Tippoo was at that time besieging Palghaut on the Western Coast, and a considerable interval necessarily elapsed before he could learn the important news, and it was the 28th of December before he was able to join the army which had marched to meet him, and which had proceeded as far as Chengamma. Yet during this time Hyder Ali's two ministers—Poorniah and Kishen Rao—had kept the whole of the army quiet, and, in spite of rumours which had got abroad, kept matters under the semblance of Hyder's authority until Tippoo could himself join In the meantime Hyder's body had been despatched to Seringapatam, and during those long days of waiting the only visible semblance of his authority was his closed palankeen Poorniah appears to have been a man, not only of great talents, but also of great honesty. He survived Tippoo, and in the many consultations that necessarily took place in carrying out the treaties of division in 1800 he seems to have been constantly referred to as likely to give certain and credible information. Indeed, in Sir Thomas Munor's earlier despatches we often find him saying, "I have written to Poorniah to do this, or to do that," and he frequently accepted his help in obtaining supplies for the English army, though whilst his master lived, and Mysore was independent, Poorniah was a persistent opponent of the English arms. On receipt of the news of Hyder's death, a son-in-law of the late Nabob of Cuddapah, the only male whom Hyder seems to have spared (and that merely because he was, as Hyder contemptuously termed him, a "Fakeer") by name Syed Mahomed, attempted to gain for himself the Nabobship of Cuddapah He was supported by a small

English force under Captain Edmonds, and at once proceeded to invest the wealthy town of Cumbum. Kummer-u-Deen, however, had succeeded to the government of his father Meer Sahib, and at once marched against him Syed Mahomed was utterly routed, and the English detachment was, during a parley, treacherously charged and cut to pieces

For the next few years the Cuddapah district enjoyed comparative quiet Tippoo was engaged against the Mahrattas, and the poligars seem to have been so effectually crushed by the various inroads of Hyder, that they did not attempt to revolt against his authority. During this time Kummer-u-Deen, the Gurramkonda Governor, was employed on various services, and seems to have proved himself an efficient and trustworthy General In 1785, however, Tippoo, who, with his usual aptitude to suspect all his subordinates, had become jealous of Kummer-u-Deen's power, made use of an artifice to entrap him The former Mufti of Arcot died in Tippoo's camp, and Tippoo ordered his remains to be carried with every show of respect in a palankeen to Seringapatam This was done with so much state, that rumours went abroad that Tippoo himself was dead So successful was this design that the rumour was actually credited in Bengal, and an ambassador despatched to treat with Tippoo's successor. In the meantime Kummer-u-Deen proceeded at once to the capital, a not unnatural proceeding for so influential an officer at a time he deemed so critical When he arrived he was seized on a charge of having desired to take advantage of Tippoo's supposed death, in order to raise himself to power, and was stripped of all his estates and offices. After being in disgrace for two years, a monthly pay of Rupees 500 was settled on him, and he was never again received into favor * The difference between Hyder and Tippoo is strongly marked in their respective treatment of Meer Sahib and his son Kummer-u-Deen Meer Sahib had not actually done Hyder much service when he betrayed to the Mahrattas the fort of Sera which Hyder had entrusted to him. Hyder, however, knew him to be a valuable man, and, overlooking his treason, did not rest until he had gained him back. Meer Sahib's son does not seem to have been less talented than his father, and certainly never committed any open act of treachery, yet Tippoo endeavoured to entrap him into a suspicious act, in order to have an excuse to get rid of him. A weak man fears a powerful subordinate; a strong man,

* This is on the authority of Colonel Wilks, but I cannot help thinking that he is somewhat in error, for in Munro's notice of the different Poligars, I frequently find it mentioned that in 1791 or 1799 the peishcush of such and such a Poligar was fixed by Kummer-u-Deen. Although this officer may have been in disgrace, it would, therefore, seem that he was not stripped of *all* his estates or offices, and that he still exercised authority in the Cuddapah District, unless the name refers to another individual, which, however, is not likely.

conscious of his own power, encourages and trusts his subordinates since through their exertions his power will be increased.

No further notice of Cuddapah occurs until 1790, when the Mahrattas, the Nizam, and the English combined for the first time, in order to crush the arrogance of Tippoo. The Nizam's first step was to recover his lost possessions of Cuddapah. The proceedings of the army were, however, dilatory in the extreme, and it was not until the middle of 1791 that he was able to lay siege to Gurramkonda. At his approach the poligars had all tendered their submission, and were probably glad of a change of masters, for Tippoo, who had been preparing for the struggle, had endeavoured within the last few years to extort from them as much as possible. Gandikota appears to have been the only place which offered any resistance, but the strength of this fort had long since departed, and it soon fell.

On the 15th of September 1791 the army of the Nizam sat down before the fort of Gurramkonda. This fort is built on the top of a hill, some 500 feet high, protected on three sides by an almost perpendicular precipice, on the fourth side there is a steep ascent which is guarded in every assailable part by ramparts and redoubts. A wall connects the upper with the lower fort, and the whole presents the appearance of a fastness built with more than ordinary Indian skill and knowledge of fortification. For a long time the clumsy efforts of the Nizam's artillery could produce no effect on the massive stone walls of the lower fort, and even when an English detachment of artillery was despatched by Lord Cornwallis, after the fall of Nundidroog, nothing was done, until Captain Read, the officer in charge of the English contingent, offered to place the lower fort in the hands of the Nizam if he were allowed the sole control. This offer was accepted, and in two days Read, with a battery of two 26 and two 18 pounders, had effected a practicable breach. The assault was led on the night of the 7th November by the European gunners, and after some fighting the garrison retreated from the lower to the upper fort. After taking possession, the main body of the Nizam's army, including the English contingent, resumed its march, leaving Hafizjee in command of the lower fort, with a sufficient force to continue the siege of the upper one. Hafizjee, however, was not fated to retain his command. As soon as Tippoo heard of the fall of Gurramkonda, he despatched an army of 12,000 men under his eldest son, Futteh Hyder, then about 18 years old, assisted by Ghazi Khan and Ali Reeza. Hafizjee had no information of the approach of this force, and the hilly neighbourhood of Gurramkonda effectually prevented him from observing it beforehand. When the outposts arrived in sight, Hafiz, thinking them to be some stray bands of marauders, imprudently rode out, but slightly attended. He was at once sur-

rounded, and, before he could get down from his elephant to mount his horse, was taken prisoner. In the panic that ensued, the lower fort was evacuated by the Nizam's troops, and the Mysoreans succeeded in relieving the garrison of the upper fort. Hafizjee was unfortunate enough to be an object of Tippoo's hatred. On a former occasion he had been an ambassador from the Nizam to the Court at Seringapatam, and had been rudely treated by Tippoo. Subsequently, Tippoo made advances to the Nizam to ally himself in marriage with that prince, but the proposal was refused, and Tippoo attributed the refusal to Hafiz. Ali Reeza had been the bearer of this matrimonial message, and was, therefore, fully acquainted with Tippoo's dislike of Hafiz. In order to please his master he practised upon his prisoner the most cruel insults. After stripping him naked, taunting him with his altered position, and torturing him as only an Indian knows how to torture, he was at last merciful enough to put him to death. This piece of barbarity was followed by the assassination of a French officer in the service of the Nizam. The Mysorean occupation, however, did not last long. Such was the importance of Gurramkonda, that on the receipt of this news the whole of the Nizam's army at once marched back, strengthened by the English contingent. The lower fort was again taken, and the siege of the upper fort continued. The upper fort held out successfully until the treaty of 1792, by which Tippoo ceded Gurramkonda, together with the whole of his Cuddapah possessions, to the Nizam, who then peaceably took possession of the fort his arms had been unable to subdue. To have stood so long a siege as this shows that the upper fort must have possessed considerable facilities for storing provisions and water; but few vestiges of such buildings now remain, and, as far as water is concerned, there is not a drop to be had either in the upper or the lower fort. There is a small tank hollowed in the rock in the upper fort, but by no means calculated to hold enough water to support a garrison for any length of time.

For the next few years Cuddapah was at rest, and we find nothing worthy of note. In 1795, however, a somewhat singular incident occurred in connexion with Cuddapah. In this year the Mahrattas invaded the Nizam's dominions, and in a battle that ensued on the borders were defeated, mainly owing to the military skill of M. Raymond, a French adventurer, who was employed by the Nizam with the consent of the Madras Government. The consequences of this victory were lost, owing to the imbecility of the Nizam, who, instead of following the Mahrattas, yielded to the entreaties of the chief of his harem, and retreated to the neighbouring petty fort of Kurdla, where he was cut off from his army and his supplies, and eventually had to sign a disgraceful treaty. The Nizam after this treaty, too late came to a knowledge of the value of M. Raymond's

services, and, in order to retain him in his employ, gave him, as a jaghir, the province of Cuddapah, in order that he might be in a position to raise an effective military force. The Madras Government, however, were fully aware of the extreme danger of a Frenchman occupying so important a position on their frontiers, and insisted upon the Nizam withdrawing this grant, or, in the event of his refusal, declared that they would at once march a body of troops upon Cuddapah. The Nizam, alarmed, recalled M. Raymond and employed him in another quarter of his dominions against his son Ali Shah, who had just broken into rebellion, but whom Raymond soon reduced to obedience.

This is the last notice to be found of Cuddapah whilst in the possession of other hands than those of the English. The position of the country during the remaining five years of the last century may be well imagined. Nominally under the rule of the Nizam, its ruler was too exhausted by the struggles of the last 50 years and too much occupied in preparing for the last great struggle of 1799, to assert his authority with any degree of power. The consequence was, that the numerous poligars, who, though their treasures and wealth had been wrung from them in the various struggles of this ill-fated district, had escaped annihilation by yielding allegiance to each new master, now began to recover their courage, and to assert their authority. But yet another master was in store for them, from whose clutches they could not escape, and who would not be content with mere professions of allegiance, unless at the same time he received the practical proof of it in the shape of regularly-paid rent. In 1799, after the fall of Seringapatam, the district of Cuddapah was transferred by the Nizam to the English in satisfaction of arrears of pay due by the Nizam to his British contingent. This treaty of cession was signed at Hyderabad on October 12th, 1800, and from this period dates a new era in the history of the Cuddapah district. For the last 500 years it had been—what in the commencement of this sketch I have described it—a debateable land. Situated on the borders of several powerful kingdoms, the vassal of one yesterday, of another to-day, and of a third to-morrow, its lines can scarcely be said to have fallen in pleasant places. It is true that since the British have ruled the district, there is but little of history to be gathered from the 70 years of possession, but this absence of materials for history is owing to the monotony of peace, and the quiet it has enjoyed There is so little to tell of the previous centuries of native rule, because whatever materials may have existed, have been destroyed in the ever-succeeding scenes of robbery, murder, war, and treachery

SECTION III.—CUDDAPAH UNDER BRITISH RULE.

IT will be seen from the foregoing sketch that the country was in a most unsettled state. In 1800 the Nizam's claim to authority in the Ceded Districts had passed over to the Company; but it must be remembered that for many years previously the country had been continually changing masters, and the Nabobs, the Mahrattas, and Mysoreans had each held a temporary rule over the districts before, in 1792, they were ceded to the Nizam. When this prince took possession of the country he found a host of petty poligars who, during the last 30 years of warfare, had managed to maintain or achieve their independence by siding, first with one power, and then with another. Between 1792 and 1799 the Nizam had sufficient to occupy his attention in the Southern Carnatic, and was never able thoroughly to reduce the poligars, but contented himself in spare moments of leisure with wringing from individuals as much tribute as the weakness of the poligar or his proximity might enable him. In 1800 these districts were handed over to the British in satisfaction of arrears due to the English contingent which had been serving with the Nizam. It remained for the Company's servants to get the payment of these arrears out of the country. They found a host of turbulent chieftains bound certainly to pay to the ruling power tribute and military contingent, but who, for the most part, had generally managed not only to evade these payments, but in many instances to exact tribute from other smaller chiefs. A few of the more important of the poligars had now and then been reduced to obedience, and a peishcush levied from them, calculated probably to include a year or two of past arrears and of future remissness rather than on a fair yearly valuation of their estates. But the greater number of these petty poligars were not of so much importance as to draw upon themselves the hostility of the ruling powers. Munro, in describing the state of the country, when the Ceded Districts passed into the hands of the Company, enumerates 80 different poligars, of whom the greater number were in the present Cuddapah district. Most of these were grouped round the more influential poligars to whom they paid the same sort of allegiance as their nominal chiefs paid to the ruling sovereign power. A peculiarity of all these poligars was that every one, however petty his territory, kept up a mimic court; nominal officers were appointed, holding the same titles as similar officers in the sovereign courts, and a small standing army was maintained of permanently appointed peons, aided by a militia of relatives of these peons, who were liable to be called out in times of disturbance. These small standing armies were but seldom paid, and the greater part of their earnings were gained by their depredations in time of war. During peace these bodies of peons continued their usual practices and earned their livelihood by pillaging border villages. The

consequence was that every village exposed to their ravages, (and the territories of each poligar were so small, that there were few that were not more or less affected by them) endeavoured to put itself in a state of defence sufficient to ward off these attacks. Every old village possesses a central tower and a stone wall visible to this day, and when the village is richer or larger than usual, there are traces of rude fortifications, the outline of a fort, and sometimes the vestiges of turrets and bastions. Where a village was wealthy or populous enough to be able to defend itself against the attacks of these border robbers, it advanced in the course of a few years from the defensive to the offensive The principal inhabitant became the chief of the village, the servants employed by the villagers to defend their common property were under his orders, and so, after a few years, (supposing that in the interim his village had not been sacked or burnt), the village chief merged into a petty poligar. A few years more added somewhat to his pretentions, and in a short time he attempted to imitate the poligars who were so lately his aggressors, and established his mimic court, his standing army, and his raids of plunder. The consequence was that the Ceded Districts, and more especially that portion of them above the ghauts, were nothing more than a nest of robbers, and the ryots and country people were tormented by a continual state of violence and rapine When this state of things had arrived at a crisis; when the country had been depopulated and ravaged by the Patans, by the Mahrattas, by Hyder Ali, by the Nizam, by Tippoo, and finally by the allied troops that converged from different parts of India at the fall of Seringapatam, this unsettled country was ceded to the British It is almost impossible to imagine a country from which it would be more difficult to raise a permanent revenue; for payment of any kind was exactly what every one from the highest to the lowest was the least accustomed to. The Government of Madras, however, were fortunate enough to possess an officer who was able to institute order and good government in the place of anarchy and robbery.

This man was Major Thomas Munro, afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras. Munro was then 39, and had been for eight years employed in the Revenue Department He had been appointed, in the first instance by Colonel Read, the Collector of Salem and Baramahal. This appointment of a military man to revenue duties created intense dissatisfaction amongst the Civil Servants of Madras, and it was many years before Munro was able to live down the opposition, (if not hatred), which he met with during a great part of his official career In 1798 he had been appointed Collector of Canara, and now, after a little more than 18 months' service in that appointment, was transferred as Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts. There is scarcely a taluq in the districts of Salem, Cuddapah, and

Bellary where some trace or some legend of "Munro doraigaru" is not to be found. Here it is a bungalow, there a raised camping-ground, and in a third place a tope; but wherever and whatever it may be, it is regarded by the natives as a sacred spot, and is invariably pointed out to the European visitor as the place where the Colonel Sahib passed a few days* But whatever recollections Sir Thomas Munro may have left behind in other parts of the country, he has left his mark in a peculiar manner upon the Ceded Districts—Cuddapah Bellary, and a portion of Kurnool. Almost every institution at present existing was inaugurated by him; at one and the same time he started and kept in working order a new establishment of revenue servants, a new system of revenue settlement, a new survey, a new department of public works, and a new police Besides this he was Commissary-General for the Army of the Commander-in-Chief, which was in the Ceded Districts a year after he joined, and he insured so constant a supply of all that was required, that he received the Lieutenant-General's thanks for his cordial co-operation. And yet, in spite of all this multifarious work, he was never at a standstill He was always ready to meet every emergency, whether it was suddenly to remit three lakhs of pagodas, or in two months time to furnish 250 garce of grain. It was in these districts that, after he had resigned his civil appointment, he was, as General Munro, in command of an expedition against the Mahrattas, and last of all it was in the Ceded Districts that Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, made the tour during which he died He died as he had lived—in harness—and a letter written from Cuddapah, only a short time before he was carried to his lonely grave in Gooty, speaks of the pleasure he felt in being back amongst the people for whose welfare he had for so many years worked.

Two traditions of Munro—one narrated by Gleig, and the other familiar in this district—may not be out of place

In 1807, the last year of his collectorate, during the settlement of a boundary dispute between Bellary and Mysore, a native assaulted another. The man assaulted at once exclaimed, "I shall go to Anantapoor" (Colonel Munro's head-quarters) "and complain to the *father*." From his public despatches we find Munro continually fighting against 'turbulent poligars' or corrupt officials, but what better proof could there be of the tenderness and justice with which he governed the people generally.

A short time before his death, whilst on his way to Bellary, Sir Thomas travelled through the district of Cuddapah He passed from the upper tableland of the sub-division to the valley below the

* *Vide* Chapter on "Popular Superstitions"

ghauts by means of the narrow gorge where the Papagny breaks through the hills. Whilst riding, he suddenly looked up at the steep cliffs above, and remarked to the natives riding behind him, "What a beautiful garland of flowers they have stretched across the valley." They all looked, but said they could see nothing: "Why, there it is! all made of gold!" Again they looked, but saw nothing. Sir Thomas made no further remark, but one of his old native servants quietly observed "alas! a great and good man will soon die!" A few days afterwards, and Sir Thomas Munro had passed away.

But to return to the work that Munro accomplished when first he joined his appointment. His task was no easy one. He was appointed Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts on 1st November 1800, and was placed in direct communication with the Governor instead of the Revenue Board, until such time as the country should be brought to order. Four subordinate Collectors were placed under him, stationed at Harpunhully, Cuddapah, Adoni, and Cumbum. The arrival of Munro was the signal for every petty poligar to resist the Company's authority. Fortunately for the new Collector, the wars which had occupied the last two decades of the eighteenth century had reduced most of them in power. But, though impoverished and reduced, they had, during the last 50 years, seen so many successive governments that it can be understood they did not expect the British rule would be a permanent one. They, therefore, endeavored as much as possible to evade its demands. When strong enough, they resisted them and kept the ameens* in confinement, and when too weak to do this, they absconded without paying their rent, and fled from one friendly chief to another in the hopes of being able to raise adherents, or of being able to hold on until the rising of some other power would enable them to shake off the British yoke. From the very first moment of his arrival Munro recognized the necessity of crushing the power of the poligars for ever. Immediately after his arrival we find him writing:

"Before we can draw our revenue undisturbed from willing subjects we shall have to remove many powerful and turbulent poligars, and many petty ones of modern origin, who have taken advantage of the troubles of the times in order to withhold their rents for a few years, and then to declare themselves independent. The reduction of these vagabonds, who are a kind of privileged highway men, will render us much more able to resist our external enemies."

So quickly and so effectually did Munro do his work, that in March he was able to settle the revenues of Gurrumkonda district, and in April the whole division was placed under the direct management

* Subordinate Revenue Officials.

of the Board of Revenue. One difficulty he had to overcome was the presence of bodies of the Nizam's troops who refused to leave the country until their arrears of pay were settled. This Munro did at once, leaving the money to be recovered hereafter. The poligars moreover were kept in check by a proclamation declaring that every chieftain who garrisoned a fort, maintained an armed force, or levied contributions, would be treated as a rebel. This was not a mere empty threat, for in May 1801, General Campbell marched against Vemlah, in the Pulivendla Taluq, and reduced the poligar to obedience by battering his fort about his ears. Munro's summary manner of treating these petty chieftains did not meet with universal approval. The Governments of Madras and Calcutta gave it their sanction, but the Court of Directors condemned it in the strongest language as "not only disingenuous, but harsh and ill-considered," and called upon Munro for a complete explanation of his motives, threatening that, if this proved unsatisfactory, he would be removed from his appointment and never again employed on revenue work "for which the violent and mistaken principles of his conduct seemed to render him unfit." The Directors wished the poligars to be upheld in their right and enjoyment of the soil, and trusted that a gradual course of good government would wean them from "their feudal habits and principles," (rather a mild term by the way for robbery, murder, and rebellion) and turn them into peaceful citizens. Strange to say there is no explanation of Munro's to be found on record, and there is no other proceedings of the Directors approving of his settlement. After having given full vent to their humane feelings, the Board of Directors seem to have quietly pocketed the increased revenues, which were the result of Munro's "disingenuous and ill-considered policy," and to have made up their minds to say nothing more about it. In the meantime Munro pursued his old line of conduct. He steadily followed each delinquent, and, though at times when the forces under his orders were employed on their duty, he was compelled to remain quiet (for he made a point of never using force until he knew that he had sufficient troops to render resistance unavailing), he always carried his purpose in the end. For months perhaps the fugitive poligar would be going from one friendly chief to another, endeavoring to incite each into rebellion, and at the commencement of Munro's rule these men perhaps laughed at the ineffectual manner in which the Company's Collector carried his orders into force; but Munro never moved from the line he had adopted. He had at first only a limited number of troops at his disposal. He employed them, as occasion happened, in hunting out or reducing the forts of the absconding poligars, but he never allowed them to be diverted from the object they had in view. Other poligars might disobey his orders, might abscond or attempt to raise rebellion; for the

present Munro was hunting out the Poligar of Nossum (or whatever the poligar might be), and until that was done, he said nothing. Frequently a passage like the following occurs in Munro's despatches: "I was not prepared at the time to enforce any demand by force, and I therefore took no notice of his conduct." But when the time came that Munro was able to enforce his demand, the recusant poligar was hunted from place to place. He was allowed no rest. If he took refuge with a chief beyond Munro's jurisdiction, no force was used Munro quietly looks on and remarks to the Board that, since for each protection the poligar's friendly ally will squeeze as much money from the fugitive as he can, the poligar will, after a few more such visits, be left without any more resources, and as none of his friends will dream of protecting him when he has no more money, he will then be compelled to surrender to the troops who, for days and weeks, have been following and waiting for him as patiently as a cat for a mouse. The whole of the first eighteen months of Munro's rule was taken up by these incidents. One is almost a *fac simile* of the other; the beginning and the end are always the same. The poligar begins by refusing payment, he becomes refractory or absconds, and he ends by being captured, his estate is confiscated, and he is confined in the fort of Gooty. As an example I quote one of Munro's despatches, because it is one of the shortest, and because it shows as clearly as any other the principle he acted upon (letter to Board, 25th November 1801):—

"The Poligar of Oopaloor, about 80 miles to the west of Cuddapah, disobeyed the summons I sent him in February last to meet me in order to settle his rents, and he also refused to relinquish two Sircar villages which he had obtained on rent a few years ago from one of the Nizam's Amildars. I was not prepared at the time to enforce my demands, so I took no notice of his conduct until the division under Major-General Campbell encamped in this neighborhood in June, when I directed the Amildar* to take possession of the Sircar villages which were given up without opposition. The poligar was permitted to keep his hereditary village of Oopaloor on the idea that he would in future show more obedience to the civil authority. On my arrival here on the 20th instant, I found that he would neither come to the cutcherry himself nor allow the Curnam of his village to bring me his accounts. All the Poligars of Gurramkonda had come in with their accounts, and as I was sensible that their example being followed by these in other parts of the country, would depend in a great measure on his treatment, I resolved to seize him without delay. As he had only 20 armed followers, the Amildar's peons would have been sufficient for the purpose, but as there was a chance of his escaping and collecting

* Amildar is still the term in ordinary use for a Tahsildar.

more followers, and committing depredations before he could be taken, I requested Colonel St. Leger, commanding at Camelapoor, to send a detachment against him. The Colonel in consequence marched himself last night with these troops, and surprised and made him prisoner without any loss. I shall keep him in confinement in Gooty, and allow him such a proportion of his revenues as the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct."

Although it took Munro only a short time to bring the district into order, we find from time to time some petty poligar attempting resistance. Sometimes this takes the form of a small rising, and at others of murder. Thus, in 1801, when the Subordinate Collector of Adoni was at Ternacal, the Potail of the village, in broad daylight, attacked the cutcherry, murdered a Curnam who had informed against him, captured the Amildar or Tahsildar, killed two or three lesser servants, and then shut himself up in the fort with the Tahsildar as a hostage. The Subordinate Collector succeeded in getting the Amildar released, and a detachment was then marched against the village, the fort was reduced, and the Potail killed. In 1803 we find that one Sultan Khan raised a body of a few hundred horse and suddenly appeared on the Cuddapah (northern) frontier with the intention of pushing on and capturing Cuddapah by a *coup de main*. Munro, however, had previous information of his movements, and the man was met on the border by the Amildar and a detachment of peons. An affray ensued, four or five were killed, and Sultan Khan, in attempting to escape back to Kurnool, was captured. In 1804 there was a regular conspiracy among the Adoni Poligars to surprise and hold the fort of Gooty, with the view of handing it over to the Mahrattas, with whom we were then at war. The plot was discovered in time, and the chiefs were arrested; but, whilst an inquiry was going on, another poligar, with some 500 followers, suddenly seized the fort of Kona Kondlah, looted it, tortured the Potail and Cavilgar, and cut off their heads. After putting four others to death, and wounding half a dozen badly, the poligar and his followers decamped, and though a detachment was at once sent after them, they were not captured for several months. The foregoing will give a tolerably fair idea of the turbulent character of the people, and though since those days civilization and quiet times have done much to pacify them, they are still very excitable, and will break out into a riot on but little provocation.

It is not my intention to trace the history of the district during each year. Since the first years of British occupation there have been but few incidents of political interest, and the state of the country and a description of the various changes it has passed through belong more to the revenue than the historical portion of this book.

At the end of 1807 Munro resigned his post of Principal Collector

and proceeded home on leave, having first received the following handsome acknowledgment of his services from the Madras Government :—*

"From disunited hordes of lawless plunderers and freebooters they (the people) are now stated to be as far advanced in civilization, submission to the laws, and obedience to the Magistrates, as any of the subjects under this Government. The revenues are collected with facility; every one seems satisfied with his situation, and the regret of the people is universal on the departure of the Principal Collector."

As an example of the change which had taken place in the feelings of the Court of Directors, I may quote the following extract from a letter (dated 6th November 1805) :— "The reports of Colonel Munro now brought under our observation afford new proof of his knowledge of the people, and the lands under his administration, and of his ability and skill as a Collector. We see reason to be surprised at the industry which had carried the Collector into a detail of no less than 206, 819 individual settlements of this nature (ryotwar) averaging only pagodas 65 each of annual rent."

After Munro had settled the district of Cuddapah, and had introduced peace in the room of wild confusion, there are but few incidents of general interest Now and then a riot occurs, and sometimes a feeble rising; but only two stand out prominently as of any importance.

On the 15th June 1832 the Patans of Cuddapah, the most excitable and daring of the Cuddapah populace, descendants of the same men who had attempted to assassinate Hyder Ali at Sidhout, were in a great state of ferment Early in the morning it had been discovered that a small pig had been killed and thrown bleeding into the Jumma Musjeed. It turned out afterwards that this pig was merely a bandicoot, and had been purposely placed there by a Mussulman, aided by two Hindus. But the excited mob did not stop to consider who had done this thing They met in the market-place and in the bazaar streets; they raged and fumed, and their numbers increased every minute. By 10 o'clock the crowd was so large, and had worked itself into so great a state of fanatical fury, that the Additional Sub-Collector, Mr. Macdonald, sent off a message to the Collector, Mr Lacon, who resided at some distance from the town, telling him that he would endeavor to quiet the mob, but, if necessary, would send for the military from the cantonment. Mr. Macdonald then got into his palankeen and went to the cutcherry, where he found the native subordinates assembled and in a great state of alarm. An order was at once sent for a detachment, but Macdonald was not destined to see its arrival A letter was brought to him from a Missionary, Mr. Howel, who lived in the middle of the town and who

* Letter to Court of Directors, dated 21st October 1807

said that he feared an instant attack upon his house. Macdonald, in spite of the protestations of the cutcherry officials, at once determined to do his best to help the Missionary. He went into the bazaar accompanied only by a few peons. A naick and some of the treasury guard sepoys followed him, but it is probable that their presence only served still more to excite the crowd. Macdonald had scarcely reached the bazaar before he was attacked and cut down. His revenue peons ran away, but the guard tried to defend him and shared his fate. The last blow is said to have been given by a Patan butcher; but after this had been dealt, the mob was taken aback It had assembled quickly, but it dissolved at once; in a few minutes there was no one to be seen in the streets, and the only signs of the outbreak were the dead bodies of Macdonald and the faithful sepoy guard. After a time the military came and the tardy Collector, but all they could do was to carry back poor Macdonald's body in his palankeen. The Collector endeavoured to magnify thus into a preconcerted rising of the Mahomedans with intent to massacre all the European residents, but it is clear that it was nothing more than a sudden outburst of fanaticism to which Macdonald generously, but injudiciously, exposed himself.

In 1846 a more ambitious rising took place which, for a short time, put the whole of the country on the borders of Kurnool into a ferment. The Poligar of Nossum* was a chief who in 1801-2 had given Munro considerable trouble, he refused to attend Munro's cutcherry, declined to make any settlement of his arrears of rent, and when pressure was brought to bear, he absconded after some show of resistance The usual game was played, he was hunted from place to place and finally caught and confined. His jaghir, a somewhat important one, consisting of 15 villages, on the northern frontier of the taluq of Jamalamadoogoo, was resumed, and a pension was settled on him This pension amounted to Rupees 8,323, and was, after his death, continued to his widow. The two sisters of this Jahgirdar had married the neighboring Poligar of Ooyalawadah, whose jaghir was, for similar reasons, attached. A pension of Rupees 70 per mensem was subsequently settled on his family, but the principal support of this branch was given by the widow of the deceased Nossum Jaghirdar. On the death of the widow, her pension reverted to Government; and the Ooyalawada family was left with only their small pittance This pension was still further divided between two brothers, the heads of the family. One of these brothers had, as mentioned before, married the two sisters of the late Nossum jaghirdar, by whom he had three sons. These sons, being descended from the last holder, advanced their claims for the pension

* In the Kurnool district and just beyond the northern frontier of the Cuddapah district

which had been granted to their maternal grandfather. Their claim, however, was rejected, and they had for their support the Rupees 35 per month which had come to them as their father's share of the original pension. Of the three sons, one Narasimha Reddy was a wild, turbulent character. He quarrelled with his brothers, separated from them, and drew his third share of the Rupees 35, namely, Rupees 11-10-8 per mensem. This allowance was quite insufficient for Narasimha Reddy's wants. He had a large family, and was of extravagant habits. Accordingly he resolved to try to better his fortunes by petty rebellion. He visited each village in the two estates which had belonged to his ancestors, and persuaded the Cuttubadies* to join him in a general rising It was not difficult for him to do this, for his descent still gave him some influence; and, as a general revision of inams was at the time going on, he tried to persuade the Cuttubadies that the Company intended to take away their inams. Narasimha Reddy's plan was to fan a little rebellion, and then to withdraw to some of the hill fortresses with his followers, and hold on until he could induce the Government to come to terms with him and bestow upon him the estate he claimed. Indeed, after his capture the draft of a letter was found on him, addressed to the Board of Revenue and offering to return to allegiance on these terms. Narasimha Reddy appears to have visited most of the neighboring families of rank, and to have urged them to join; but he met with little or no success, even though he produced letters purporting to be signed by the Rajah of Golconda, calling upon all landholders to assist him in his designs. Nothing daunted, however, Narasimha Reddy, accompanied by some thirty followers, continued marching from village to village. This came to the ears of the Tahsildar of Koilcoontla (now in the Kurnool District), who sent for him to give an account of himself. Narasimha Reddy refused to come. The Tahsildar then issued a warrant for his apprehension, but the party of peons sent to serve it was too weak to execute it. The Tahsildar then sent a party of peons and 106 Cuttubadies. This party was surprised, the peons were all made prisoners, and the Cuttubadies in a body deserted to the rebels. Narasimha Reddy, flushed with this success, and his force now swelled to some 300 followers, marched upon the Tahsildar's head-quarters, and treasury, which he took and looted. The poligar then made off with his booty to the Kurnool frontiers, followed by a body of men, which exaggerated accounts put down at 5,000. At the time of this disturbance the Collector, Mr. Cochrane, was at Madanapally, some 150 miles distant from the scene of the outbreak. He at once sent instructions to the military stationed at Cuddapah and followed himself in all haste. In

* Who the Cuttubadies are has already been explained at the commencement of this chapter.

a few days several companies were in the field; but, owing to the delay which had occurred, Narasimha Reddy's force kept on increasing. He crossed the Nalla Malla hills, and marched on with a view of surprising the rich town of Cumbum, then the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector. At Giddaloor he was met by Lieutenant Watson, who had marched out with 100 men, the Cumbum Tahsildar, and a few peons. Lieutenant Watson, finding himself opposed by over 5,000 men, "retreated to a ruined fort which he held against the rebels for six hours; his ammunition being expended, night coming on, and his not being unmindful of the disastrous consequences attendant on a night attack, he sallied out and charged, and drove back the poligar and his rebels and dispersed them, killing about 200 of them and taking from them four jajoys The enemy retreated to Moondlapaud, and Lieutenant Watson and his men also retreated to Suttyavole, about five miles from Giddaloor, as a precautionary measure."* In this conflict the Cumbum Tahsildar was killed He was shot through the head when standing on the rampart of the fort.

In the meantime another and a stronger force under Captain Nott, 19th Native Infantry, had crossed the Nundikanama pass and had come to within five miles of the place to which Narasimha Reddy had retreated. He at once (21th June 1846) started to meet the rebels, attacked them and put them to flight, killing about 25 and capturing as many more. After this defeat Narasimha Reddy's followers dispersed all over the country, and he himself took refuge in the almost impenetrable jungles of the Nalla Malla hills. At first he was thought to have fled to Hyderabad territory, and a regiment was marched from Secunderabad to the frontier in order to apprehend him if he attempted to cross the Kistna. The military remained in the field for some time longer; but, as nothing was heard of Narasimha Reddy, it was supposed that he had left the district. Mr. Cochrane then intimated that he no longer required military aid, and the companies withdrew into cantonments.

Six weeks afterwards, Narasimha Reddy suddenly re-appeared on the hills in the neighbourhood of his family estate He had then about 400 followers, and it was supposed that he wished to march upon and surprise the town of Cuddapah. Four companies were at once sent into the field, and on the 6th of October they succeeded in surrounding the poligar on the Pairsomalla hill, where he had taken up a position in a pagoda After some slight resistance, the poligar was captured, some 40 or 50 of his followers killed, and about 90 others taken prisoners Narasimha Reddy was hanged at Koilcoontla, and his body exposed in chains in a cage where the bones still continue

* Extract from Official Report of the Collector.

to this day as a warning to bad characters This was the end of this petty rebellion, and a Special Commissioner (Mr. Inglis) was appointed to try the parties seized. In his report, Mr. Inglis attributes the rising to a general feeling of discontent which had for some years been prevalent among the Cuttubadies of the whole district, who feared that they would lose their inams owing to the introduction* of a new Police. He also hints that Cuddapah was so unpopular a district that every Collector tried to distinguish himself by some rigorous reform, in order to found a claim for his transfer to another district. From the result it would appear that these zealous attempts had met with success, for Mr. Inglis says that in five years there had been as many changes In his report (15th April 1847), however, Mr. Cochrane clearly shows that the disaffection was entirely a local one, and was owing, not to the discontent of the Cuttubadies, but to the intrigues of Narasimha Reddy. Mr. Cochrane was blamed by the Government for too soon withdrawing the troops, and it does in fact seem as if he had acted with too much self-confidence in this matter. It is impossible to avoid contrasting Mr. Cochrane's actions with the steps that Munro adopted in similar cases. Cochrane's excuse for withdrawing the military was the expense to Government, but Munro cared but little what the additional expense of a strong detachment in the field might be. In the first place he would have been better informed of Narasimha Reddy's movements and therefore better prepared for an outbreak, and when this occurred he would have followed him up with an overwhelming force and left him no opportunities for carrying on such continued depredations. None of Munro's poligars ever maintained so successful an insurrection as did Narasimha Reddy, and it must be remembered that they were men of comparative wealth and power, rendered turbulent and independent by years of war and anarchy. whereas he was but the younger son of a petty chief with an income of only Rupees 11-8-2 a month, in a country which had enjoyed 40 years of peaceful Government.

With this last episode our political history of Cuddapah may cease. Whatever else of interest belongs to the district is connected with its revenue administration. A word, however, to note the effectual manner in which Munro's policy was carried out. In another chapter will be found a brief history of all the poligars of any importance, and a map showing, as far as I have been able to trace them, the estates of each chief. Of all these 'turbulent vagabonds,' there is now not one remaining; their estates are held on ryotwar tenure and their descendants are in the receipt of small pensions. In the first year of

* Such is the statement in the report. It probably refers to some reorganization then in contemplation.

British rule these descendants were the principal dealers in stolen property, now they have become more honest, and, though they have inherited the warlike spirit of their ancestors, their conflicts are no longer carried on in the field by means of the sword, but at the bars of the various civil courts. The disputes and civil suits brought by these men against members of their own families are endless, and it is frequently the case that their lands are left for years waste under attachment of the civil court pending the decision of a suit, whilst the head of the family carries on a precarious existence hampered by debt, with numberless executions out against him, and venturing only now and again to show his face in the taluq town to draw his pension, lest he should be caught by one of his numerous creditors.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE HISTORY.

SECTION I.—MUNRO'S ADMINISTRATION.

ANY statement of the revenue derived from the present district of Cuddapah previous to the occupation of the English must be founded on conjecture. The different sums collected by Hyder Ali, by the Mahrattas, by Tippoo, and by the Nizam can scarcely be considered as giving any clue to the resources of the district Even had they been regularly collected, they would leave entirely out of account the large estates granted to the different poligars on free or on military tenure.

Colonel Munro's first settlement is, therefore, the first starting point, and it will be necessary to examine, in some detail, the principles on which he acted before inquiring into the results.

Colonel (then Major) Munro joined the district late in the year 1800. He was assisted by four Subordinate Collectors: Mr. Alexander Stodart, stationed at Cuddapah; Mr James Cochrane, at Harpanhully in Bellary; Mr. William Thackeray (the father of the great novelist) at Adoni in Bellary; and Mr. James Ravenshaw at Cumbum, now in the Kurnool district. Cuddapah district, as it at present exists, was divided amongst the Collectors of Cumbum, Cuddapah, and Anantapoor (in Bellary), which for some years was Munro's head-quarters

Owing to the advanced time of the season when Munro took charge, his first settlement was a village one. Each village was assessed at a certain valuation, and the cultivators were held responsible for that sum. This valuation was arrived at after a total value had been assigned to each division, these totals being again calculated with reference to the estimated revenue of the whole of the Ceded Provinces. The year Kelaca, or 1788-89, was taken as the standard year for the calculation of the amount of revenue, "except in cases where, from calamity or fraud, the rent was below the just proportion. In all such cases the year Siddarti, or 1799-1800, must be substituted." The first standard year was, therefore, one of the last of Tippoo's management, and the second the last of that of the Nizam. These two years were also those in which the two Governments had collected the greatest revenues from the district, that of 1788-89, having been eighteen lakhs of rupees, and in 1799-1800, fifteen lakhs of rupees. There is considerable doubt regarding the correctness of the first figure, for

it is founded on the accounts submitted by Tippoo at the first capitulation of Seringapatam, which accounts were notoriously exaggerated in order that the districts ceded should appear more valuable than they really were. Assuming, however, that the figure is correct, it is clear that the collection of this assessment must have very greatly impoverished the country, for, during the next ten years of Mahomedan rule, the revenue never reached anything like that sum, the nearest approach to it being in the year Siddarti (1799-1800), when only fifteen lakhs were collected. It is a matter of history that the Mussulman rule was a far more rapacious one than that of the Hindus; and it is not, therefore, difficult to imagine that extraordinary measures were taken in order to collect even this reduced revenue. It would, therefore, seem that the charge brought against Munro that his rates were "war rates" is not altogether without foundation; for, not only did he assume, as a basis, the highest revenue of two years, but he also, as it were, corrected the one by the other, and lands favorably assessed in the eighteen-lakh year were liable to an additional assessment if they were found to have paid higher rates ten years subsequently. Munro's estimate of probable revenue did not fall far short of twenty lakhs of rupees, and his reason for this was that, when after the fall of the Vijianuggur Princes, the Mahomedans first took possession of the country, a survey was made, known as the "Kamil assessment," in which the total estimated revenue was twenty-three lakhs of rupees There are, however, considerable doubts whether anything like this sum was ever collected; but collected or not, it is certain that for the first few years of his administration it was Munro's aim to raise the revenue to equal that of the highest recorded sum. That these views were afterwards modified, we shall see in the sequel.

The total amount of revenue having been thus fixed, Munro issued the most circumstantial orders to his subordinates regarding the manner of its collection. The following extracts from a circular sent by him to the Subordinate Collectors a month after his arrival will give his system in his own words:— "Whenever it appears that the rent is evidently too heavy, it must be reduced, but not until the whole deficiency has been ascertained, nor until four kists have been paid. There will be six kists, beginning in January, and ending in June;* the first and last kists are to be each ten per cent., and the four intermediate ones each 20 per cent. of the whole. The potails are severally answerable for the rents of their own villages and jointly for those of the whole district. Their settlements with inferior ryots are

* There are still only six kists or payments in the same proportion, but they begin in November and end in April

made partly in kind, but chiefly in money. They are bound by their present muchilkas not to exact more than the usual 'Cundayum,' or money-rent, on pain of being fined, and to give a statement of their settlements both in money and kind to the Amildar. If their settlement exceed in every village, the settlement of the Sirkar, the whole of the surplus will be their own. If they exceed it in some villages and fall short in others, the deficiency must be made up by a proportional assessment on those villages in which the excess is. If after this any profit remains, it goes to the potails. If the revenue is less than the total deficiency, then a reduction in their settlement equal to the difference must be made previously to making out the kistbundy." If, after all, losses should occur from the failure or flight of ryots, the potail must himself make good their rent It is not, however, to be expected that he will be able to do so in every instance, *for his circumstances are often so low that, were we to exact the rigorous performance of his engagements, it would involve him in ruin,** and the revenue would next year lose the rent of his lands, which would be left uncultivated. The demand against him should never be carried to such an extent as to injure him materially (31st December 1800)." This system, though the one first adopted by Munro, was not one he was in favor of, his subsequent ones were ryotwary, or individual settlements with each cultivator, and he excused himself subsequently for having commenced with a villagewar settlement, because, owing to the lateness of the season, it was impossible for him at once to go into the details, which a ryotwar assessment required.

Munro's first step in order to ensure a proper settlement was to order a temporary resumption of all inams, "for the purpose of examining whether the whole have been duly authorized by the Sirkar or only a part; whatever has been surreptiticusly obtained will be re-annexed to the Sirkar and the rest given up (*ibid*). In deciding claims of this nature, he permanently resumed all inams which "had not been granted under the sunnud of Hyder or Tippoo, or some of the more ancient princes of the country, and all such as having been granted under those sunnuds, had, however, been resumed previous to the Company's Government" (*ibid*).

A similar course was adopted towards the numerous poligars. Those who held on sunnud were called upon to pay an assessment equal to that of the standard years, and were required to send their accounts to the Collector's Cutcherry for examination. As may be expected, Munro met with many instances of disobedience, and until the poligars saw the kind of man they had to deal with, they frequently flatly refused to obey. Regarding the petty robber-chiefs

* The italics are my own.

who assumed poligar's privileges we find him acting in a far more summary manner. "Many heads of petty villages, who have assumed the title of poligar, levy contributions from the inhabitants of the neighboring country, drive away the Amildar's peons when strong enough, and abscond when they are too weak. Some of the old poligars, particularly in Gurramkonda, follow the same conduct, and seize and extort money from the inhabitants of villages to which they never had any right; and, as there seems to be no hope of reducing them all to order without employing military force, it would greatly facilitate the complete establishment of the civil authority were the commanding officer empowered to try, by military process, all persons who oppose the Company's Government" (Letter to Chief Secretary to Government, 18th March 1801)

With these unruly subjects to govern, and the country generally in a state of extreme depression, it is not to be wondered at that Munro did not reach his high standard of revenue. On the 4th March 1801 he writes to Government: "I have finished the settlements of Cumbum and of all the provinces of Cuddapah, excepting a few small districts lying to the westward of Gunjucottah * The revenue of the current year is very little more than half of the schedule estimate." This must have been a considerable disappointment to Munro, for he was constantly endeavoring to detect frauds and peculation, not only in his own division, but all over the Ceded Provinces. One instance will be amusing as affording a striking contrast to the modern system of collecting revenue Munro had heard of certain alleged defalcations in the village of Chenoor near Cuddapah; and, writing to Mr Stodart, the Collector, he says (9th May 1801): "The parties should have a full and fair hearing, and if the different points are proved, which I am afraid will be the case, punishment must be inflicted, not so much on account of what is past, but in order to deter others from pursuing the like practices in future. It will be sufficient to make the potails refund their shares, and pay a trifling fine. But the curnams, being responsible for the correctness of their accounts, ought *to receive corporal punishment* and be dismissed from their situation."

The total amount of this first settlement of the whole of the Ceded Districts amounted (after deducting 3½ lakhs of pagodas as payments to the Nizam), to 7½ lakhs of Cantaroy Pagodas, or little more than 20 lakhs of rupees for the whole of this large territory, the assessment of the Kurpah or Cuddapah portion of which had been under the Nizam 15 and under Tippoo 18 lakhs. Munro's first settlement, therefore, fell far short of the lowest of his two standard years. In fact, excluding

* Gandikota.

the taluqs of Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilakuntla, now part of Kurnool district, the whole of the Cuddapah district did not yield more than 12,03,000 rupees.

Munro's next settlement was a step towards a regular ryotwary one; but, though made individually with the cultivators, the village headman was held responsible for defaulting or absconding ryots. Before, however, the cultivation of 1801-1802 could commence, tuckavi, or advance to the cultivators, had to be made. In a circular, dated 16th June 1801, Munro lays down the rules to be followed in making these advances; and, though this system is no longer in force, it is worthwhile to glance at it: he says, "I have resolved to adopt four per cent. of the gross settlement of the current year as the standard for granting tuckavi. By the gross settlement I mean the sum total of land rent before deducting the collections under the Nizam's government. No district is, in any instance, to receive a greater proportion than four per cent., though some may receive less when it does not appear that the ryots stand in need of so much." The distribution of the advances was to be left to the Amildar or Tahsildar, and the purposes for which advances were to be given were "various, the purchase, of seed, of the implements of husbandry, of bullocks, for the repair of old or digging of new wells, and not unfrequently for the subsistence of the ryot till his grain is ready for cutting. The Amildar must proportion his advances according to the particular wants of the ryots, giving to one man 2, to another 20, and to a third 50 rupees, but never exceeding this last sum without an express order. . . . . To obviate any doubts that might arise regarding the sum to be advanced, I shall specify the total for each division, leaving it to you to regulate the proportion to your different districts."

	Star Pagodas.
Harpanhully	6,000
Adoni	3,200
Cuddapah	4,000
Cumbum..	3,000

These rules for granting advance reveal such an intense state of poverty amongst the cultivating class that it seems very hard to believe that the high rates adopted by Munro were those calculated to raise it to a state of prosperity. Munro's constant complaint is that the land has no selling price, and that the ryots are in the habit of changing their villages and migrating to other districts, and there can be nothing more conclusive of the state of the Cuddapah country than this. But in those days an immediate revenue was required, and if Munro had gone gradually to work, he would no doubt soon have been replaced by some one more energetic or more productive. Even to this day the rates in some parts of the main division are very high, and there are many instances in which land has no saleable price. In the

sub-division matters, until very recently, were even worse, and in almost every village were lands assessed as high as twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five rupees per acre. This, however, has now been changed, and in the settlement of 1872-73 all rates above Rupees 12 per acre were reduced to that sum. The relief afforded by this measure is very considerable, and it will doubtless prove in the end remunerative to Government, for there are thousands of acres of cultivable land lying waste, because the ryots are too poor to spend the necessary money in preparing them for cultivation, as indeed might be expected from a system of rates which left the ryot so poor that the Government had to give him an advance to keep him alive whilst his grain was growing. The only wonder is that these exorbitantly high rates were ever paid, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in the large amount of land given away on free tenure for inams, personal and service. This question, however, will be considered in another portion of this work.

In 1802 Munro commenced his new survey and settlement which lasted for five years. This survey, known as the "paimash," though incorrect in many instances, is on the whole wonderfully correct, and it is astonishing how Munro was able, with such rapidity, to organize an establishment, and carry through a work which was not only new, but detrimental to the interests of the village headmen, whose false accounts and concealments of cultivation were thus brought to light. The whole of the cultivable area of the district was surveyed, a number given to each field, the name of the holder was registered, and the assessment was fixed. Doubtless in many cases fraud was committed by cultivable land being entered as uncultivable; but, as I have said before, it is on the whole wonderfully correct, and, though it never underwent the revision which Munro intended to apply to it, it is even to this day a safeguide in most village disputes. The principles on which the survey was conducted are thus stated by Munro:—"The business was begun by fixing the sum which was to be the total revenue of the whole district. This was usually effected in a few days by the Commissioner by comparing the collections under the native princes with those under the Company's Government from its commencement, the estimates of the ordinary and head assessors, and the opinions of the most intelligent natives; and, after a due consideration of the whole, adopting such a sum as it was thought would be a fair assessment of the district in its present state. After fixing a certain sum for the district, it next remained to determine what share of this sum was to be imposed on each village, and this was effected by causing the lands of such villages as objected to their assessment to be examined by other villagers, and each claim was admitted or modified according to the terms agreed upon between both parties."

The result of this survey, on its completion in 1806-7, was to declare the extent of land actually in cultivation in the Ceded Districts to be 3,203,850 acres, while that of land fit for cultivation was estimated to be 12,066,923 acres. The assessment fixed upon the cultivated area in 1807 was Pagodas 18,52,955, and the total assessment of the arable area was fixed at Pagodas 39,54,417.

Each succeeding year of Munro's administration saw a steady rise in the revenue throughout the whole of the Ceded Districts. The accounts of this district for this period include the taluqs of Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilkuntla, which now form a portion of the Kurnool district; but excluding these (and on striking an average I find that they yielded 4½ lakhs of rupees) the figures stand thus for the district as it now exists:—

	RS.
1800-1801	12,00,000
1801-1802	17,00,000
1802-1803	18,00,000
1803-1804	17,00,000
1804-1805	20,50,000
1805-1806	23,00,000
1806-1807	17,00,000

The fall in the revenue for the year 1803-4 is owing to the bad season. This was a year of scarcity almost amounting to famine, and the distress was aggravated owing to it, following on two other bad seasons (1801-1802 and 1802-1803). In 1801 already a scarcity had been apprehended, and Mr. Græme, one of the Subordinate Collectors, had prohibited the export of grain, a proceeding, however, which Munro reprobated (4th July 1801), and ordered to be at once stopped. In the following year the rains almost entirely failed and much distress was felt, which culminated when, not only the June rains, but also the October monsoon of 1803 almost entirely failed. On the 28th of May Munro writes his settlement report, and, speaking of the state of the country, he says: "In December (1803) the ground was as hard as in April of ordinary years," and yet, after enumerating all the causes of distress, he adds: "Notwithstanding the high price of grain; the universal failure of the crops and cattle make the assessment press heavier than I would wish upon the country. But it cannot safely be lightened, because the inhabitants would consider such a measure rather as a proof of weakness than of indulgence; and, though the next season might be ever so good, they would combine to keep down the revenue, and give so much opposition to its increase, that it would probably be some years before it could be brought again to what it now is; while they are not encouraged to expect any remission beyond what is absolutely necessary, they pay their rents

as punctually in a bad season as in a good one. They regard the failure of a crop as a calamity, of which it is their duty to support the greatest share, and hence on such occasions they submit cheerfully to a burden which they would not bear at any other time. The assessment of the present year is, I have no doubt, more felt than one 25 per cent. higher would be in an ordinary season. Had the country been longer under the Company's rule, and had the inhabitants been accustomed to a fixed rent, from which they knew any abatement would be temporary, I would have recommended a reduction of a lakh and a half of pagodas (*circa* Rupees 4,25,000) in the present settlement. But unfortunately their own habit of opposition to every further demand of what may have once been remitted, renders it imprudent to indulge them to the extent that might be required by their circumstances. *The settlement, therefore, in most of the districts is higher than that of last year.*"*

The above would seem harsh, especially when it is remembered that the rates of rent were enormously high, so much so that, though reduced when the settlement was concluded in 1807, they were afterwards in 1821, by one stroke of the pen, reduced 25 per cent. and 33 per cent. When this, therefore, was the custom of the country to which the cultivators "cheerfully submitted," it is no longer a matter of surprise that the district was thinly populated (as we find Munro frequently complaining), that the ryots were continually emigrating, that the land had no saleable interest, and that it was necessary to give advances to the ryots "for their subsistence whilst the grain was growing." The only grave question which arises is, what became of the ryot when his two, or twenty rupees' advance were spent, and for two long years his grain did not grow?

It must, however, be borne in mind that Munro had much to contend against. For the first few years he was engaged in bringing to light the various frauds and concealments of revenue, and the steady increase is greatly owing to his success in this respect.

The following season (1804) was a great contrast to those which had preceded it The monsoon broke with the greatest fury, and an enormous number of tanks were swept away. The country had hitherto suffered from want of water, and it now suffered nearly as much from an over-supply. In a report to the Board, Munro calculates that 1,000 tanks and 800 channels had been breached, and estimates the costs of repairs to be at least seven lakhs of rupees. Without waiting for the sanction of Government, Munro, on his own

* The actual increase in the whole of the Ceded Districts was 26,558 pagodas, or about 82,232 rupees. The increase, therefore, in the Bellary and Cumbum portions must have been considerable, since in this district there was an actual decrease of about one lakh. The italics are again my own.

responsibility, ordered his subordinates to spend an almost unlimited amount His orders were at once carried out, and the repairs were so speedily effected that the following season was a remarkably good one, and showed an increase on the preceding one of three and a half lakhs of rupees (in this district). The next was also a good season, and a further increase of two and a half lakhs is shown. It was in this year that Munro, in writing to the Board, stated that "the settlement was nearly as high as it need be, and it is not likely that for some years it can receive any material augmentation." The year 1807 was the last of Munro's administration. The revenue of this year shows a great decrease of six lakhs of rupees, but this was owing to its being the first year of the new settlement, whereby the rates were generally lowered, and also to an almost entire failure of the rains. How greatly the country felt the relief of the alteration of assessment may be gathered from the fact that, though the fall in this year was so great, in the following year it rose to 22 lakhs of rupees, and in the next year it reached a higher point than it had attained before or has reached since, *viz*, Rupees 23,15,000. Other causes, however, also contributed to this rise, which will be considered hereafter.

In October 1807 Munro resigned his appointment and went to Madras, to embark for England. Here he was received with open arms, for his success in developing the revenues of a country were without precedent. He was courted by all, from the Governor downwards, and to add to his satisfaction the despatches of the Board of Directors, who were in ecstacies at the large figure of the revenue of 1806, reached him just before his departure. The Government of Madras write to the Board of Directors in 1806: "We trust that the large augmentation of revenue which you have derived, combined with the improved condition of these valuable possessions, will exhibit a proof not less satisfactory than it is incontrovertible of the unexampled success of the Principal Collector;" and again from the Board of Revenue in 1808: "The example we believe to be unparalleled in the revenue annals of this Presidency, of so extensive a tract of territory, reduced from confusion to order, and a mass of revenue, amounting to no less than 1,19,90,419 star pagodas, being regularly, and at length readily, collected with a remission of only one fanam, twenty-two cash per cent." The Board of Directors were not slow to thank the man who had served them so well, and forwarded the letter from which I have already quoted *ante* page 111.

Section II.—The Three and Ten Years' Lease System.

On Munro's departure the Ceded Districts were divided between two Collectors, and Mr. Chaplin, the Subordinate Collector at Cumbum,

took charge of the Cuddapah District. His first act was to transfer his head-quarters from Cumbum to Sidhout, a town and fort on the Pennair, about ten miles from Cuddapah, which, for some years subsequently, remained the head-quarters of the district.

Previous, however, to Munro's departure, a discussion had been for some time going on, as to what method of settlement was best adapted to the wants of the country. The choice lay between three—

(1.) The Zemindari System as in force in Bengal.
(2) The Village Rent System.
(3) The Ryotwari System.

Colonel Munro was decidedly in favor of the latter system, and advocated it most strongly. He proposed a general reduction of twenty-five per cent. of the recent survey rates and the holding of each ryot to be permanently left in his enjoyment as long as the rent was paid. Munro's arguments have already been noticed by Mr. Kelsall in his Manual of Bellary (page 151, &c.), and it does not, therefore, seem necessary for me to go into them again. It is, however, worthy of notice that the principal arguments in favor of either of the two first systems were especially inapplicable to the Ceded Districts. In order to give these systems any chance of success,—the first of which—the Zemindari—has been lately stigmatized by Sir George Balfour as the "curse of Bengal,"—it was necessary that a body of opulent and respectable landholders should exist. Now the whole of Munro's work in the Ceded Districts had been, as it were, preparing the way for a ryotwari system. When he left the district, there was scarcely a landholder of any importance in it. They had all chosen to be rebellious, and their estates had been resumed; to reinstate them would have been impolitic, and the result was, that the only capitalists were merchants, who but seldom turn cultivators; and when it was decided that the lands were to be leased out for a term of years, the only persons who cared to offer for them were moneyless speculators or cutcherry dependents. These had no capital. The rates they had to pay were high, and they endeavoured to make as much out of their sub-tenants as possible and then in too many cases absconded. In 1808, the year after Munro's departure, the Madras Government, under the pressure of the Supreme Government, declared that a "permanent ryotwaree system (as proposed by Munro) was not only impracticable but improper," and directed that the land revenue in the Ceded Districts should be administered by a three years' lease, each village being farmed out to a separate and solely responsible renter. The rates at which such villages were to be rented was to be fixed in accordance with Munro's late survey, and thus a settlement which was afterwards admitted to be too high, and which was only practicable on the condition of the Government dealing direct with the ryot without

the interference of middlemen, was taken as the basis of another and different settlement, and when it is remembered that these rates, which are declared now to be exorbitant, were prevailing at a time when money bore a far higher value than it does at present, it is a matter of small surprise that the scheme turned out a lamentable failure.

The first lease was for three years, and the idea was that this should be but a preparatory step to a permanent lease on the same basis. The first three years did not succeed; and instead of permanent leases being granted after its expiration, a lease for ten years was inaugurated (1811). This state of things lasted until 1821, and the inhabitants of this district still speak of those days as a veritable hell upon earth. "Plundering and blundering" was the order of the day. It was one incessant scene of extortion from the under-tenants, and of absconding and punishment of the renters; and yet it is a significant fact that during these years the rent-roll of the district shows a very high average. During these and the following ones of the ten years' lease the revenue of the district was higher than it ever has been, and yet these sums by no means represent the revenue that ought to have been collected; for arrears were outstanding on every side, and many of the renters who had no property, or who were not able to abscond, were in confinement. Long before the time had expired, it was apparent that the system was an utter failure But the Government having entered into the leases was powerless to annul them. At the expiration, however, of this time the ryotwaree principles introduced by Munro were reverted to, and have never since been changed.

It seems to be acknowledged now that the ryotwari system is the only one adapted for Madras; but, however much we may be in favor of such a land settlement, it is impossible not to admit that, as far as the Ceded Districts are concerned, the lease system has never had a fair trial. It could never have had any other result, with the high rates under which it was introduced. But the mere failure of the system is not the only thing to be regretted. A stroke of the pen was able to alter that, but it required years of careful government to restore an exhausted district and ryots reduced to the verge of beggary.

In 1820 Sir Thomas Munro had taken up his appointment as Governor of Madras, and he was the best man to devise a remedy for the Ceded Districts. At the expiration of the ten years' lease in 1821 he at once sanctioned the introduction of the ryotwaree system, and at the same time reduced the rates of the survey, carried on under his orders, twenty-five per cent., with a special reduction on garden lands of thirty-three per cent. This reduction was absolutely necessary before the ryots would consent to take up land for cultivation. This measure was not fully carried out until the years 1822 and 1823, and the result was a fall in the revenue to about 15 lakhs of rupees. From

this time, however, it began steadily to rise, and, though it never reached the amount it did in 1808-9 (the first of the three years' lease), it reached in 1830 as much as twenty lakhs, at which figure it has stood on an average since. It is worthy of remark how much longer a time it took the country to recover from the effects of thirteen years of the lease system than it did to recover from the effects of a famine.

1803-4 and 1806-7 were very bad years, and there was a decrease in the revenue in each, in the latter as much as six lakhs of rupees; but the years following each were good, and, with surprising elasticity, the revenue at once increased, in one case four, and in the other five lakhs. Yet, for seven years after the expiration of the ten years' lease, we find the revenue almost stationary. Though the rates had been reduced, the ryots had no capital to take up fresh lands, and it was only after having enjoyed the relief for seven years that they began to recover prosperity.

After the reduction of the rates of assessment and the return to the ryotwari system, there is nothing worthy of remark in the revenue history of the district. The country advances from year to year, slowly enough to be sure, but still advances towards prosperity. It may be still said to be advancing, but it will probably be a long time before it can be said to have no further point to advance to, or when it can be said to be prosperous

Famines do not ever seem to have seriously affected this district. Even during the celebrated "*Nandana*" year, though there was considerable distress and severe pressure, there was never an actual famine. The three first years of Munro's Collectorship appear to have been the worst that have occurred during the century. In 1866 there was distress, but no actual famine. Several relief works were then put in hand, and notably roads, but the distress was not yet so general that very large numbers availed themselves of this offer of labor. Blights which affect the whole district, or every crop in a division of a district, are unknown. In every year blight attacks one crop or the other, for a season favorable to one will be unfavorable to another. Certain crops, such as cholum and raggy, often suffer severly by insects which invariably attack them in years when there is a failure of rain, whilst others, such as horse-gram, oil-seeds, and sujja, will be affected by a fall of rain in excess of what is ordinary. In 1865 I find that the taluq of Jammalamadoogoo was visited by a swarm of grasshoppers, which did considerable damage amongst the growing corn; visitations of this kind may, however, be said to be local and not general.

The revenue settlement now in progress in the district will scarcely form a turning point in its history. The effect of the settlement will not be a reduction of the revenue, but an equalization of the different rates which at present are so perplexing In some cases the actual revenue of a taluq will be increased.

The opening of the railway through this district is certainly the most important event in its history during the last 30 years, and has given a great impulse to trade There are as yet scarcely as many communications with the line of rail as are wanted, but these will be opened out from year to year.

During late years several indulgences have been shown to the ryots of the district, and particularly of the sub-division, in the reduction of the exorbitantly high rates. In consequence of the recommendation of the present Sub-Collector, Mr Storr (on furlough), all the rates in the sub-division above Rupees 12 were in 1873 reduced to that sum. Previously, at the instance of the same officer, a reduced rate of tirwaijasty of Rupees 4, instead of Rupees 5, had been sanctioned for the sub-division, and this indulgence has this year (1874) been extended to the main division. It seems to be generally admitted that the condition of the Cuddapah ryot is a somewhat hard one, and indulgences are, therefore, frequently shown to him. It is, however, a question whether giving a stray bone now and then to a few ryots, whose condition is more anomalous than that of the rest, is as efficacious as a general reduction of the assessment would be throughout the district. I cannot help thinking that, were this latter course adopted, not only would the ryots gain in prosperity, but the Government would in a short time be the gainers as far as revenue is concerned I will conclude with quoting the words of Mr. VansAgnew written in 1869, when that gentleman (now Collector of Nellore) was Collector of this district. "At present our wretched ryots are liable to pay three or four times as much for an insufficiency of water as those of other districts for a sufficiency."*

The following list shows the names of the different Collectors of the district, with the dates of their tenure of office.

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* In a letter to Government, published in G. O. No. 1,137, dated 4th September 1874, the Director of Revenue Settlement reports the results of the settlement of the taluqs of Jamalamadoogoo, Proddatoor, Cuddapah, and of Koilguntla (in the Kurnool District). From this letter it appears that the present assessment of these four taluqs amounts to Rupees 8,17,338, whereas the amount of the proposed settlement is Rupees 8,42,561, exclusive of local cesses, which amount to Rupees 1,05,320, or 12½ per cent. It is true that Munro's original rates of assessment amounted to Rupees 10,62,327, or Rupees 2,19,766 in excess of the proposed assessment, but then it must be remembered that these original rates were found to be excessive and were reduced 25 and 33 per cent.; the present and proposed assessment, therefore, though nominally showing a reduction of Rupees 2,19,766 on Munro's rates, are in reality Rupees 25,223, or 3⅛ per cent., in excess of what the ryots actually pay; and, when the local cesses, amounting to 12½ per cent., are taken into account, the reduction made by Munro of 25 per cent. and 33 per cent. is in reality only 9⅜ per cent. and 17⅞ per cent. respectively. On the other hand these three taluqs are the richest in the district, and, with the exception of the Godavery lunkah lands, the richest with which the Settlement Department has yet had to deal, and it by no means follows that, because the assessment in these taluqs is increased, there will be a similar increase in the remaining and poorer taluqs of the district.

List of Collectors of the Cuddapah District.

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Munro, Collector ..	November 1800.. ..	31st October 1807.	
W. W. Chaplin, Esq., do. ..	1st November 1807.. ..	30th April 1809.	
G. Gregory, Esq., do. ..	1st May 1809	23rd January 1810	
C. R. Ross, Esq., do. ..	24th January 1810	30th June 1816.	
A. E. R. Macdonell, Esq., Ag. do. ..	1st July 1816	4th April 1817.	
J. Hanbury, Esq., Collector	5th April 1817	1st May 1820 .. .	From 2nd May to 5th July 1820 Mr. Wheatty, the Head Assistant Collector, in charge.
Do. do.	6th July 1820	13th April 1824.	
J. W. Russel, Esq., do.	14th April 1824	31st January 1825	From 1st February to 2nd June 1825 the Sub-Collector Mr. Ogilvie in charge.
Do. Principal Collector.	3rd June 1825	19th September 1826 ..	From 20th September 1826 to 10th March 1827 the Acting Sub-Collector Mr. C. A. Thompson in charge.
G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., Ag. do. do. ..	11th March 1827	13th September 1827.	
C. Harris, Esq., Principal do. ..	14th September 1827 ..	27th January 1828	From 28th January to 23rd February 1823 Mr. Thompson in charge.
W. G. Mason, Esq., Ag. do. do. ..	24th February 1828	7th March 1828.	
J. A. Dalzell, Esq., Principal Collector..	8th March 1828	2nd December 1830.	
A. Freese, Esq., Ag. do. do. ..	3rd December 1830.. ..	16th January 1831.	
H. Lacon, Esq., Principal do. ..	17th January 1831	14th November 1833.	
H. Lacon, Esq., Principal do. ..	23rd December 1833 . ..	31st December 1834.. ..	From 15th November to 22nd December 1833 the Sub-Collector Mr. Inglis in charge.
A. P. Onslow, Esq., Offg. Principal do. ..	1st January 1835	1st April 1835.	
J. D. Gleig, Esq., Principal do. ..	2nd April 1836	19th August 1835	From 20th August to 9th October 1835 the Sub-Collector Mr. R. D. Parker in charge.
J. G. Cassamajor, Esq., Ag. Principal do. ..	10th October 1835	5th March 1837.	
T. L. Blanc, Esq., Offg. Principal do. ..	6th March 1837	9th July 1837.	
J. D. Gleig, Esq., Principal do. ..	10th July 1837	29th January 1838.	
J. Orr, Esq., do. do. ..	30th January 1838	4th February 1838	From 5th February to 9th June 1838 Sub-Collector Mr. J. H. Cochrane in charge.
T. L. Blanc, Esq., Acting do. ..	10th June 1838	1st September 1838 ..	From 2nd September to 28th November 1839 Sub-Collector Mr. J. H. Cochrane in charge.
W. Lavie, Esq., Acting Collector ..	29th November 1839 ..	14th January 1841	From 15th January to 5th February 1841 Sub-Collector Mr. J. H. Sketton in charge.

C. H. Hallett, Esq.,	do.	6th February 1841	30th June 1841.	
W. Ashton, Esq.,	Principal do. ..	1st July 1841	31st October 1841	From 1st November 1841 to 28th February 1842 Sub-Collector Mr. J. J. Cotton in charge.
W. W. Arbuthnot, Esq.,	Ag. do. do. ..	1st March 1842	31st October 1843.	
W. Ashton, Esq.,	Prinl. do. do. ..	1st November 1843.. ..	23rd June 1844	From 24th June to 12th July 1844 Sub-Collector Mr. W. Knox in charge.
W. A. D. Inglis, Esq.,	{Ag. Prinl. do. and Ag. Collector.}	13th July 1844	6th February 1845.	
J. H. Cochrane, Esq.,	Ag. Collector ..	7th February 1845	18th do. 1846	From 19th February to 18th March 1846 Sub-Collector Mr. W. M. Molle in charge.
Do.	Acting do. ..	19th March 1846	24th November 1847.. ..	From 25th November 1847 to 23rd January 1848 Sub-Collector Mr. M. Murray in charge.
Do.	Collector	24th January 1848	15th February 1849	From 16th February to 18th March 1849 Sub-Collector Mr. M. Murray in charge.
Do.	do.	19th March 1849	16th September 1850 ..	From 17th September to 21st October 1850 Sub-Collector Mr. M. Murray in charge.
Do.	do.	22nd October 1850	21st November 1850 ..	From 22nd November to 23rd Nov. 1850 Head Asst. Collr. Mr. A. Wedderburn in charge.
M. Murray, Esq.,	Acting Collector ..	23rd November 1850 ..	30th June 1851.	
H. Forbes, Esq.,	Collector	1st July 1851	14th November 1852 ..	From 15th November 1852 to 27th January 1853 Acting Sub-Collector Mr. A. Wedderburn in charge.
M. Murray, Esq.,	{Ag. Collector and Collector.}	28th January 1852	31st March 1859.	
J. Fraser, Esq.,	Acting Collector ..	5th April 1859	19th do. 1860.	
A. Wedderburn, Esq.,	Offg. Collr. & Collr.	20th March 1860	31st do. 1863.	
H. G. Smith, Esq.,	Collector	5th April 1863	2nd August 1865.	
J. R. Cockerell, Esq.,	Acting Collector ..	4th August 1865	2nd November 1865 ..	From 3rd to 13th February Mr. Hardinge, the Head Assistant Collector, and Mr. P. L. Roberts, Acting Sub-Collector, in charge.
H. G. Smith, Esq.,	Collector	2nd November 1865 ..	7th February 1868.	
F. B. Molony, Esq.,	Acting Collector ..	13th February 1868	22nd October 1868	From 23rd October to 16th November 1868, Mr. Storr, Acting Sub-Collector, in charge.
G. VansAgnew, Esq.,	Collector	16th November 1868 ..	27th September 1870.	
C. G. Master, Esq.,	do.	28th September 1870 ..	19th June 1871.	
W. D. Horsley, Esq.,	do.	20th June 1871.		
		Nov. 1800 to Nov. 1874, 34 Collectors, average period 2 years, 2 months, and 2 days.		

A notice of the revenue history of the Cuddapah District, and a list of the Collectors who have presided over its affairs, would be incomplete without some mention of one who, for the first thirty-seven years of this century, was the right-hand man of every Collector; who was spoken of by each in terms of the highest praise; and whose resignation, after this lengthened period of service, was only accepted by Government with "much concern."

Butcha Row had been trained in Tippoo's revenue establishment under that able minister Poorneah He had risen to be a Huzoor Gumastah, and as such, transacted his duties in the presence of the Sultan. After the defeat and death of Tippoo, many of his officials found employment under the British Government. Immediately after Munro took charge of the Ceded Districts, Butcha Row was employed by him as Head Serishtadar of Cuddapah, in which appointment he remained until his retirement, and in which he drew the highest pay of a Serishtadar, namely, 200 Star Pagodas, or Rupees 700, per mensem. During his long service he won the esteem and respect of his superior officers, and was also held in high regard by the whole population. On his retirement in 1837, the Government not only acknowledged his services with thanks, and stated that, "as the energy of his mind is still unimpaired, his long experience of the Ceded Districts, added to the respect with which he is regarded there, makes it much to be desired that the Principal Collector should apply in cases of emergency for his co-operation and advice;" but also conferred upon him, for three lives, two villages (Poothumpally in the Cuddapah and Edapulapayee in the Pulivendla Taluq) as a Shrotriem, the revenue of which was estimated at the annual amount of Rupees 5,600. The first life, *viz.*, Butcha Row's, was to hold the Shrotriem free of any payment, but the two subsequent heirs on a payment of half the estimated revenue. Butcha Row may be cited as one of the most signal examples of a faithful and hard-working servant. His grandson still survives and is in Government employ

CHAPTER VI.

POLIGARS

The account of 49 of the principal poligars of this district, which forms the greater portion of this chapter, is taken almost *verbatim* from a report of Colonel Munro's, written in March 1802. It is a matter of surprise how, so few months after his arrival, Munro should have been able to collect so much detailed information. The report contains altogether the history of 80 poligars. The remaining 31 belong to the districts of Bellary and Kurnool. The map which accompanies this chapter shows, as far as I have been able to find out, the position and the relative size of each polliem. The position has not been so difficult to ascertain, but I have found considerable difficulty in fixing the relative size. In some cases the number of villages belonging to the poligar are mentioned, and in such instances I have, I think, been able to make a tolerably correct calculation ; but in the majority I have given the size by comparing the *Kamil* assessment, or assessed value of the estate, with the total amount of the revenue of the taluq as paid in the first years of Munro's administration. It will be at once noticed that the majority of poligars' estates are situated in what Munro calls the Gurramkonda country, that is, the present sub-division of the Cuddapah district. Out of the 49 poligars enumerated, 38 were in the sub-division, and only 11 in the main division ; of these 11, the families of all except that of Chitwail, are extinct as far as the receipt of a pension is concerned, for many of them forfeited any claim to consideration by subsequent misbehaviour. In the sub-division the majority of the families still survive, and are in receipt of pensions. In this record, written only 17 months after Munro's arrival in the district, the sentence of imprisonment for life is by no means an unfrequent one, and many of those poligars, who are here mentioned as having been confirmed in their estates, proved subsequently rebellious and had to join their kinsmen, already sent to the State prison of Gooty.* This, no doubt, explains, in a great many cases, the disparity between the smallness of the pensions paid to the surviving members of their families and the size of some of their estates. In no single case, however, was a poligar treated with indulgence, and almost all found that, instead of being allowed to hold estates at half their assessed

* It is a strange coincidence that Munro was buried in the same town where so many of the poligars he had imprisoned had already died.

value, they had to pay the full rent with only a small deduction allowed for their maintenance; others again were pensioned, and received a fifth or a tenth of the rated revenue of their estates, according to their good or bad behaviour; and some again, like the descendants of "him of Ghuttim," were allowed only to draw their pensions on condition of their leaving for ever their ancestral halls.

I will cite a few of the most important of the poligars, and show how they were dealt with, and their fate must serve as an example of that of the remaining ones.

Chitwail.—This was at one time a petty kingdom, and the rajah was of considerable wealth, for his dominions were situated in the rich Cheyair and Pennair valleys, which now form a portion of the Pullampett Taluq. The *Kamil* assessment, or actual value according to the Mogul survey, of his territory was calculated to be Rupees 1,24,929, in return for which he was bound to serve with 2,830 peons, whose pay was estimated at Rupees 24,809, and to pay a peishcush of Rupees 74,427 in addition. This afterwards was reduced to Rupees 20,000, thus leaving the rajah a clear rent-roll of over Rupees 80,000, which was probably far less than the actual income he derived. In the last years of the eighteenth century this income was at intervals lessened or increased, since Hyder and Tippoo endeavoured to squeeze as much as they could out of the country, but the Mahrattas, in the intervals of conquest, were generally lenient masters. An exorbitant rent of Rupees 90,000 was fixed (1791) upon the estate, which, however, was probably never entirely paid, for after this time the poligar appears to have been frequently displaced on account of his arrears in order to be replaced by another man, who in a few months shared the same fate for the same reason. Even this peishcush, however, would have left the poligar a profit of nearly Rupees 35,000. When Munro took charge, he found the poligar encumbered with debt; "and, as he was totally incapable of extricating himself, there was no mode of realizing the revenue left but by dispossessing him." So as not to leave the family quite penniless, the two brothers, who were its heads, were allowed "10 per cent. of the net revenue." This 10 per cent. was represented by a pension of Rupees 1,723, which has lately ceased, so that, as far as profit was concerned, there can be no doubt that the resumption of the polliem was a financial success.

Madanapally.—This poligar paid a peishcush of Rupees 42,775; but, as Munro found that he had no good title to some of the villages in his possession, he was only allowed to rent one of the two villages to which he had a good title, and a deduction from the rent, amounting to Rupees 1,575, was allowed him for his maintenance. This poligar is stated to have had some claims to indulgence, since he held a Company's Cowle from 1791, and also immediately submitted to the

English rule when the country was transferred in 1800 His fall from a high estate appears, however, to have been a considerable one, and he did not long survive it, for the family soon became extinct.

Ghattoo is the next important poligar, paying a peishcush of Rupees 35,000 for estates valued at more than Rupees 80,000. In the notice of this poligar (No. 8) Munro does not speak of him as having given much trouble, indeed he is mentioned as holding sunnuds from Lord Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakely, "promising conditionally to confirm him in the enjoyments of his former rights," because he had aided our troops in the furnishing of supplies. With these claims to indulgence, although he could not be permitted to enjoy the whole of his former rent-roll of about Rupees 40,000 per annum, he was allowed to "rent his districts and received Cantaroy Pagodas 2,000 (Rupees 7,000) annually from the produce" This comparative poverty, however, does not seem to have pleased the poligar, for he subsequently turned sulky, and would not attend Munro's cutcherry. Munro summoned him annually until 1805, and then sent a detachment of soldiers to bring him The poligar fled to Mysore, where he was captured (July 1805), and from thence was conveyed to Gooty, where he spent his days in the receipt of an allowance This allowance was continued to his family, and is still paid to his descendants. The amount is Rupees 3,245

Talapoola is the next most important poligar; he paid a peishcush to Tippoo's Government of Rupees 28,175 for estates valued, in the Kamil assessment, at Rupees 1,41,956, so that his private revenue would seem to have been larger than any poligar hitherto mentioned. His influence appears to have been considerable, for immediately after his arrival in the district, Munro speaks of him, together with the poligars of Ghattoo and Mallala, as being the most powerful in the district, and as being able, if they wished, to bring from 5,000 to 6,000 men into the field. Munro was not the man to allow so influential and so rich a poligar to remain undisturbed He called upon him to come to his cutcherry and to settle his tribute Coming to Munro's cutcherry is just what the richest poligars seem to have disliked the most. The Talapula Poligar evaded the request, became sick, and yet again sick, and finally offered to pay the same tribute as he had done to the Mahrattas (Madoo Row) in 1770, namely, Rupees 9,800 This, however, Munro would not hear of, and when he found that persuasion was no longer of any avail, he sent General Campbell to batter down his fort and take him to Gooty, where he died in receipt of an allowance. That allowance is still continued to his descendants, and consists of Rupees 1,302.

It would be tedious to select any other examples, since there are 49 of them that follow. The few that I have picked out will give a good

example of the rest. Immediately Munro took charge of the district he seems to have settled his line of policy. (Letter to Government quoted *ante*, page 107). That was to exterminate the poligars. He was undoubtedly right, for it would have been next to impossible for him to have collected his revenues regularly unless he had done so. Two centuries of warfare had rendered the poligars a wild turbulent lot, as turbulent perhaps as in a western country landed gentlemen might have become under similar circumstances. Munro wished to get immediate results. Even had he wished to wait to see what could have been made out of the poligars by patient and good government, the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street, would not have waited. The old turbulent landowner had, therefore, to succumb to the strong-willed Company's servant, and so persistent was Munro in following out his object that, when he went home in 1807, there was not a single dispossessed, unpensioned, unimprisoned, or unhanged poligar in the district. Munro's policy has the pre-eminent merit of success. The poligars were so effectually crushed that they could never rise. Almost the single unfortunate result was the revolt of Nursimha Reddy, already noticed (page 112 *et seq*), and this would seem to have originated from nearly the very depths of despair; Nursimha Reddy's bones still hang exposed, and preach the lesson of Munro's policy.

It is remarkable what a contrast there is between Munro in relation to the lower classes, and Munro in relation to the poligars. By the former he is still remembered as the "father of the people," by the latter as the "father of Nursimha Reddy's bones."

For the greater part the poligars of the Cuddapah District are now insignificant, poverty-stricken men. These descendants of old families come periodically to the cutcherry to draw their pittance, and men whose fathers ruled the country a hundred years ago are shoved into the cutcherry room and hustled out again by the lowest-paid peon. They have many strange prejudices—these descendants of the poligars, and one of the most peculiar is their repugnance to live in a tiled house. The most influential and wealthy of them—and there are still two or three who receive about Rupees 3,000 annually—live in thatched huts, and bury their savings in the ground. To occupy a tiled house, or to invest their money, would be, they consider, tantamount to inviting ruin and death. Another, and perhaps stranger, prejudice is their repugnance to look for buried treasure. In many an old poligar's fort, treasure is supposed to be secreted, but the original possessor has died without mentioning its whereabouts, and his descendants think that, if they presume to look for it, their departed ancestor will punish them with diseases and death. Another strange thing is that almost every old fort is deserted. The village site at the

foot of the fort walls may be so crowded that it is unhealthy to a degree; it may be surrounded by paddy fields, so that not an acre of additional ground is available; the young men may be obliged to go elsewhere, because there is no longer room for them to build a hut in their native village; but, whatever the necessity may be, a Cuddapah villager will not build his house inside a ruined fort. There may be ample space and capital soil, but he will never venture to establish his household there, because he considers that every old fort is haunted by devils or ghosts. Thieves take advantage of this superstition, and the interior of a ruined fort is a favorite hiding place for stolen property

Another peculiarity of these old ruined forts is, that they are always full of custard-apple trees Whether the ancient poligars looked to this luscious fruit to give them nourishment during a protracted siege, is more than I can say; but the fact is that there the trees are. Why custard-apples in particular to the exclusion of other fruit trees (for mangoes and tamarind trees are rarely found) should have been planted is another fact I cannot explain.

I.—Sanyapaneyni Sasachelputty Nair.

Poramaimla Poligar.—"The ancestor served the Bejannuggur* Rajahs with 500 peons, for the pay of which 18 villages in Budwail and Pormaimla, amounting to Kamil Rent Cantaroy Pagodas 5,699, were assigned to him in A.D. 1436. The family held the same villages after the conquest of the country by the Hyderabad Kings, paying peishcush, Cantaroy Pagodas 1,522, and serving with 300 peons. Aurengzebe raised the peishcush to 2,100 pagodas. The Nabobs of Cuddapah gave them 38 additional villages, making total 56 villages, Kamil Rent Cantaroy Pagodas 13,992 for a peishcush of

Rupees	...	...	...	...	7,950
Nuzzer	...	...	...	...	3,000
Durbar Khirch	...	...	...	...	3,500
				Rupees ...	14,450 or

Cantaroy Pagodas 5,057. The whole were resumed in 1779 by Hyder, but the poligar, being a man of a quiet disposition, was suffered to rent them for Cantaroy Pagodas 3,892, which, as 28 of them had been waste for many years, was their full value at the time. He held them at the same rate under the Sultan, and in 1791 the Nizam's Officers gave him five new villages, and raised his peishcush to 3,988. I continued to him the old 56 villages at peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 2,571; but, as he had anticipated a great part of his

* Spelt in this book *Vyianuggur*

rents to pay military peons to protect him against Buswapah Nair of Bolapillay, who had seized several of his villages, there was a balance against him at his death of Cantaroy Pagodas 1,242. His son now receives an allowance from the rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 850."

Nothing is known at present regarding the fate of this family. No pension is paid to any descendant of this once influential poligar.

II.—Ravoor Soobah Nair.

Ravoor Poligar.—"In the time of Aurengzebe his ancestor obtained 13 villages in rent, valued by the Kamil at Cantaroy Pagodas 3,127, for which he paid the full rent, but was afterwards allowed a reduction for waste, and either for this cause, or services, the rent under the Cuddapah Nabobs was reduced to Cantaroy Pagodas 803. In 1779 Hyder raised the rent to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,206, at which rate the poligar, never having joined in any disturbances, was allowed to hold his villages under Tippoo also. In 1791 the Nizam's Officers reduced the rent to the old standard, Cantaroy Pagodas 803. Two of his villages being waste are resumed; he receives Cantaroy Pagodas 118 from the produce of the others as a pension, and pays the balance of rent to Government."

This family has also become extinct.

III.—Chitwail.

Chitwail.—"The family derive their descent from Timraj of Matly in Gurramkonda, who served under the Isol Raj with 2,000 peons and 300 horse. He rented the purgunnahs of Sidhout, Chinnoor, Budwail, Pormamilah. His descendants, for services rendered to the successors of Isol Raj, were raised to the command of 5,000 peons and 700 horse, and were allowed to rent four more purgunnahs, *viz.*, Door, Camlapoor, Huseinapoor, and Dainapoor. They paid their establishment of troops from the revenues and remitted the balance to the Sirkar. On the conquest of the country by the Hyderabad Princes the eight purgunnahs were resumed, and the Zemindar received Chitwail in jaghir as follows:—

			Kamil.		
Pootapnaur 61 Mosas			28,576	0	3
Poongalnaur 55			10,395	0	0
In Sidhout Goondlapilly 1			148	0	0
Veparalla 1			692	0	0
118 Mosas.	Madras Pagodas ...		39,811	0	3

But Chitwail was resumed about the year 1644, and from this period the family of Timraj had no territory, but merely the Kaweli Rusooms

of the eight purgunnahs until 1688, when they obtained Chitwail through the names of Daoud Khan, Aurengzebe's General. It was valued as follows:—

				Kamil.		
Pootapnaur				28,576	0	0
Deduction for Pymali				4,746	0	0
				23,832	0	0
From Gurramkonda Goodloor				673	0	0
Do. Pilere				308	0	0
				24,811	0	0
Poolqulnaur Kamil ...	11,304	0	0			
Deduction for Pymali	418	0	0			
				10,886	0	0
Total Madras Pagodas ...				35,697	0	0

The poligar was to serve with 2,830 peons, whose pay was estimated at Rupees 24,809-0-6, in addition to which he was to pay the kamil assessment of Potnapaur and the two villages in Gurramkonda; but, if no services were performed, he was to pay a peishcush of 60,000 rupees, and Poolqulnaur was to revert to the Sirkar He, however, contrived to obtain more favorable terms a few years afterwards, for he was permitted to retain the whole district on condition of maintaining 2,830 peons and paying a peishcush of 20,000 rupees. But the Nabob of Cuddapah, in 1712, having obtained the eight purgunnahs in jaghir, along with their dependencies, he raised the Chitwail peishcush in 1716 to 30,000 rupees. In 1722 he gave the poligar the village of Matly in Gurramkonda in jaghir with Kaweli Rusooms, and raised the peishcush to 40,000 rupees. In 1729 he raised it to 50,000 rupees. In 1756, when Abdul Mujed, the Nabob of Cuddapah, was defeated and killed by the Mahrattas, his successor, Kelom Khan, in the schedule for dividing the country, entered the Chitwail peishcush at only 40,000 rupees in order to reduce the apparent amount of his own share; but he not only collected 50,000 rupees as before, but in the same year added 40,000 rupees to the peishcush and 17,000 rupees under the head of durbar khirch, making the total Rupees 1,07,000, at which rate it was continued by Hyder after the conquest of Cuddapah But the soucar who advanced the amount to Hyder not having been paid, an amildar was sent to Chitwail, who collected the first year 1,60,000 rupees and the second year 1,75,000 rupees. The Poligar, Srivengulnutappah Raj, was carried by Hyder in 1780 into the Carnatic, where he died in 1782.

After the death of Hyder, Tippoo fixed the peishcush at 1,20,000 rupees, and he wrote to Vencat Ram Raj, the son of the late poligar, who was then in Chitwail, that he had confirmed him in the management of the district, but at the same time invited him to join the

army. The poligar excused himself, and paid only about 60,000 rupees in the course of two years; but in 1785 Tippoo, having returned from his expedition to the Malabar Coast, sent a detachment to occupy Chitwail, and the poligar fled to the Carnatic. He was restored in 1791 by the Nizam's officers; his peishcush was fixed at 90,000 rupees, but he engaged to pay considerable sums privately besides. In 1798 he was removed by Assud Alli on account of irregularity in discharging his kists, and his younger brother, Vencat Ragava Raj, appointed in his room, who was in his turn soon after displaced by Chendoo Lall, and the elder brother restored; but the younger, offering a nuzzer of 10,000 rupees and to discharge all arrears, was again reinstated. All this happened in the year preceding the transfer of the district to the Company, in which time the two brothers paid to Chendoo Lall, the Nizam's Naib, peishcush 90,000 rupees, balance 65,000 rupees, and nuzzer 10,000 rupees, total 1,65,000 rupees. The elder brother, having been sent prisoner to Hyderabad, I fixed the peishcush of the younger at one lakh of rupees, but being deeply involved in debt, and his revenues almost entirely assigned to his troops and his creditors, he let the period of his two first kists pass without paying a single rupee; and as he was totally incapable of extricating himself, there was no mode left of realizing the revenue but by dispossessing him, which was done in May last. The two brothers now receive ten per cent of the net revenue of Chitwail by order of Government."

Until recently an allowance of Rupees 1,723-1-8 was made to one Raganah, the widow of the last rajah, which, however, ceased at her death During her lifetime she adopted a boy distantly connected with her, but this adoption was not recognized by the Government. This adopted son has, however, succeeded to the personal estate and property, although no pension is granted him He has also obtained a jaghir from the Zemindar of Carvait Nugger in North Arcot.

IV —Narsapoor and Hunmantgoond.

Narsapoor.—"The founder of this family was one Kisnam Reddy, the Potail of Narsapoor, who, on the decline of the Bejanuggur Empire, withheld his rents and fortified his village. He submitted to the Hyderabad princes, by whom he was allowed to retain the district he had seized, rated at Kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 13,731-4-13¼, for peishcush 2,100 Cantaroy pagodas and the service of fifty peons. In 1643, the succession devolving on a minor, the district was resumed, and a pension of 300 rupees monthly settled on the family. In 1708 Malla Reddy, the heir, was restored by the Mogul Fouzdar Daoud Khan on condition of paying a peishcush of Rupees 13,000 and serving with 500 peons. The Nabob of Cuddapah a few years afterwards remitted the service

and raised the peishcush to 25,000 rupees, and in 1756 to Cantaroy Pagodas 9,625. In 1779 Hyder seized the district and fixed the

	Rs.
Peishcush at	24,000
Durbar Khirch	3,500
Total ...	27,500

He carried the poligar into the Carnatic next year, where he served with 500 men paid by the Sirkar; but, dying in 1781, his district was held by his son Boocha Reddy till 1784, when he was expelled. He died in exile, leaving two widows, who were restored in 1790 by the Nizam's officers for a peishcush of 24,000 rupees. One of the widows dying in 1794 at Narsapoor, her share was resumed and rented to a Patan, who found it necessary to let Vencatchelputty Reddy, a distant relation of the poligar, manage under him. The other widow, Akamah, kept possession of Hunmantgoond, her share, till 1796, when she was expelled. In 1799 she returned from Kalastri, to which place she had fled, and rented Hunmantgoond for 19,000 rupees. She also agreed to pay 31,000 rupees for that district and Narsapoor, on condition that the Nizam's officers should drive out Vencatchelputty; but they were unable to do this, and both districts were completely desolated in the struggle. Vencatchellputty, having no right to the succession, has been expelled by the Company's troops, and Akamah, the widow, has been deprived of the management of her district in order that she may be pensioned."

This family is now extinct.

V.

Tipreddipally.—"The ancestors, Gopaul Reddy and Narsum Reddy, during the Bejannuggur Government, rented Sidhout from the Chitwail Zemindar. They rendered some service to the Mussulman invaders, for which the King of Hyderabad gave them three villages in jaghir to maintain 300 peons. Aurengzebe reduced the service to 150 peons and imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 1,040. The Nabobs of Cuddapah remitted the service, and raised the peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 2,301, but the Poligar, Narsum Nair, not paying his kists, and also committing depredations on the neighbouring districts, they expelled him in 1775; he, however, continued to commit depredations, and was in the district when it fell under Hyder, and died the year following Honooramah, his widow, sent a party of peons, who surprised and killed Hyder's Amildar in 1782. The fear of sharing a like fate induced Tippoo's Amildars to let her rent the villages privately, but she was taken and put to death by the Nizam's officers in 1795 for constant rebellion. Her adopted son died the following

year, and was succeeded by Comar Narsum Nair Vencatadri, her nephew, who got Tipreddipally, and the other villages, Dasooreddipally and Moodooreddipally, were given to two other relations of the family. Their joint rent was fixed at Madras Pagodas 1,877 in 1796, but was lowered in 1799 to Madras Pagodas 750. They, however, paid very little of either, and as they not only refused last year to come in and settle their rents, but also sent parties to levy contributions in the neighbouring villages, they were expelled."

The family is now extinct.

VI.

Oopaloor.—"The ancestor obtained the village of Oopaloor, Kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 1,217, from the King of Hyderabad for the maintenance of 100 peons. It was afterwards resumed about 1650, but was restored to the family by Aurengzebe on condition of paying 350 Cantaroy pagodas peishcush and maintaining 100 peons. In 1712 the Nabob of Cuddapah remitted the service and fixed the peishcush at Cantaroy Pagodas 700. In 1748 the poligar was expelled, and his polliem resumed, but he was restored again in 1766. He was expelled in 1779 by Hyder. He returned during the war in 1791, and obtained two other villages in addition to his old one; the Kamil rent of the whole was Cantaroy Pagodas 2,517, for which he paid peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 1,400. I directed the Amildar in February 1801 to resume the two new villages, but the poligar refused to give them up and drove away his peons; he was, however, forced to relinquish them in June following, when the division under General Campbell arrived at Cuddapah. The poligar was permitted to retain his ancient village; but, as he refused in November last to come in and settle his peishcush, he was seized by a detachment of cavalry and sent prisoner to Gooty, where he receives an annual allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 250."

The family is now extinct. For the incident regarding the capture of this poligar refer to the last section of the historical chapter, page 109.

VII

Kamalapoor.—"The ancestor was a common Taliyari or a Kavalgar under the Bejannuggur Government, on the overthrow of which he seized his village. He was allowed to retain it by the Hyderabad Kings on condition of serving with 50 peons. It was resumed by Aurengzebe, but restored by the Cuddapah Nabobs for the Kamil rent, but it was raised by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 537, on which terms the Kaweligar held it till 1775, when he was expelled by Hyder. He was restored in 1799 by the Nizam's officers for a peishcush of 47 Cantaroy pagodas. He offered me the same rent, but refused to come to the cutcherry, and has of course been expelled."

The family is extinct.

VIII.

Ghattoo.—"In 1360 Narsum Nair, for services performed under the Annagoondy Rajahs, obtained a jaghir of 10 villages, Kamil rental Cantaroy Pagodas 19,743, on condition of maintaining at all times 500 peons and 1,000 during war. The jaghir is said to have been held without any material change till 1718, when the Nabob of Cuddapah imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 4,200, and he, about the same time, rented the village of Tippasamoodram to the poligar at 10,000 rupees for three years, which he, however, continued to him till 1728, when he took it from him In 1756, when Ghattoo was ceded to the Mahrattas, the Nabob of Cuddapah, previous to the cession, rented Tippasamoodram again to the poligar for a nuzzer of Rupees 1,066. The grandfather and father of Cummer-ul-din, who held Gurramkonda in jaghir under the Mahrattas, permitted the poligar to retain his villages on the old peishcush. No addition was made to it when Meer Sahib submitted to Hyder in 1766, but, the Mahrattas recovering possession of Gurramkonda in 1771, they deprived the poligar of Tippasamoodram and demanded 6,000 rupees for Durbar fees, which, on his not paying, they expelled him, but restored him on receiving 5,500 rupees. In 1774 Hyder, having again reduced Gurramkonda, appointed Kubber Beg, Soobah of the Province, who made no alteration in the peishcush; but the country being given in jaghir the year following to Meer Sahib, he expelled the poligar, who fled to Vencatgherry, where he died The present man, his brother, made himself master of the Ghutt Polliem in 1790, but withdrew in 1792, leaving, however, a party of peons behind, who killed Tippoo's Amildar and continued to make partial collections till 1799, when he returned himself, and obtained from Cummer-ul-din his ancient district of Ghattoo with the village of Tippasamoodram, for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 7,700 and nuzzer Cantaroy Pagodas 3,150, total Cantaroy Pagodas 10,850 I have resumed Tippasamoodram, as it was not a part of his hereditary possessions, but left him Ghattoo on more favorable terms than have been allowed to the other poligars, because he furnished some supplies for the army during the campaigns of 1791 and 1792, and has sunnuds from Lord Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakley promising conditionally to confirm him in the enjoyments of his former rights. He now rents his district and receives Cantaroy Pagodas 2,000 annually from the produce."

Two years after Munro wrote the foregoing he was obliged to expel the poligar, who persistently refused to attend his cutcherry or to pay any rent. He was hunted, and at last captured and died in Gooty

A pension of Rupees 3,245-0-5 is now paid annually to eleven of his descendants who resided at Kothapett five miles from Cuddapah, for

Munro would not permit them to remain in Ghattoo on account of their family influence and their turbulent character. The old fort is now in ruins, but the remains of the ancient palace show that it must have been a place of some size. The surviving members of the family, with the amount of pension drawn by each, are given in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raghoo Naickuloo Naidoo	322	9	4
Soobamma	161	4	8
Achamma	161	4	8
Kristnama	300	0	0
Chinna Kristnamma . ..	186	1	9
Mungamma	182	4	8
Vasantapah Naidoo	364	9	4
Ramaswamy Naidoo .	364	9	4
Bungaramma	182	4	8
Venkatama	720	0	0
Mungama and Ragama ..	300	0	0

IX

Peddapolliem or Bhutlapoor—"The ancestor of the family, a servant of the Anagoondy Rajahs, obtained three villages for the purpose of maintaining 500 peons. The Kings of Hyderabad remitted the service and imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 210. No change took place till 1718, when he got the village of Dewalcherroo for a rent of Rupees 2,900, which he held till 1756, when the Cuddapah Nabob, at the time of giving over his polliem to the Mahrattas, granted him four additional villages for a private nuzzer. The whole were estimated at Kamil Rent Cantaroy Pagodas 5,597, on which the Mahrattas fixed the peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,450, and made no abatement in 1770, when they resumed Rungasamoodram, the largest of the villages. In 1774 the poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib, but he returned like the other poligars in 1790 and fled again in 1792. In 1799 he seized the eight villages he had enjoyed under the Mahrattas, and also an additional one, of which he had taken possession in 1791, and the whole were confirmed to him by Cummer-ul-din for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 4,550 and nuzzer 1,750, total 6,300. I have resumed the village he seized during the former Mysore War, and also the four which he obtained at the time of transfer of the country to the Mahrattas in 1756, and left him only the four which he held under the Cuddapah Nabobs."

An annual allowance of Rupees 805 is still continued to the two survivors of the family. The one drawing the largest share resides in Devalcheroovoo, and is a person of some local importance.

	Rs.
Lutchmanna ..	35
Vasantappa Naidoo.	770

X.

Soampally.—"The family during the Vizianuggur Government obtained five villages in jaghir at the Kamil Rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 3,250; to maintain 400 peons a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 910 was afterwards imposed by the Hyderabad Kings. The villages were resumed by the Mahrattas in 1756, but relinquished next year

for a peishcush of 1,575 Cantaroy pagodas. The poligar was expelled under Hyder's Government by Meer Sahib, but again possessed himself of his district during the Marquis Cornwallis' campaigns, and also in 1799, when Cummer-ul-din raised his peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,925. He now rents his villages, and receives an allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 420 from the produce."

An allowance of Rupees 330-12-0 per annum is now paid to the widow of the last Poligar Mallapah Naidoo.

XI.

Tumalagundi.—"The ancestor was a common ryot who, at the request of the Potail and Curnum of Mandiam, put to death the Kaweligar of that village, for which service they gave him a small village in inam and another in rent. The kamil of both was Cantaroy Pagodas 99, and the rent Cantaroy Pagodas 50; at this rate they were held by the family till about eighty years ago, when they obtained two additional villages in rent from the Nabob of Cuddapah, making, with those they held before, a total kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 748, for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 714. In 1756 the Mahrattas gave the poligar two more villages in rent at the full assessment; but he was expelled in 1775 by Meer Sahib, and, like the other poligars, returned again during the two last Mysore wars. Cummer-ul-din, in 1799, confirmed him in the possession of his six villages for peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 1,537, and nuzzer Cantaroy Pagodas 1,400, total Cantaroy Pagodas 2,937. I have resumed the two villages given by the Mahrattas and converted the peishcush of the others into rent."

The family is now extinct.

XII.

Yellutla.—"During the Vizianuggur Government the ancestor of this poligar obtained a small tract of jungle in rent for Cantaroy Pagodas 16; but, as it was found to have been much improved when the country was reduced by the Hyderabad Kings, it was assessed at the full kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 459, and remained in the family at the same rate till 1775, when the poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib; but he returned in 1791, and again in 1799, when his village was assessed by Cummer-ul-din at Cantaroy Pagodas 375. I have, continued it to him in rent."

An allowance of Rupees 210 per annum is continued to Veerappah, a member of this family.

XIII.

Kalibanda.—"The ancestor of this family, about the year 1650, under the Golconda Kings, obtained Kalibanda in rent at the full

kamil assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 1,409, together with the kaweli rusooms of twelve other villages. No change was made in the tenure till 1713, when the Nabob of Cuddapah lowered the peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 717, probably on account of the decay of cultivation, for even the rental of Tippoo is greatly below the kamil. The Mahrattas, in 1756, raised the peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 759. In 1775 the poligar was taken and hanged by Meer Sahib, but his son, escaping to Chittoor, received possession of his polliam in 1791, and again in 1799, when he also seized three extra villages, of which the kamil rent, with that of his own, amounted to Cantaroy Pagodas 4,320; he engaged to pay Cummer-ul-din a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,146. I have resumed the new villages and rented the old one to him."

The family is now extinct

XIV.

Boonamalla.—"The ancestor, like several of the other petty poligars of Gurramkonda, at the time of kamil survey by the Golconda Kings, obtained a village in rent at the full assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 79, which was raised by the Cuddapah Nabobs to Cantaroy Pagodas 101. The village was resumed by Hyder, but the poligar remained privately in the country. He recovered his village by force in 1791, and, after the peace, was permitted by Tippoo's Asophs to rent it under another name. In 1799 his rent was fixed at nearly the full produce of the village by Cummer-ul-din. He still continues to be assessed at the full rent after deducting a portion for his subsistence."

The surviving member of this family is one Boochi Naidoo, who receives an annual allowance of Rupees 109-13-1

XV.

Guttapolliem.—"The ancestor was a kaweligar, who, under the Golconda Kings, got a village in rent at the full kamil assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 135, which was afterwards raised by the Cuddapah Nabobs to Cantaroy Pagodas 169 and by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 182; the poligar's family were almost all taken and hanged by Meer Sahib, but he escaped himself to the Carnatic, returned, and seized his village in 1791, remained privately in the country as a ryot after the peace of 1792, but took possession of his polliam again in 1799, and was confirmed by Cummer-ul-din for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 700, and and now rents it under the Company's amildar"

An annual allowance of Rupees 480-11-3 is now continued to one Papi Naidoo, the surviving member of this family.

XVI.

Yerragoontah (*Cuddapah Taluq*).—" The ancestors of this family served under the Vizianuggur Kings with 50 peons. At the period of kamil survey the service was remitted, and they obtained a village in rent at the full assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 148 with kaweli rusooms. No change took place till the beginning of Hyder's Government, when the rent, in consequence of the decrease of cultivation, was reduced to Cantaroy Pagodas 111. The poligar was, however, expelled a few years afterwards by Meer Sahib, but recovered his village in 1791, and was allowed by the asoph, Imam Beg, to hold it after the peace at a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 253, at which amount it was also confirmed to him by Cummer-ul-din. He now rents it under the amildar."

The family is now extinct.

XVII.

Modinamipally.—" This is an insignificant poligar, whose family, during the Golconda Government, obtained a village at kamil rent five Cantaroy pagodas in rent, with some kaweli rusooms, which they held without increase of rent till Tippoo raised it to the full assessment. The village is now continued to the poligar, rated at its actual produce, after allowing him a remission of 12 pagodas annually for his support."

An allowance of Rupees 35 per annum is continued to one Madi Naidoo, the surviving member of this family.

XVIII.

Madanapally.—" Nagapah Nair, the founder of this family, for assisting Kishna Royel of Vizianuggur to take Gurramkonda, obtained a jaghir of 16 villages, kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 10,125, to maintain 1,000 peons. On making the kamil survey the Golconda Government resumed 14 of the villages, assessed the remaining two at the full rent Cantaroy Pagodas 421, and remitted the service. The Cuddapah Nabobs gave the two villages in jaghir to their Dewan Sankarajee Punt, but it is said that the poligar was allowed to rent them under the family of the Jaghirdar on favorable terms. When Hyder reduced the country the jaghir was resumed, and the poligar remained privately in the district, and took advantage of the hostilities in 1791 to make himself master of the whole 16 villages of his ancient polliem. He at that time received a cowle from Government through Captain Read, but at the peace in 1792 the polliem was again resumed; but he was allowed by Tippoo's servants to remain in the country, and to rent for Cantaroy Pagodas 253 the two villages which had formerly been given in jaghir to Sankarajee Punt. In 1799 he took up arms, and

again occupied the 16 villages which Cummer-ul-din found it necessary to let him hold on condition of his paying a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 12,210. Of this sum he discharged very little : he revolted and applied his revenue to the maintenance of a large body of peons; but as he disbanded them as soon as the country was transferred by the Nizam, and as the Company's cowle, which he received in the former war, gave him some claim to consideration, I have allowed him to rent one of the two villages which he rented between 1792 and 1799, and made a deduction of 450 Cantaroy Pagodas from the rent as an annual pension for him. This is in fact little more than half of what he then got by renting the two villages, because he paid only Cantaroy Pagodas 253 for them, and, though they did not yield the standard assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 1,218, their produce was probably at least two-thirds of it."

The family is now extinct. This polliam must at one time have been a rich one, for the villages of which it was composed are situated in one of the most fertile valleys of this many-valleyed portion of the district.

XIX.

Papiapally.—" The ancestors of this poligar served under the Vizianuggur Rayels with 300 peons, for the pay of which they received annually Cantaroy Pagodas 3,900. They also rented a village at the full valuation. After the kamil survey they obtained another village, and the rent of both, Cantaroy Pagodas 1,938, was assigned to them to maintain 200 peons. Aurengzebe discontinued the service, resumed the new village, and imposed a rent on the old one of Cantaroy Pagodas 385, which was raised by the Cuddapah Nabobs to Cantaroy Pagodas 420. The poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1774, but recovered his village in 1791, and, after the peace, rented it under a fictitious name for Rupees 1,400 till 1799, when it was confirmed to him by Meer Sahib. The poligar now receives 66 pagodas from the produce, and the village is rented by a potail."

The family is now extinct.

XX.

Tettoo.—" This family were, during the Vizianuggur Government, retainers of the Ghattoo Poligar, of whom they held their village; but under the Golconda Kings they held it immediately of Government. Its kamil rent was Cantaroy Pagodas 2,439, for which they paid peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 700 and maintained 90 peons. Aurengzebe remitted the service, resumed the principal village, and gave them an inferior village, of kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 201, in inam. In 1712 the Cuddapah Nabob gave the village in jaghir to Golam-ul-din, one of his own servants, and settled a pension of 600 rupees on the

poligar. The pension was stopped, and the village restored in 1729. It was resumed in 1748, and restored again on the conquest by the Mahrattas. The poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1774, returned in 1791, and seized the inferior village, and, after the peace, was permitted to rent it for Cantaroy Pagodas 25, which was raised in 1799 to Cantaroy Pagodas 60 by Cummer-ul-din. The village is now rented by a potail, and a remission of 48 pagodas allowed for the poligar."

The family is now extinct.

XXI.

Rumpicherla.—" The ancestors, under the Vizianuggur Government, held a village of kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 455, to serve with 100 peons. The service was discontinued by the Hyderabad Kings, and the full rent imposed. The village was resumed by the Mahrattas in 1772, but restored again for a rent of 805, which, however, was not a third of Tippoo's assessment. The poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1776, regained possession in 1791, and remained privately in the country after the peace in 1792, and received the profits of his village, which was held by the potail at a low rent. In 1799 he established himself by force like the other poligars, and held his village under Cummer-ul-din at a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 1,680, which I have charged to rent."

The surviving member of this family, Chenna Kristna Naidoo, receives an annual pension of Rupees 1,166-10-8.

XXII.

Malleyla of Chittacherla.—" The Vizianuggur Rajahs gave three villages, kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 2,703, in inam to the poligar's ancestor for his services. He had also kaweli rusooms, for which he was to maintain 400 peons. His villages were resumed by the Hyderabad Government, but he continued to rent them with an additional village, rated altogether at kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 2,883 for the full assessment, and the service was remitted. No further change happened under any of the successive governments till Hyder, when the poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib. Though he had paid the full kamil rent, yet as his polliam by Tippoo's assessment appears to have been worth twice as much, and as he had enjoyed a considerable income from kaweli, it was an object of consequence to him to re-establish himself, which he accordingly effected in 1790; but, like the other poligars of Gurramkonda, he was expelled in 1792, and returned again in 1799, and seized his old inheritance, with two additional villages, of which the total kamil was Cantaroy Pagodas 3,086, and Tippoo's assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 6,459, for which

he engaged to pay Cummer-ul-din a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 3,850. I have left him his old villages, and resumed the two new ones. The poligar is a minor, but, from the abilities of his Dilwoy, and the amount of his kaweli rusooms, he was, after the Poligar of Vemlah and Ghuttim, the most powerful in Gurramkonda."

An allowance of Rupees 2,625 is continued to one Venkatappa Naidoo, a boy of six years of age. This is still one of the most influential families of the numerous poligars of the sub-division.

XXIII

Dodipally—" One of the ancestors of this family having fallen in battle, his son obtained from the Vizianuggur Rajahs an inam of four villages of the kamil rent of 1,011 Cantaroy pagodas to serve with 300 peons. Under the Hyderabad Government the service was remitted, and the full rent imposed upon the villages. The Cuddapah Nabobs gave the poligar three additional villages, making altogether a kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 3,045 for a pieshcush of Pagodas 895, which was raised by the Mahrattas in 1756 to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,148, and continued without alteration till 1766, when Meer Sahib expelled the poligar, who again obtained a temporary possession in 1791, and established himself in 1799 in his inheritance, on which Cummer-ul-din imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800, for which I have substituted a variable rent."

At present an annual allowance of Rupees 2,353-11-11 is paid to Raghava Naidoo, the surviving representative of the family

XXIV.

Madicheroovoo.—" The ancestor of this family, which is a branch of that of Mullal No. 22, having, about the year 1720, attended the Nabob of Cuddapah's cutcherry and given some information which was found useful in settling the revenue of Government, obtained three villages, of the kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 739, for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 105. In 1756 he got two more villages from Gopaul Hurry, the Mahratta Manager, making altogether kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 1,697, for which he was assessed in a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 210. No other change occurred till Gurramkonda was reduced by Hyder, when Meer Sahib seized the poligar, threw him into prison, and fed him on equal quantities of flour and salt till he died. His children remained privately in the country, and, as they never excited any disturbances, Syed Sahib, when he got part of Gurramkonda in jaghir in 1792, restored the heir to his hereditary villages at the former peishcush, but making him at the same time serve him personally with 50 peons. In 1799 he got four additional villages from Cummer-ul-din, which, with those he held before, were

rated at kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 2,093, for which he stipulated to pay Cantaroy Pagodas 1,100. I have resumed both the four villages given to him by Cummer-ul-din and the two he obtained from the Mahrattas and left him only the three which he held under the Government of the Cuddapah Nabobs."

An annual allowance of Rupees 729-2-8 is continued to one Venkata Vasantheppa Naidoo, the representative of this family.

XXV.

Kokunty.—" The ancestors of this poligar obtained, for their services during the Vizianuggur Government, an inam of 10 villages rated at Kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 18,370 with no other burden than that of maintaining 300 peons, the charge of which was, however, defrayed chiefly by the kaweli rusooms they had in the neighbouring districts. The service was remitted about the middle of the 17th century by the Hyderabad Government, and a peishcush levied of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800; which, about 1720, was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah to Cantaroy Pagodas 3,150. The Mahrattas, in 1756, lowered it to Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800, but raised it, in 1765, to Cantaroy Pagodas 3,430, at which it continued till Meer Sahib, having got Gurrumkonda in jaghir from Hyder, took the poligar prisoner and threw him into confinement, where he died. His son, who had escaped, regained possession of his polliam in 1790, and, though expelled in 1792, he contrived, by means of his peons, to levy annual contributions till 1799, when he recovered the polliam a second time, and likewise seized two additional villages, the whole of which were rated by Tippoo's standard assessment at Cantaroy Pagodas 6,832, for which he stipulated to pay Cummer-ul-din a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 4,900; but, being continually engaged in hostilities against the Jaghirdar of Talpoola, he was unable to fulfil his engagements. I have resumed the two new villages, and left him the ten which anciently belonged to his family. The Kokunty and Soampally families are of the same origin."

This poligar is in another place classed by Munro with those of Ghattoo and Malleyla, and is said to be one of the most powerful. His descendant, Mallapah Naidoo, is one of the most influential of the still-surviving poligar families, and receives an annual pension of Rupees 2,018-14-0.

XXVI.

Marellah.—" The ancestor of this poligar rented under the Golconda Kings a village of Kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 141 for Cantaroy Pagodas 56, and served with 50 peons. The rent was raised under Aurengzebe to Cantaroy Pagodas 86-5-0. The Cuddapah Nabobs raised it to

Cantaroy Pagodas 175 and discontinued the service. The poligar was expelled in 1774 by Meer Sahib, but returned and recovered his village in 1791, and after the peace remained privately in the country. He took possession of his village again in 1799, and held it of Cummer-ul-din for Cantaroy Pagodas 445. It is now rented by the potail, and the poligar has a small allowance from the amount for his subsistence."

The family is now extinct.

XXVII.

Shetivaripolliam.—"The ancestors were Kaweligars of Kokull under the Vizianuggur Government. They afterwards obtained a village of kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 1,004, to pay 75 peons under the Golconda Princes. Aurengzebe gave them the kaweli of their village and imposed a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 70. The Cuddapah Nabobs raised it to Cantaroy Pagodas 245 and discontinued the service, and in 1729 resumed the village; but it was restored in 1756 by the Mahrattas for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 288. The poligar was expelled in 1774, returned in 1791, and after the peace remained privately in the country till 1799, when he again rented his village under Cummer-ul-din for Cantaroy Pagodas 660. It is now managed by the potails, and he receives Cantaroy Pagodas 60 from the produce."

An annual allowance of Rupees 133-9-4 is continued to Rama Naidoo, the representative of this family.

XXVIII.

Yerravaripolliam.—"Under the Rayels of Vizianuggur the ancestors of this poligar were Taliaries of Yerravaripolliam. They rented it under the Golconda Kings at the full kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 1,135, and they served with 75 peons, for whose maintenance they received an annual allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 1,040. Under Aurengzebe they served with 100 peons, whose annual pay amounted to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,300, in payment of which the village was assigned. In 1712 the Nabob of Cuddapah discontinued the service and imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 437, but in 1740, being employed with 50 peons by the Amildar of Gurramkonda, their peishcush was reduced to Cantaroy Pagodas 87. They were expelled in 1774 by Meer Sahib. The poligar returned during the two last Mysore wars, and in 1799 held his village of Cummer-ul-din at a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 552. The potail now rents the village, from the produce of which Cantaroy Pagodas 120 are deducted for the subsistence of the poligar."

An allowance of Rupees 350 per annum is continued to one Timma Naidoo, a member of this family.

XXIX.

Malacheroovoo.—"One of the ancestors was Dilwoy of the Midimalapakonda before Gurramkonda was built, and served with 500 men, and had for himself a jaghir of which Malacheroovoo was a part, but both the Dilwoy and his master were taken by Kishen Rayel of Vizianuggur and put to death. Under the Golconda Kings a descendant of the Dilwoy served with 100 peons, and Malacheroovoo at a kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 52 was assigned to him as part of their pay. Under Aurengzebe the poligar obtained the village for his personal maintenance, and his peons were paid by the Sirkar. The Nabob of Cuddapah imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 35, which was raised by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 52. The poligar was expelled in 1774, returned in 1791, and rented his village privately till 1799, when Cummer-ul-din fixed his rent at Cantaroy Pagodas 160. He now receives Cantaroy Pagodas 60 from the amount, and the potail rents the village."

The family is now extinct.

XXX.

Rungangarpilli—"The ancestors, in the time of the Golconda Government, rented a mejura or inferior village for 29 Cantaroy pagodas. Under Aurengzebe they served with 75 peons, for whom they received an annual allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 700, in payment of which amount the moza or superior village, yielding a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 210, was assigned to them. The Nabob of Cuddapah discontinued the service and imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 141, which in 1756 was raised by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 163 The poligar was expelled in 1774, returned in 1791, and, after peace, was permitted to hold his village under a fictitious name. In 1799 Cummer-ul-din fixed his rent at Cantaroy Pagodas 230. He now receives Cantaroy Pagodas 72 from the produce, and the potail rents the village."

Family is now extinct.

XXXI.

Yelamunda.—"The ancestors of the present poligar were made kaweligars of Yelamunda during Aurengzebe's reign, and rented the village at the full kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 42. The rent was raised by the Cuddapah Nabobs to Cantaroy Pagodas 96, and by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 148. In 1774 the poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib, but returned in 1791, and after the continued peace to hold his village privately by the connivance of Tippoo's servants. Cummer-ul-din, in 1799, fixed his rent at Cantaroy Pagodas 600. He now receives Cantaroy Pagodas 72 from the produce, and the potail manages the village."

An allowance of Rupees 210 per annum is continued to Mallah Naidoo, a member of this family.

XXXII

Ganaguchinta.—"This family, during the Vizianuggur Government, were kaweligars of Nagapatla Ghaut. Under the Golconda Kings they rented 50 pagodas of land and served with 22 peons. Under Aurengzebe they rented the village of Ganaguchinta, kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 460, at the full assessment, but paid only Cantaroy Pagodas 174, the rest being remitted for the pay of the peons. The Cuddapah Nabobs raised the peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 292; but in 1740 they resumed the village and discontinued the service. The village was restored by the Mahrattas in 1756 at the whole peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 292. In the early part of Hyder's Government the rent was lowered, on account of the decline of cultivation, to Cantaroy Pagodas 192 The poligar was expelled in 1775, returned in 1791, and continued privately in the country till 1799, when Cummer-ul-din fixed his rent at Cantaroy Pagodas 350. He now receives Cantaroy Pagodas 50 from the produce, and the potail manages the village"

An annual allowance of Rupees 210 is continued to Kadeerapah Naidoo, the representative of this family.

XXXIII

Muddicheroovoo.—"The ancestors of this family were anciently duffadars of peons in the service of the Vemlah Poligar. Under the Golconda Kings they rented Muddicheroovoo at the full kamil Cantaroy Pagodas 673, and were appointed kaweligars of the ghaut leading from that place to Tripetty. Aurengzebe remitted the rent for the service of 50 men employed in the ghaut. The Cuddapah Nabob imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 87, which continued till 1774, when the poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib. He returned and seized his village in 1791, and was allowed, after the peace, to hold it privately by Tippoo's Amildars, but was driven out again in 1799 by Cummer-ul-din The village is now under the potail, and the poligar receives an allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 72 from the rent."

An annual allowance of Rupees 210 is continued to Nullama Naidoo, a member of this family.

XXXIV

Udiyamanikam.—"The ancestor of this poligar served under the Rayels of Vizianuggur with 150 peons, for whose pay he was allowed Cantaroy Pagodas 1,560 annually, and he held the village of Udiyamanikam, Rayel rent Cantaroy Pagodas 130 in jaghir. The village

was continued by the Hyderabad Kings for the service of 50 peons It was resumed under Aurengzebe, and raised to the full rent after allowing a deduction of 100 rupees to the poligar. It was afterwards made over by the Nabob of Cuddapah to the Chitwail Zemindar, who expelled the poligar, but again restored him for a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 86; he remitted the rest on account of his being employed in collecting his kaweli rusooms The rent was raised by the Mahrattas in 1757 to Cantaroy Pagodas 130, and in 1774 the poligar was expelled by Hyder He returned in 1791, and, after the peace, continued to rent the village privately till 1799, when Cummer-ul-din fixed his peishcush at Cantaroy Pagodas 695 He now receives an abatement from the full rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 60 for his maintenance"

An annual allowance of Rupees 175 is continued to Nallama Naidoo, a member of this family

XXXV.

Yegawamurapagoonta—"The ancestors of this poligar held their village under the Vizianuggur and Hyderabad Governments for the service of 100 peons Aurengzebe resumed the village, and allowed the poligar Cantaroy Pagodas 650 for 50 peons. The Nabob of Cuddapah remitted the service, and gave back the village for rent Cantaroy Pagodas 520. It was resumed again, but restored by the Mahrattas in 1756. The poligar was expelled by Hyder, he returned in 1791, rented his village under a fictitious name for nearly the full value till 1799, when his peishcush was fixed by Cummer-ul-din at Cantaroy Pagodas 190. He is now allowed a pension of Cantaroy Pagodas 40 from the rent."

The family is now extinct

XXXVI.

Diguwamurupagoonta.—"One Kisnapah Nair," who served the Vizianuggur Rayels with 50 peons, received the produce of this village and Cantaroy Pagodas 390 for their maintenance. The village was resumed under Aurengzebe, but the peons continued. The Cuddapah Nabob remitted the service, and rented the village to the poligar for Cantaroy Pagodas 273. The rent was raised and then lowered by the Mahrattas, and the poligar was expelled by Hyder. He returned in 1791, and now receives an allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 36 yearly from the rent"

An allowance of Rupees 105 annually is divided between the two surviving members of this family, Digavoor Chengama Naidoo and Timma Naidoo.

XXXVII.

Talpoola (in Voilpaud Taluq).—"The ancestors of this poligar, who served the Hyderabad Princes with 100 peons, received Talpoola in jaghir and an allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 350 for their pay Aurengzebe resumed the village, and gave the poligar a pension of Cantaroy Pagodas 41-6-0. The Nabob of Cuddapah restored the village, but again resumed and hanged the poligar for robbery in 1729. The village was given up by the Mahrattas to one of his descendants for a rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 65, but was resumed, and the poligar expelled by Hyder He returned in 1791, and now enjoys an allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 72 from the rent."

An annual allowance of Rupees 210 is continued to one Musala Battuliah, the surviving member of this family.

XXXVIII

Talapula (in Kudiri Taluq).—"Abdul Kuddaas, the predecessor of the present jaghirdar, obtained Talapula, assessed at the kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 40,559 in jaghir in the year 1704 from Aurengzebe for his services. The family held it free of peishcush till 1756, when, falling under the dominion of the Mahrattas, it was resumed, but in 1765 Meer Sahib, the father of Cummer-ul-din Khan, having been appointed Killadar of Gurramkonda, and the province having been assigned to him by the Mahrattas for the maintenance of a body of troops, he restored the jaghirdar for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800. It was again resumed and restored by the Mahrattas in 1770 In 1771 Hyder raised the peishcush to 3,150. In 1773 Meer Sahib expelled the jaghirdar, who fled to his relation, the Nabob of Cuddapah. In 1799 Mohabut Khan, his son by the wife of a puckally, took possession of Talapula on the fall of Seringapatam, and, as all the poligars of Gurramkonda had at the same time seized their respective districts, Cummer-ul-din, on his arrival in that province, being unable to reduce them, confirmed them in their possessions on their agreeing to pay him a peishcush, that of Talapula was fixed at Cantaroy Pagodas 8,050, very little of which was paid. When the country was transferred to the Company, the jaghirdar was summoned to the cutcherry, but refused to attend. He sent me word that he would pay the old Mahratta peishcush Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800 and no more. General Campbell, in consequence, marched against him and surprised him in his fort. He is now a prisoner, and must be kept in confinement for life."

An annual allowance of Rupees 1,302-4-10 is distributed among the five members of this family now living (Rupees 179-15-11 to Abdul Raheem Khan, Rupees 262-8-0 to Abdul Mazeed Khan, Rupees 262-8-0

to Mukeem Khan, Rupees 72-4-11 to Ahmet Khan, and Rupees 525 to Abdul Khan).

XXXIX.

Kadiri.—"Purwerish Khan obtained the Jaghir of Kadiri, kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 39,228, on the same occasion that Talapula was granted to his relation. The jaghir was free till 1756, when it was resumed by the Mahrattas; it was restored in 1764 by Meer Sahib for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,800, who, however, resumed it again in 1773. In 1799 Allum Khan, a natural son of the late jaghirdar, took possession of Kadiri. Cummer-ul-din fixed his peishcush at 8,050 Cantaroy pagodas. He paid nothing to the Company's Amildar the following year; and, as he would not come to the cutcherry to settle his rent, a detachment of peons was sent against him. They surprised the fortified pagoda in which he had taken post, but he escaped in the confusion, and the jaghir was resumed. Hakim Khan, the brother of Allum Khan and legitimate son of his father, obtained two villages from Cummer-ul-din for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 700. I have resumed them, and given him a yearly allowance of Cantaroy Pagodas 59-7-6, which I hope Government will confirm."

The family is now extinct.

XL.

Vemla.—"Buswapah Nair, the ancestor, served the Vizianuggur Rayels with 600 peons, for the payment of which he obtained Vemla and 25 other villages of Pulivendla, assessed at kamil rent Cantaroy Pagodas 9,796. The Hyderabad Princes imposed a peishcush of Cantaroy pagodas 1,050, which was raised by Aurengzebe to 2,800 Cantaroy pagodas and the service reduced to 500 peons. The Nabob of Cuddapah, in 1712, remitted the service and increased the peishcush to Cantaroy Pagodas 3,500. In 1752 the poligar having rebelled, Abdul Majed, the Nabob of Cuddapah, made him prisoner, blew him away from a gun, circumcised his son, and resumed the district. In 1756 Vemla having fallen under the dominion of the Mahrattas, the son was restored for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 3,850; but, not paying regularly, he was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1766. He died in exile, leaving no children. In 1791, when the district fell into the hands of the Nizam, Buswapah Nair, a relation in the 4th remove from the late poligar, was allowed to establish himself in it, but was driven out the following year. He returned in 1794, and took forcible possession of Vemla, when he paid nominally a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 4,550, and was succeeded by his son Comar Nair in 1796, who, dying without issue in 1799, his servants set up Vencataputty Nair, an old man and distant relation of the family. As he was regarded as a rebel by the Nizam's officers, and, as I was informed, that he was

blind and is idiotical, and merely a tool in the hands of the head peons, who gave him only a bare subsistence, I sent for him with a view of giving him a pension and resuming the district. His servants, dreading that his personal appearance would lay open their conduct, prevented him from coming near me under various pretexts of sickness, unlucky days, &c.; and as, after a delay of four months, there was no probability of their either bringing him to the cutcherry or consenting to give up the district, Major-General Campbell sent a detachment, which surprised the fort of Midipentlah, in which the poligar was and made him prisoner. He died lately at Gooty, leaving no family. The poligars of Vemla, favored by the natural strength of their country, have always been the most remarkable for their turbulence and depredations of any in the Ceded Districts"

The family is now extinct. The ruins of the old fort and palace are still to be seen.

XLI

Loputnutla and Komanutla "are two petty poligars of Gurramkonda, of whom I have obtained no particulars previous to the time of Cuddapah Nabobs, except that they were kaweligars under the Vizianuggur Government. They have never been engaged in disturbances. The poligar of Loputnutla is allowed Cantaroy Pagodas 24, and the poligar of Komanutla Cantaroy Pagodas 12 annually from the rent of their respective villages."

Family is now extinct.

XLII.

Nagangoonta or Hervaid.—"This family had no polliam till 1718, when they obtained, from the Nabob of Cuddapah, kaweli rusooms and four villages of the kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,092 for the reduced rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 907 on account of their desolate state. The assessment ten years afterward was raised to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,307, and in 1756, by the Mahrattas, to Cantaroy Pagodas 1,476. In 1775 the villages were resumed and the poligar expelled by Meer Sahib; he recovered possession in 1791, and continued privately in the district after the peace, receiving part of the profits of his villages, which were rented in the name of the potails In 1799 Cummer-ul-din settled his peishcush at Cantaroy Pagodas 1,012, which is now converted into rent according to the actual produce."

An annual allowance of Rupees 1,400 is continued to Ramappa Naidoo, the representative of this family

XLIII.

Chintagoontabanda and Sonepoy.—"This poligar and the three following on the list are of the same origin. They obtained their villages

in rent soon after the kamil survey under the Golconda Kings. The kamil of Chintagoontah is Cantaroy Pagodas 217, and the rent was fixed at Cantaroy Pagodas 168, which was raised under the Cuddapah Government to Cantaroy Pagodas 224, and in 1756 by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 253. The poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1775, but recovered his village during the war in 1791, was driven out in 1792, returned in 1799, and was assessed by Cummer-ul-din at Tippoo's standard rent Cantaroy Pagodas 1,776. He now rents the village, from the revenue of which a deduction is allowed of Cantaroy Pagodas 300 for his maintenance. Though Chintagoontah has usually been reckoned only one poligarship, yet it has long been divided into two villages, Chintagoontah and Sonepoy, held by two different branches of the family. I have let them hold their separate shares as formerly."

The members of this family now living are Muddee Mallappa Naidoo (Rupees 767-9-10), Pedda Mullappa Naidoo (Rupees 593-10-0), and Erukellamma and Nagamma (Rupees 59-3-10).

XLIV.

Yerramanayampolliem.—"This family is a branch of No. 43, and obtained its village at the same time for the full kamil rent of Cantaroy Pagodas 168, which was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah to Cantaroy Pagodas 223, and in 1756 by the Mahrattas to Cantaroy Pagodas 261. The poligar was expelled by Meer Sahib in 1775, returned in 1791, and seized his own village and another; he continued privately in the country after the peace, and rented his village under a fictitious name; in 1799 he seized both villages, which were continued to him by Cummer-ul-din for Cantaroy Pagodas 450. He now rents his original village only, in which a small abatement is allowed for his subsistence."

An allowance of Rupees 213-1-0 per annum is continued to Venkatappa, the representative of this family.

XLV.

Nallamanampolliam.—"The family is a branch of No. 43, and got its village at the same period for Cantaroy Pagodas 99. The kamil is 94. The rent was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah to Cantaroy Pagodas 128. The poligar was killed by Meer Sahib in 1775, but his son escaped, returned, and seized his village in 1791, rented it under a fictitious name after the peace of 1792, and in 1799 his peishcush was fixed at Cantaroy Pagodas 389 by Cummer-ul-din. He refused to come in last year when I sent for him, because I deprived him, like all the other poligars of Kaweli, and of some Sirkar lands which he had seized and converted into inams for himself

during the troubles in 1799 He, however, still attempted to collect the produce; and, as the potails objected to giving it up without authority, he sent a party of peons who murdered the two potails and one of the curnams of the villages in which it lay. He fled immediately for refuge to the poligar of Culloor depending on Chittoor, but was surprised and taken by a detachment of peons from Gurramkonda, and is now a prisoner in Gooty. His village has, of course, been resumed."

The family is extinct, or at all events no pension is paid to any member of it.

XLVI

Motakutla —"This family is also a branch of No 43, and obtained its village at the same period for Cantaroy Pagodas 455. The kamil is Cantaroy Pagodas 494 The Nabob of Cuddapah, in consequence of the decrease of cultivation, reduced the rent to Cantaroy Pagodas 289, at which rate it continued till Hyder's time, when it was raised to the full standard assessment by Meer Sahib, and was held by the poligar till 1791, when he rebelled, but, being forced to conceal himself after the peace next year, he remained privately in the country, and in 1799 recovered his village and agreed to pay Cumner-ul-din a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 639. He now rents it with a small deduction for his maintenance"

An allowance of Rupees 498-12-5 is continued to this family, and is at present enjoyed by Peddasubba Naidoo.

XLVII

Gopigudipally —"In 1718 the ancestor of this poligar obtained a village in rent at the full kamil assessment from the Nabob of Cuddapah with kaweli rusooms. The family were never engaged in any disturbances and have never been dispossessed, but their rent was raised by Hyder to the full standard I have continued the village to the poligar with a small deduction in lieu of the kaweli and of the abatements which he enjoyed under the Sultan's Government by the connivance of the revenue servants."

An annual allowance of Rupees 223-5-2 is continued to this family, and is enjoyed by one Chinnama Naidoo.

XLVIII

Zillamanda.—"The ancestor, under the Golconda Government, obtained in rent a village rated by the kamil survey at Cantaroy Pagodas 249 for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 165, which was afterwards raised by the Nabobs of Cuddapah and the Mahrattas in 1756 to Cantaroy Pagodas 253 The poligar was expelled by Hyder

in 1775, returned, and took forcible possession of his village in 1791; was deprived of it after the peace in 1792, but remained privately in the country till 1799, when he again seized it, and also another, and was allowed to hold both by Cummer-ul-din for a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 1,432. I have resumed the new village, and left him the old one, with deduction from the rent for his subsistence."

An allowance of Rupees 240 is paid to Timmapa Naidoo.

XLIX

Moodiampad.—"The ancestor obtained his village soon after the kamil survey at the full assessment Cantaroy Pagodas 168, which was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah in granting kaweli to the poligar to Cantaroy Pagodas 210, and afterwards by the Mahrattas to 227; he was expelled by Hyder in 1775, seized his village again in 1791, and was obliged to relinquish it the following year. He took possession a second time in 1799, and at the same time annexed to it a Sirkar village, both of which he held under Cummer-ul-din at a peishcush of Cantaroy Pagodas 2,299. The Sirkar village is now resumed, and he holds the other with a small abatement of rent for his maintenance."

An allowance of Rupees 464-5-2 is continued to the two widows (Mullamah and Kadeerammah) of Bommi Naidoo, the last representative of this family

The subjoined list shows the names of the surviving members of the different poligars and the amount of pensions they draw:—

Names of Pensioners.	Amount per Annum. RS.	A.	P.
Abdul Samatkhan	525	0	0
Abdul Majidkhan	262	8	0
Atchummah	161	4	8
Atchennah	17	8	0
Bala Soobbamah	100	0	0
Bungarammah	182	4	8
Mallammah } Kodiremmah }	464	5	2
Butchi Naidoo	109	13	1
Chennama Naidoo	223	5	2
Mantapampally Chinna Chelama Reddy	87	8	0
Rompicherla Chinna Kristnama Naidoo	1,166	10	8
Chengama Naidoo	52	8	0
Kondama Naidoo	256	10	8
Kadireppa Naidoo	210	0	0
Chelama Naidoo	64	2	8
Eswarammah	58	9	0
Gungammah	37	8	0

Names of Pensioners.	Amount per Annum. RS.	A.	P.
Gobboor Seshammah	65	0	8
Hammutkhan	72	4	11
Kristammah	300	0	0
Kristamaraz	240	0	0
Lukshmammah	35	0	0
Lukshmammah	437	8	0
Madi Naidoo	35	0	0
Malla Naidoo	210	0	0
Mangamma Naikuraloo and Rungamma Naikuraloo ...	300	0	0
Musala Battutayya	210	0	0
Chintakuntabunda Muddu Mallappa Naidoo	767	9	10
Mukkimkhan	262	8	0
Pedda Mallappa Naidoo	60	0	0
Mallappa Naidoo	2,018	14	1
Amurthagherry Mallu Naidoo	207	0	0
Mangamma Naikuraloo	437	0	0
Nallama Naidoo	175	0	0
Nallama Naidoo	210	0	0
Nagammah	59	3	10
Papi Naidoo	58	5	0
Papi Naidoo	480	11	3
Raghunaikula Naidoo	322	9	4
Rungappa Naidoo	37	8	0
Raghavaraz *alias* Anantaraz	358	2	8
Rama Naidoo	175	0	0
Ramanappa Naidoo	17	8	0
Runga Naikammah	437	8	0
Seshamaraz	145	13	4
Siddama Naikuraloo	330	12	0
Pedda Soobba Naidoo	498	12	5
Soobbamma Naikuraloo	437	0	0
Soobbammah	161	4	8
Soobba Naidoo	70	0	0
Seetaramiah	437	8	0
Timma Naidoo	52	8	0
Timmappa Naidoo	240	0	0
Timma Naidoo	161	2	4
Timma Naidoo	350	0	0
Vasantappa Naidoo	364	9	4
Vasanta Naidoo	770	0	0
Veeetappa Naidoo	143	8	9
Veeraraghevaraz	156	5	4
Veerappa Naidoo	210	0	0
Vencatappa Naidoo	46	10	8
Chinna Vengammah	72	0	0

Names of Pensioners.	Amount per Annum. RS.	A.	P.
Pedda Vengammah	72	0	0
Cuddaparaz Venkatatraz	78	12	0
Aparachintala Chendraraz	65	8	0
Venketramaraz	70	0	0
Venketappa Naidoo	213	1	0
Batchi Nayani Cheruvoo Venkotapattie Naidoo	140	0	0
Venketa Vasantappa Naidoo	729	2	8
Venketraghu Naikula Naidoo } Ramasawmy Naidoo ... }	364	9	4
Venketammah	720	0	0
Venketappah Naidoo...	2,625	0	0
Venketramadasappa Naidoo	1,412	3	11
Yerrammah Nackuraloo	437	0	0
Yarikalammah	59	3	10
Raghava Naidoo	941	8	0
Ramappa Naidoo	1,400	0	0
Total ...	25,531	7	7

NOTE.—At the village of *Tummala* in the Kadiri taluq there are the ruins of a fort, which show that the place must at one time have been of some importance. If ever there was a hereditary Hindoo Poligar in this place his memory has faded away, and, during the last century, it appears to have been held as military fief of Gurramkonda by a Mussulman General. The following is the popular story of his end. The fort of Tummala is not far from the Mysore frontier. During the reign of Tippoo, the Poligar of *Goomanipolliam* in Mysore wrote to the Governor of Tummala, requesting him to present him with a favorite horse. The Governor replied by saying that he would send the horse if the Poligar in return would send his wife. This insult led to an invasion of the Poligar. *Tummala* was taken, the fort levelled, and a three-storied palace destroyed. The Governor escaped to *Mahomedabad*, another of his forts, but this also was taken and the Governor killed. His son appears to have been eventually taken under the protection of the Gurramkonda Nabob, but no notice of any descendant of the family is to be found in the register of Munro's Poligars. The ruins of the Tummala fort show that it must have once been of considerable strength.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The People of Cuddapah District.

Munro enumerates six criminal classes:—

I. Phausigars, who always murder their victims before robbing them by throwing a noose round the neck.

II. Murderers and highway robbers, who consist of—
1. Beders.
2. Kubbiar.
3. Dhaidor or Chumbar.
4. Lumbadies or Brinjarries *
5. Yerleer or Yanadies.*
6. Korawars.*

III. House-breakers—
1. Wuddiwars or Tank-diggers.*
2. Corchiwars.
3. Korawars.*

IV. Coiners and Sharpers—
1. Telugu Bulgiwar.
2. Mussulmen.*
3. Silver and Black Smiths, Carpenters, Stone-cutters, and Braziers.

V. Cutpurses—
1. Braziers or Firemen.*
2. Corchiwars.
3. Wuddiwars.*
4. Mussulmen.*

VI. Cow-stealers—
1. All those included in III., IV., and V.
2. Lumbadies or Brinjarries.*

* The above names are given in the spelling in which they appear in Munro's letter; the identification of some of them would be difficult: the vagueness of the term 'Mussulmen' is rather amusing.

In Munro's time but few Phausigars and Coiners were left. They have now entirely disappeared. Some coiners are said to reside in the Poonganoor Zemindary, but they have long since found British territory too hot for them. A few solitary charges of passing counterfeit coin are made during the year, but it is a singular thing that almost all such charges are open to suspicion, and are often made in order to bring an enemy into trouble. Munro says, that the Corchawars are the worst of the thieving tribes, and are found wandering over the country, living in tents and little huts. He proposes to wean them from their wild life to a state of civilization by giving them land at cheap rates. He states further, that they only carry on their trade because they are compelled to do so from poverty, since the receivers, the rich village servants, extort so much from them for their stolen property that they only gain a bare subsistence.

A great many of these thieving classes have now disappeared. Those marked with an asterisk are still to be found, and of them the Woddars and Yanadies are the most hardened. To the above list should be added the Erikalas,* who form the most desperate robbers; the Sugalies, whose ostensible livelihood is the collection of jungle produce; and the Bhattoos, a peculiar race of people, who are found only in some villages on the borders of the Voilpaud Taluq of this district and the Chendragherry Taluq of North Arcot. These people go to distant towns and hire themselves out as servants, passing themselves off as caste-men. They generally serve their masters for two or three years with singular fidelity, and then, when fully taken into their confidence, they abscond with as much property as they can lay hands upon, invariably returning to their village to spend their last days in quiet and honesty. As far as the receivers are concerned, Munro's remark still holds good. They are almost always the village servants who take advantage of their official position to hush up crimes, and finger as much of the stolen property as they can get hold of.

In 1817, whilst Munro was commanding the force against the Pindarries, there was considerable disquiet in this district. All the criminal classes took advantage of the hostilities we were engaged in, to rise in arms and to disperse into marauding gangs. They were aided by desultory bands of Pindarries who, from time to time, made a descent upon defenceless villages. A circular was issued calling upon the magistrates to ascertain the number of Cuttubadies available for service, and how they were armed, and to estimate the probable expense of enclosing the principal villages with a mud wall. Arms and ammunition were to be distributed to the inhabitants, and

* A tribe of the Corchawars or Kuruchoovandloo.

it was proposed to raise a force of 5,000 military peons, of whom two-thirds were to be employed in the Bellary, and one-third in the Cuddapah district.

In 1840 the country seems again to have been in a very disturbed state. An attack on the Ravoor treasury in the Nellore district was made by a gang of Cuddapah robbers, who at once retreated to the taluq of Budwail in this district, where, however, 22 were subsequently arrested, the leader being a village reddy or headman. In reporting this attack to the Collector, the Tahsildar, who, at the first alarm, had run away, says that he was fired at, but adds, "as I was by your favor in the channel," the shot passed over without injury.

During this same year the steps which Mr. Lane, the then Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, adopted to suppress the gang robberies brought upon him the very severe censure of Government. A serious gang robbery was committed in the cusbah town of Royaçhoty, and Rupees 13,000 were stolen. One Sham Rao was suspected of being the leader, and was also supposed to be implicated in 12 other serious crimes. Mr. Lane issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 500 for the body of Sham Rao "dead or alive," and reported this to the Government and the Judge (Mr. Lewin). The latter strongly censured the proclamation, which Mr Lane accordingly withdrew, and reported this to Government, expressing his contrition, but bringing strongly to notice the very unsettled state of the country. In their order upon the whole matter, Government censure Mr. Lane in very strong terms: "The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has learnt with pain that Mr. Lane, the Acting Magistrate, has proceeded to the measure of issuing a proclamation of the extreme nature so justly commented upon by the Court of Circuit" The Government recognize the unsettled state of the country, but say: "that no circumstance can justify an act so unusual and so violent as to hold out the prospect of reward for the body 'dead or alive' of any person, particularly of one in the position of Sham Rao, who has not yet been proved to be a criminal;" it is doubted whether "Mr. Lane is fit to hold so responsible a post in so unsettled a district;" but, in consideration of his zeal and the prompt contrition he exhibited, the Government resolve not to remove him, but to "warn him that a similar act of imprudence will be visited with a more serious mark of the displeasure of Government."

Again, in 1854, when distress existed, owing to the failure of the rains and the scarcity of grain, numerous bands of robbers are reported to have collected on the Bellary and Mysore frontiers of this district; and 17 convicts, all undergoing sentences of over 14 years' imprisonment, escaped from the Cuddapah Jail, by the Nullamalla Hills, towards Kurnool and Nellore, and proceeded to form of bands of robbers.

A few were, after some delay, re-captured, one was shot when offering resistance, but the greater part escaped. An extra force of 80 men was employed, but great difficulty was experienced in capturing the robbers owing to the assistance afforded them by the heads of the villages. Mr. Murray, the Collector, attributes the increase of crime to the extensive sub-division of the inams of the petty village servants, and recommends that the office of reddy or village headman should be made partly elective and partly hereditary; the elections to be made by the people themselves. He further recommends that all sub-divisions of inams amongst non-working village officials should be resumed. "I consider that no portion of the inam should be given to the gairmissaldars,* but that the whole of it should be enjoyed by the person who actually performs the duty" (October 7, 1854). In the first half-year of the following year the gang robberies committed were 34, in which 991 persons were concerned; 19 others were attempted, involving 453 offenders.

In the following year (1855) a band of 400 Rohillas appear to have crossed the Kistna, and to have made a descent upon the Koilkuntla taluq (now part of Kurnool). They attacked the cusbah treasury, and plundered it; but, as the usual monthly remittance had just been despatched to the head-quarters, there was only a sum of Rupees 1,706 in the boxes Two men were murdered and nine others were severely wounded. The military were ordered out, and the Head Assistant marched against the band with 30 peons. The Rohillas, however, succeeded in regaining the Kistna, which they crossed undetected and without having lost a single man.

In 1857 gangs of 200 armed men were reported from Kadiri; from Sidhout 40, from Roychoty 100, and from the Palkonda Hills 50 or 60. The number of peons was increased, several bands were despatched in pursuit, and the gangs appear to have dispersed without committing any serious crimes.

These armed gangs of dacoits gave, as may be imagined, a great deal of trouble to the newly-established police, and it was only after several years of miniature campaigning that they were caught. To illustrate these I will quote some passages from the Police Administration Reports of 1863-64 and 1865 kindly placed at my disposal by Colonel Hearn, the Inspector-General of Police.

The first point to which I have already frequently alluded is the help given to daring characters by the village officials. "In some taluqs of Cuddapah there has been a reaction among the village reddies who have fallen back into evil courses. In Kadiri in particular, where bands of robbers have recently preyed upon the

* See Chapter on Inams.

taluq, many of the village reddies must have been in league with the criminals, and none gave the information which they had the power to do if they chose." The consequence of this assistance was that, until the police adopted vigorous steps, they were, during the first years of their establishment, openly set at defiance by armed gangs of robbers, "armed gangs under known leaders have again occupied the hills, and for some time they continued to commit depredations with impunity. The natural features of the district, which is everywhere intersected by wooded ranges, offer unusual facilities for this class of crime. Kadiri has been particularly noted for the daring robberies committed by a gang under one Sooram Gungadoo, and one-fourth of the crime of the district has occurred in this wild taluq." A constant system of patrols was organized on all hill roads, and was the means of great protection to travellers. On two occasions the gangs had been fired upon with effect by the patrols of the constabulary and 83 prisoners were captured. The leaders, however, generally managed to make their escape, and it was not long before they were able to place themselves at the head of other gangs in another part of the country. So daring were they that they rendered the suburbs of the large town of Cuddapah absolutely unsafe ; and, after robbing the rich inhabitants, they were generally able to find a safe retreat in the neighbouring hills. A plan, however, was formed in this year (1863-64), which was at last carried out with eminent success in 1864-65 by Captain (now Colonel) Bowen, the then Superintendent of Police. The following is from the administration report of this latter year :—" The presence of armed gangs in the hilly ranges of Cuddapah was adverted to in last year's report, and a prediction was ventured that these gangs would shortly cease to exist. This hope has been completely fulfilled during 1864. It may not be out of place to give a short history of this singular phase of crime, which intersects this district everywhere. The dense and fever-haunted jungles (* * *) afford security to acclimatised robbers ; but are deadly and difficult of penetration to the friends of good order. Cuddapah was always a hotbed of crime. But after the introduction of the constabulary, the robbers began to feel that they could no longer commit a crime and return to their villages quietly when the matter had blown over. Under this pressure they decided to take to the hills rather than forego pursuits which were so pleasant and so profitable. The gangs resolved themselves into three, and at the time the police became thoroughly acquainted with them, their leaders were Sooram Gungadoo, Mittapally Veeragadoo, and Mohadeen Khan. The country was divided between these three ruffians, who appear to have come to an understanding regarding their respective limits. Sooram Gungadoo confined his operations to the hilly taluq

of Kadiri, and the still wilder passes on the Pulivêndla frontier; Veeragadoo haunted the rocky valleys of the Papagni river, and devastated the adjacent taluqs, while Mohadeen Khan found a secure refuge in the widely-spreading ranges of the Palkonda Mullah, whence he carried his operations more than once close to the town of Cuddapah itself. The last two leaders occasionally hunted in couples. The sympathies of a large section of the village communities, including many of the influential village heads, must have been, from traditional feeling, on the side of these bold outlaws, otherwise they could not have held together so long. They led a jolly life. Rich from the proceeds of robbery, they obtained unlimited supplies from the inhabitants of the villages along the base of the hills, who carefully refrained from giving information to the authorities, and even the shepherds who frequented the hills were too frightened or sympathizing to give any clue, notwithstanding the attentions which were freely lavished upon their women by the outlaws when they met them in the 'Merrie Greenwood.' Thus the police were set at defiance, and matters came to this issue—that the robbers must succumb, or the police stand convicted of inefficiency.

"The Magistracy of Cuddapah, ever active in the support and direction of police operations, moved the Government to set a reward of Rupees 300 on the head of each of these three leaders, and Captain Bowen, the Superintendent of Police, organized a system of night patrolling which had the happiest effect The movements of these patrolling parties were rapid and secret, and several times the gangs were met and fired upon. Sooram Gungadoo's gang was the first to break up under this rough treatment. A robber was shot one night by a police patrol on the Yedoollah Pass, and the gang dispersed; one of the members of the gang, on returning to his village, was apprehended and delivered up to the police. The Joint Magistrate, Mr. Molony, with his usual promptitude, proceeded at once to the spot, and the case was so well worked up by him in conjunction with the District Police Officers, that nearly the whole of the gang were shortly apprehended, and 24 gang robbers were sentenced to transportation at the July Sessions. Soorum Gungadoo (who was originally a ryot of respectable position residing near Kadiri) fled the district. Proceeding to Bangalore, he set up in trade; but, this failing, he accompanied the King's Dragoon Guards in their march to Secunderabad under the respectable guise of a commissariat cart-driver. Returning through Bellary, when near the Cuddapah frontier, his instincts and inclinations (some whisper the charms of a dusky Circe) prompted him to revisit his accustomed haunts. Alas! for the respectable commissariat carter, a new order of things was prevailing; law was beginning to be respected, and dusky Circe betrayed him to the police

for the sake of the reward of Rupees 300. Soorum Gungadoo has gone to the Andamans.

"Mittapully Veerugadoo's gang was now being hunted up; but this marauder continued to show his teeth, and a hapless villager, who had been induced to join the gang as a spy, was betrayed to the ruthless chief, who cut his nose off with a sharp knife, and sent him back to his village as a warning to others: a new nose (though somewhat grotesque in pattern) was provided by the ready skill of the Cuddapah Zillah Surgeon (Dr. Iyasawmy), and the poor wretch, smarting sadly under his wrongs, found vengeance in the witness box of the Sessions Court. For, after the first convictions in July, information was carefully sought from prisoners in jail. These appeared to find some degree of consolation from recounting their past adventures, and a member of Mittapully Veerugadoo's gang was apprehended in August. The Joint Magistrate again proceeded to the spot, and so successfully worked out the case that 14 members of this gang were apprehended and sentenced to transportation at the October Sessions. Mittapully Veeragadoo was subsequently apprehended in Mysore and convicted.

"As the year drew towards an end, the meshes began to close round Mohadeen Khan, the boldest and most desperate of all. Mohadeen Khan first fell into the hands of the police in August 1860. He was taken out into the country by the Tahsildar of Cuddapah (who no longer holds that office) and mysteriously disappeared. Since then he has been a thorn in the side of the police and people. He it was who killed the Reddy of Lingampully when bravely resisting a torch-light attack, and several other robberies with murder are attributed to him. But the glens of Palkonda Mullah ceased to be a secure hiding place. The police were ever on his track. One of his few remaining followers, venturing down at night for provisions to a village near Cuddapah, was pounced upon by three armed constables. He wounded one of them with his sword and was shot in the scuffle. He proved to be one Goorivadoo, a notorious robber only six months out of jail. Finally Mohadeen Khan himself, surprised by a patrol, barely escaped into a jungle, casting away both arms and clothes in his flight. He was now left alone, and he too fled the district. Proceeding through Nellore, he shaved his head and beard, and assumed the disguise of a Hindu mendicant. He wrote to a friend (who fell among the Philistines and got into jail) that he was going to Hyderabad; but it is since believed that he has joined a wandering gang of Yerkulas.

"Thus, as the year closed, the police operations, so ably planned by Captain Bowen, ended in complete victory, and organized robbery by the outlawed gangs has ceased to exist. Sixty members of these gangs in all were transported during 1864. These were the notorious criminals of the district, and their punishment and deportation has already restored peace to the country."

The latest example of a Cuddapah dacoi is to be found so short a time ago as 1873. One Namal Singadoo had been for years the terror of the villages on the boundary of the Bellary District and the taluq of Kadiri in Cuddapah, because he was so feared; he was, however respected and protected. Though he was frequently recognized as the leader in daring robberies, he could never be caught. The ryot who, when Singadoo was a few miles distant, would be most clamorous regarding his losses, would protect and hide if he (Singadoo) came to his house. It is a melancholy fact that the lower classes are imbued with the idea, and not without reason, that the Government is less able to protect them than a bold criminal is powerful to harm them. Singadoo's last exploit was, however, the last feather on the camel's back. He became dissatisfied with a policeman who had inquired after him, and who had crossed his path too often, and on meeting him one day he revenged himself by cutting off his head in broad daylight. The hue and cry then became too hot for him. He took refuge in the hills between the Kadiri taluq and the Bellary district, and the police on both sides were in search of him. He was at last traced to a village, but remained there for some time with impunity, for, though a man weak in bodily strength, he was known to be desperate and always armed. But even great minds have their weaknesses, and his was—drink. A Police Inspector, Sheikh Madar Sahib by name, managed to lay an ambush for him. After some days' acquaintance, an accomplice in disguise supplied him one evening with drink and then turned the conversation on bodily strength; and, having lifted a heavy stone, he made a wager with Singadoo that he could not do the same. The wager was accepted, and Singadoo laid aside his sword and his pistol and stooped to lift the stone. Alas! for chivalry! when his back was bent, the ambush rushed in, overpowered him, and carried him, tied to a cot, to the nearest police station. From thence he was taken to the Bellary Sessions Court; and, being sentenced for the murder of two men who had informed against him previously, paid the just penalty of his many crimes. History repeats itself, and the fall of Singadoo could, were he not a murderer, almost find a parallel in the Mahabharata where the invincible Karna is slain by Ardsuna's spear whilst he is endeavouring to lift his chariot wheel out of a mud hole.

I have treated Singadoo's story with more detail than it perhaps deserves; but my excuse must be that it is characteristic, not only of the Cuddapah criminal classes, but also of the influence that a daring robber has over the lower classes, and therefore shows the difficulties there are in the way of detection of crime.

Life in the Cuddapah district seems to be but lightly valued. Robberies, accompanied with murder, are now rare, but murders are

unhappily frequent, and the smallest provocation is, even among near relatives, a motive for murder. The accidental deaths reported are very numerous, and it is to be feared that many reported suicides are in reality violent deaths. Most of the reported murders originate from the infidelity of women, but a few are due to family quarrels. One case in particular has come within the editor's experience: A man named Anniah, a rich and influential resident of the cusbah town of Kadiri, a member of the Local Fund Board, murdered his nephew, a boy of 13, under circumstances of great cruelty, the apparent motive being a dispute regarding the value of a cocoanut, the actual reason being that the murdered boy was clever and precocious, and had not treated his uncle with the respect and consideration due to his position This murder was fortunately detected (February 1874), and the perpetrator convicted in the Court of Sessions. On appeal the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.

The crime dearest to the inhabitants of Cuddapah is *perjury*. Men once at enmity with one another will go any length to bring their adversaries into trouble An accusation of the foulest crime is made without the slightest foundation or the remotest consideration for future consequences. *Forgery* and *extortion* are also by no means uncommon. In 1839 Mr. Blane, the Magistrate of the district, reports to Government the very great prevalence of forgery and extortion. He states that the price of a witness in a civil court is Rupees 2 The method adopted was to threaten a civil suit and extort money on a compromise. He quotes one instance in which a man was convicted of extortion; a search had been conducted in his house, and no less than 400 forged documents were found in his possession, most of them being in the name of deceased ryots. This man had nearly been successful in a perjured complaint against the Tahsildar of Madanapally, who was about to be convicted on a charge of receiving money, when, at the last moment, it was discovered that the date of the sale of the stamped paper was prior to the date of the water-mark. In his report Mr. Blane concludes with some remarkable words which unfortunately are as applicable now as they were 35 years ago. "I have no hesitation in saying that on almost every occasion when I have been able to gather an opinion from the people under circumstances when it was likely to be an unbiassed and impartial one, its tendency has been to show that they do not consider the present judicial system as one of the blessings conferred on them by the Company's Government, but rather as a species of set-off against other benefits which they freely admit; rather, in short, as something they must endure than as a boon to be grateful for" (Letter to Government, July 22, 1839). An interesting example of a false complaint, which formed the subject of a report to Govern-

ment in 1854, is worthy of reproduction as showing on what slender ground a native will often make complaint of the most heinous crimes against a friend or relative with whom he is on bad terms

A Mussulman in the town of Poonganoor died (1854), leaving a son by a first wife and a "nicka" wife. On the death of the husband the son took possession of the property, and the wife then complained to the magistrate of the division that the son had committed house-breaking and theft. This complaint being dismissed as one of a civil nature, the woman then proceeded to forward a petition to Government, in which she said that she had been attacked in her house by a gang of 200 people, that 500 gold pagodas had been stolen from her, that several thousand head of cattle had been lifted, that her jewels had been abstracted, and herself confined to her room, and that finally, when recovered from sickness she was allowed to come out, she had found her son poisoned and her sister murdered. On inquiry it was found that the whole of this story was a fabrication; that her house had never been attacked; that both she and her son had been seized with cholera, from which she had recovered, and of which her son had died, and that her sister was still alive and never had had anything the matter with her In addition to these unfounded accusations, she alleged that the divisional magistrate had been personally influenced by the Zemindar of Poonganoor, and, had therefore, neglected her first petition of complaint, which allegation was found to be as utterly ungrounded as the rest of her accusations, the magistrate having only once received a formal visit from the zemindar. During this and the following year (1855-55) a large number of petitions appear to have been sent to Government from the Poonganoor Zemindary. The zemindar was said to extort money and to place those who refused to pay in a pit where they were subsequently murdered. One petition went so far as to say "if the Governor of Madras did not do the petitioner justice, he should be reported to the Governor-General and even to the Queen of England;" on subsequent inquiry all these petitions appear to have been instigated by a brother of the zemindar who thought he had a better title to the estate.

With murder, perjury, and forgery so common, it will not be surprising to hear that torture was also prevalent In 1855 a Mr. Simpson appears to have reported to Government that torture was made use of in the Cuddapah district in order to collect the revenue. He cited one instance, to which nine years previously he had been an eye witness. In March 1856 Mr Murray, the Collector, denies that torture is practised in the collection of revenue (though, when we remember that until very lately many thousands of acres had to pay a revenue of from Rupees 30 to 40 per acre, this does not seem so improbable); he admits, however, that torture is frequently practised in order to

detect stolen property and to extort money. He mentions two cases, in one of which a man was so tortured, that he afterwards attempted to commit suicide, and then died ; and another where the extortion was accompanied with murder. He submits a statement showing the number of cases of abuse of authority tried by the Sessions Court during the previous five years The statement is subjoined :—

——	Fined.	Punished	Released.
1849 ...	27	8	19
1850 ..	43	14	29
1851 ..	23	11	12
1852 ...	15	3	12
1853 ...	38	12	26
Total ..	146	48	98

The foregoing is sufficient to show that the criminal classes of Cuddapah are by no means easy to be managed They have the more liberty because of the general timidity of the people, and because of the assistance they derive from the wealthy and influential village officials, who are too often the principal movers in the robberies and dacoities. There are some few exceptions, but, frequently they instigate the crimes, receive the stolen property, and then very often bring a false complaint of the crime they have caused to be committed against an innocent man. Mr Blane's opinion in 1839, quoted above, is as applicable to Criminal as it is to Civil Courts. The criminal law is taken advantage of by the village officials to extort money by the suppression of crimes actually committed, and to bring false charges against innocent men who have incurred the enmity of a wealthy or influential inhabitant. The rough and ready justice of Sir Thomas Munro was far more efficacious and far more popular than the present criminal law.

CHAPTER VIII.

JUDICIAL.

POLICE AND STATISTICS OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.*

The annexed statement shows the statistics of the police force. There are 1,033 policemen of all ranks, or a proportion of one policeman to 8·9 square miles and to 1300·8 inhabitants. The total cost is Rupees 1,42,433, or a proportion of Rupees 15-8-3 to the square mile and to the proportion of Annas 1-8 per head. Compared with districts further south, it will be seen that the district is considerably undermanned, not so much in the rate of policemen to the population, but as regards area, and this accounts for many of the difficulties in the way of the police. It is far easier for a policeman to guard a given number of inhabitants in a limited area, than it is to guard half the number scattered over an area twice or three times as large.

A.—POLICE RETURN.

Statistics of the Cuddapah District Police Force.

Regular Police.	Total Cost for 1871-72.	No. of European Officers on 31-3-72.	Rates of Pay per Mensem.	No. of Inspectors on 31-3-72.	Rates of Pay per Mensem.	No. of Constabulary on 31-3-72.	Rates of Pay per Mensem.	The Budgetted Strength of all Ranks.	Proportion of Police per Square Mile of Area.	Proportion of Police per head of Population.	Proportion of Actual Cost per Square Mile of Area.	Proportion of Actual Cost per Head of Population.	In Calendar Year 1871.			
													No. of Arrests made.	No. of Complaints registered.	No. of Convictions obtained.	
															Cases.	Persons.	No. of Acquittals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
	Rupees 1,42,433.	2	District Superintendent ... 700 Rupees. Assistant do. 500 ,,	19	Pay. Horse Allowance. Rs. Rs. 1st Class 200 15 2nd Class 150 15 3rd Class 100 15	912	1st-grade Head Constable Rs. 25 2nd do. ... 20 3rd do. do. 15 4th-grade Head Constable ... 12 1st-class Constable 8 2nd-class do. 7 Pay. Horse Allowance. Rs. Rs. 4th Class 75 10 5th Class 50 10 6th Class 40 7	1,033	1 Policeman per 8·9 square miles.	1 Policeman per 1300·8 inhabitants.	Rupees 15-8-3.	Annas 1-8.	3,206.	2,766.	936.	1,631.	1,575.

* For the returns under this chapter I am indebted to the courtesy of the Superintendent Captain Blair.

The police are divided into 12 divisions, with 19 Inspectors and 103 stations. As a rule, the lower classes of the force are very illiterate, though in late years considerable progress has been made in this respect. The annexed return will show that, though crime is heavy in this district, the average of detection is good. A noticeable feature about Cuddapah cases is the large number of confessions. After much inquiry I do not believe that improper means are resorted to to obtain these confessions, though it may appear strange that the higher the authority before whom a criminal appears the more unwilling is he to admit the truth of a previous confession. This is, I think, attributable to a great extent to the timidity of the people. In presence of a lower authority they are willing to confess, because they hope to be able to get off with a lesser punishment. That by so doing they often succeed in getting off scot free I have no doubt, and when they find that they are brought up on a charge which involves a higher punishment, the former confession is almost invariably retracted. This spontaneous system of confession is, no doubt, a great drawback to the efficiency of the police force, and justice is often thwarted, because, owing to a confession to the village authorities, the police have neglected to obtain evidence which, when the confession is withdrawn before a higher court, is found to be indispensable As regards the detection of minor crimes, such as theft, &c., the police may be said to be of but little use as a first cause. Almost all such crimes are detected by the people themselves. As a second cause, the police are of great use, as forming the authority to whom the people give information, and they are of still greater benefit in the prevention of crime. The mere vicinity of a sleeping policeman will keep off a gang of dacoits, unless, like Namala Singadoo, they are very hardened characters As regards grave crime, such as murder, dacoity, and robbery, detection is generally due to police agency and to the best trained of the force.

	Murder.							Culpable Homicide.							Rape.						
	Cases			Persons		Property		Cases			Persons		Property		Cases			Persons		Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
1869 ...	16	4	25	26	4	15·4	50	3	1	33 3	16	10	62·5	...		3			3	...	...	...	...
1870 ...	22	6	27·2	29	8	27·5	47	7	4	57	7	4	57·1	...		10	1	10	8	1	12·5	...	...
1871 ...	17	9	52·9	18	12	66·6	2	5	1	20	18	4	22·2	...		4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
1872 ...	10	4	31	30	9	30	19	3	2	66 6	6	5	83·3	...		6			4	...	...	...	...
1873 ...	21	8	38·1	48	11	22·9	22	3	2	66·6	8	6	75	...		6	1	16·6	6	1	16·6	14	...

	Hurts and Assaults.							Other Offences against Person.							Dacoity.						
	Cases			Persons		Property		Cases			Persons		Property		Cases			Persons		Property	
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
1869 ...	929	244	26·2	1,800	451	25	...	187	38	20·3	237	48	20 3	...	37	7	18·9	90	16	17·7	8,517	144
1870 ...	974	213	21·8	1,836	388	21·1	29 5	150	39	26	209	62	29·6	19	31	5	16·1	37	22	59·4	4,559	2,081
1871 ...	1,002	256	25·5	2,443	510	20	...	124	29	23·3	165	37	22·4	...	31	6	19·3	62	11	17·7	3,682	32
1872 ...	1,223	297	24·1	3,248	523	16·1	86 26	107	35	32·7	168	42	25	127	31 45	4	8·8	87	10	11·5	4,501	336
1873 ...	1,360	336	24·7	3,657	614	16·7	45 ..	103	21	10	238	35	14·7	66	14 25	8	32	170	44	24·7	8,389	1,096

—	Robbery								House-breaking.								Thefts							
	Cases			Persons			Property		Cases			Persons			Property		Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported	Detected	Percentage.	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost.	Recovered	Reported	Detected	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered.	Reported	Detected.	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost.	Recovered
1869	71	24	33 7	62	45	72 6	3,675	526	395	72	18 4	210	87	41 4	44,479	7,001	722	314	43 4	808	465	57 5	52,977	28,928
1870	74	17	22 9	64	30	46 8	2,771	139	468	95	20 3	266	142	53 3	51,634	3,846	716	259	36 1	634	385	60	15,816	4,368
1871	62	10	16 1	30	14	46 6	2,079	183	476	77	16 1	162	105	64 8	47,266	3 800	806	264	32 7	653	402	61 5	17,218	3,678
1872	68	14	20	49	18	36 7	3,757	113	463	80	17'3	196	101	51 5	53,788	1,994	683	252	36 8	613	401	65 4	17,898	4,266
1873	46	27	58 6	71	48	67 6	2,594	501	468	112	23 9	335	175	52 2	53,643	8,018	772	302	39 1	1,041	461	44 2	20,533	6,195

—	Other Offences against Property								Other Offences under Indian Penal Code								Offences against Special and Local Laws							
	Cases			Persons			Property		Cases			Persons			Property		Cases			Persons			Property	
	Reported	Detected	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Reported	Detected	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Reported	Detected	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered
1869	335	86	25 6	577	131	22 7	423	714	961	337	35	1,733	820	47 3			740	600	81 1	1,194	915	76 6	53	46
1870	344	67	19 4	444	100	22 5	2,761	226	894	199	22 2	1,220	436	35 7			830	700	84 3	1,346	1,032	76 6	50	43
1871	385	91	23 6	565	122	21 7	6,086	453	835	273	32 6	1,659	801	48 2			739	648	87 6	1,099	936	85 1	53	47
1872	934	183	19 5	1,834	304	16 5	10,970	4,238	532	200	37 2	1,043	617	59 1			945	768	81 2	1,326	1,075	81	48	47
1873	1,045	226	21 7	2,189	409	18 6	17,358	3,236	601	225	37 4	1,480	745	50	45	2	909	755	83	1,532	1,184	77	25	23

It is to be noticed that, though this return shows under almost each head a steady increase of crime, yet the percentage of detections is generally higher, as is also the percentage of recovered property, except in the case of thefts. It is, however, noteworthy that under this head the actual amount lost in 1873 is more than Rupees 32,000, less than that in 1869. Robberies and dacoities are considerably fewer than they were five years ago, being less in number by one-half, whilst the percentage of detection in these two items is almost doubled. And as regards dacoity, whereas five years ago only Rupees 144 were recovered out of Rupees 8,517 lost, in last year 1,096 were recovered out of Rupees 8,389 lost. These two items show perhaps more than any other the value which the police are as security to the country generally. Offences against the person are generally committed in the heat of passion, and can seldom be prevented. A decrease in the dacoities and robberies, which were formerly the curse of the country, shows a much more general state of security. It must not, however, be supposed that it is owing to the neglect of the police that offences like housebreakings and thefts have somewhat increased. Though the numbers are larger the percentage of detection is very much higher, and it is probable that from year to year more cases are reported, which in former years were hushed up. The annexed statement shows the number of accidental deaths in the district during the past five years. It will be at once noticed how great is the proportion of deaths by drowning, and how many more females die from this cause than males. One principal cause for this is to be found in the large number of wells in the district, a very great number of which are unprotected by parapet walls; were this, however, the only cause, it might reasonably be supposed that males would be as liable to such accidents as females.*

Accidental Deaths in the Cuddapah District.

Years.	By Drowning.		By Other Causes.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1868	86	156	29	18	115	174
1869	143	210	52	24	195	234
1870	120	208	56	11	176	219
1871	175	318	61	27	236	345
1872	173	298	64	13	237	311

The following table shows the number of suicides. It will again be remarked that the majority of suicides are committed by women, and that drowning is the favourite method :—

* It is true that females go to the wells to draw water, but on the other hand men are at work all day long at the wells engaged in drawing water for irrigation purposes.

Years.	By Drowning		By Hanging		By Poison		By Weapons		By Other Causes.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1868	15	61	3			1	2				20	62
1869	25	61	5	1			3				33	62
1870	12	67	8	4	1		1		8	2	30	73
1871	20	90	13	1							33	91
1872	19	76	6	1			1	1	1		27	78
Total	91	355	35	7	1	1	7	1	9	2	143	366

I have reason to believe that a great number of these accidental deaths are in reality undetected murders. A body can be so easily disposed of in this manner that such crimes are most difficult of detection. The village officials in most cases are always anxious to hush up crimes against the person, of a serious nature, especially where some domestic quarrel or infidelity is concerned, unless the enmity they entertain for the guilty parties is so great as to outweigh any consideration of the advantage to be gained by the suppression of the crime. In this latter case, however, the case in all probability will be spoilt by too much evidence, for natives are seldom able to leave well alone and entertain the foolish idea that truth can be rendered more credible by means of perjured witnesses

On the whole the police force may be said to show a steady improvement. There have been many difficulties to contend against, and many bad practices which "mamool" had converted into a second nature to be overcome; but much has been done, and the people gain every year more confidence in the police and feel them to be a protection. One great difficulty in the way of the higher police authorities is the great extent of the ranges. Half of the district is under charge of the Assistant Superintendent, and the other, the larger half, under charge of the Superintendent, so that it becomes almost impossible for each station to be visited twice in the year. It is not, however, probable that this will ever be altered. The following statement shows the different castes in the police force during the last five years. The most noticeable thing in this return is the steady diminution in the numbers of all caste-men except the Rajputs and Naidus It will be seen that the latter are in the majority, forming nearly one-half of the whole force, the Mussulmans being next to them in numbers. Brahmins appear to thrive better as Inspectors than in the lower ranks; indeed the service is not popular with them in any rank whatsoever.

—	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Conssetlb.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Constables.
1. Europeans	3	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	4	...
2. East Indians	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	2
3. Brahmins	8	35	9	23	7	19	7	20	7	12
4. Rajputs	2	78	2	82	2	68	2	64	2	79
5. Nayadus	5	383	5	310	4	280	...	232	...	443
6. Modeliars	3	28	2	68	...	39	1	35	2	6
7. Komtees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Satanis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9. Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	1	...
10. Mollahs	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
11. Moravers, &c.	...	...	..	54	...	38	...	62	...	...
12. Mahomedans	1	555	3	491	2	484	2	449	2	434
13. Christians	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
14. Pariahs	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Total ...	24	1,086	26	1,038	21	936	19	913	22	981

Under the head of police it may not be out of place to mention what would seem to be the commencement of a conspiracy as it appears on the records of the district. The end I have not been able to trace. In 1839 some uneasiness was felt in consequence of suspicious Mahomedans who had been discovered travelling about the country. These men, by name Syed Khanbur Ally, Meer Ghoolam Hoossein, and Mussum Ally, were traced from Hyderabad to Kurnool, and from thence to this district. The following letter from Mr. Elliot, the Chief Magistrate at Madras, will show the result of the inquiry :—

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the arrival of Syed Khanbur Ally, Meer Ghoolam Hoossein, and Mussum Ally from Nellore; and, on the same day, I caused Syed Ameer Ally (the brother of Khanbur Ally) to be apprehended here. I had for some days previous an agent in communication with Ameer Ally Shah, from whom I learnt that he (Ameer Ally Shah) had received a letter from his brother at Nellore conveying intelligence of his being apprehended there, and that the letter had been brought quickly by a messenger, which Khanbur Ally has since denied. Whether a letter was sent or not is of little consequence; the fact of the communication having been made in some way being beyond doubt, proves the facility and expedition with which these secret agents work, for the detention of Khanbur Ally at Nellore was made known to me through Ameer Ally Shah on the day after I received it officially. I recognized both Ameer Ally Shah and Khanbur Ally the moment after they appeared. They were sent to me in April last by the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable

the Governor, to whom they had applied for assistance to enable them to return to their country, and they were at the time very importunate for a passport, which was refused, but Rupees 5 was (*sic*) given to them

"Ameer Ally Shah and Khanbur Ally state they are brothers, but on cross-examination (communication between them has not been allowed) they do not agree even as to the place of birth. Ameer Ally is in appearance, language, and address superior to Khanbur Ally, and I doubt of their being brothers. He has resided at Hyderabad for several years (by his own admission) in the palace of Jamaul Orissah Begum, the sister of the Nizam; he can give no better reasons for his visit to Madras when so well situated, except the usual one of 'fate and hope of procuring sufficient money to return to his native country.' Ameer Ally Khan was found residing in a house close to the garden of Mootabar Ally Khan which was searched, and the enclosed original scraps of some cypher were discovered in his book-case, on which it would be useless to speculate at present, but there is a list of names which may prove serviceable, and with this view I have kept a copy of it

"Ameer Ally Shah states that he and his party, consisting of his brother Khanbur Ally, Meer Ghoolam Hoossein, Mussum Ally, and Meer Hoossein, visited and remained at Kurnool for more than a month on their way to Madras; they then visited the Nabob of Bunganapully in the Cuddapah district, who is too poor to afford them assistance Ameer Ally states further that he sent his brother Khanbur Ally to crave assistance of the Nabob of Wodiagherry There can be no doubt that Ameer Ally Shah is an active party in the plot now in progress, with many agents under his control to keep up the communication with the numerous correspondents spread throughout the peninsula of India, and under this impression I beg to suggest that he and his party may be detained at Poonamallee for the present, as well as some other parties styling themselves Fakeers from the Punjab, respecting whom I shall report to Government individually as I find necessary." (Letter to Government, 1st March 1839)

Overleaf I give a copy of the cypher as found in these records:—

1

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	4	...	60
10	5	4	15

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	16	9	6
10	5	9	15

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	16	9	6
10	16	9	6

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	16	9	6
10	5	4	15

7	11	..	1
3	14	9	6
10	5	4	15
..	...	...	...

2

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	16	9	6
10	5	4	15

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	2	4
		.

8	1	6
3	5	.7
4	9	2
.	.	.

7	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2
...	...	.

7	11	14	1
13	2	8	12
3	16	9	6
10	5	4	15

Syed Alawal Subidar.
Syed Abdool Ryman Subidar.
Khadir Ali Khan Subidar.
Inamdar Syed Guffer.
Bunday Ali Baig.
Sheik Ahmed.
Syed Meera.

3

V 111
141 661212 116 18 111
561 1 22 11 111 9

4

V. D. 118 V. 99
0 876

2	9	4	13	26
23	26	22	21	17
34	111	39	37	34
999	69	47	37	35
94	96	69	37	19

Syed Imam Subidar.
Mahomed Ameen Subidar.
Syed Jaffer.
Syed Ibrahim.
Raza Ally.
Abdool Rahman.

Whether the key to this strange cypher was ever found, or what became of the suspected parties, I have not been able to discover.

Whilst on the subject of suspicious loafers, I find the trace of a curious story In 1836 two Mussulmans, named Boorham Ali Khan and Cassim Ali Khan, applied to the Resident of Cutch for assistance to enable them to continue their travels. The Resident gave them Rupees 200 as a loan, being convinced of their respectability, and at the same time reports the circumstance to the Bombay Government, speaking in high terms of the intelligence of both, and of their superior education, both being able to speak English and some other European languages fluently. Great, however, was the disgust of the Government to learn that these two men were in reality spies, English or American, one of them being a Mr Browne. The trick was discovered by a Mr Browne writing an English letter of recommendation in favor of the agent at Muscat, and this handwriting was discovered to be exactly similar to that of Boorham Ali Khan at Cutch. A hue and cry was at once raised, and the two persons were traced in the direction of this district. Copies of all the correspondence are in the Cuddapah records, but it does not appear that these clever loafers were ever apprehended.

I.—Civil. II.—Criminal.

Civil—There is one District Court, one Subordinate and six District Munsifs' Courts in the Cuddapah district maintained at an annual cost of Rupees 72,904 The court and process fees, however, collected in these several courts amounted, during the year 1873, to upwards of Rupees 1,18,000, so that the Civil Courts are not only self-supporting, but are also a source of considerable profit to the State

As regards ordinary suits the District Court of Cuddapah is not a heavy one. During 1873 only six suits were disposed of; two of ten, one of five thousand, and one of five hundred rupees in value. Its chief civil work was in appeals; at the commencement of the year there were 355 suits pending, and 208 were filed during the year. Of these 261 were transferred to other courts and 139 were disposed of, the greater number of these, namely 114, being contested. In the other courts, however, the work was very much heavier. The six District Munsifs had for disposal (including those pending at the commencement of the year and those received by transfer) 465 ordinary suits, of which 693 were transferred to other courts, and 3,101 were disposed of, 955 of which were contested suits. On the small cause side the same courts disposed of 5,865 cases, leaving 590 pending at the close of the year. The Subordinate Judge disposed of 72 ordinary and 1,077

small cause suits. The total value of the suits disposed of in all the courts during this year was—

	RS.	A.	P.
Ordinary suits	6,79,047	13	3
Small causes	3,58,423	14	9

The litigation is for the most part confined to the wealthy parts of the district—Jamalamadoogoo, Proddatoor, and Pullampett. Proddatoor is especially notorious for the willingness of a certain class of its inhabitants to give evidence. A Proddatoor witness is proverbial in the district, and the native test of the District Judge's efficiency is the price of a witness during the time he held office. "Mr. Dash doragaroo was a good Judge, and Proddatoor witnesses cost eight annas during his time."

As regards revenue suits the several courts have but little work. The Revenue Recovery Act (II. of 1864) is rarely put in force as far as filing suits are concerned, and during the eighteen months that I have been in charge of the sub-division not a single suit under the Rent Recovery Act (VIII. of 1865) has been filed. Altogether during the year 1873 only 61 revenue suits were disposd of by the several revenue courts, and the majority of these were suits under Regulations IX. of 1822 (malversation of revenue) or VI. of 1831 (claims to village service inams). Of late years the village servants have become difficult to manage, and a dismissed village servant frequently carries an appeal through the several district courts to the Board of Revenue and sometimes to Government. The vested right which it has been held that village servants have in their inam lands emboldens them to dispute almost every order. Dismissal or suspension is but little felt, since they still continue to enjoy their inams, and they are often able to set the revenue authorities at defiance.

Village Moonsiffs during the year 1873 disposed of 440 cases, leaving 46 pending at the end of the year. Village arbitration is much valued in private and in family quarrels, and the decree of a private punchayet is generally held to be binding. It is, however, worthy of remark that the decision of a Village Moonsiff, as a judge, is seldom held in the same respect, and generally gives rise to further litigation.

This district is not less remarkable than others in the Presidency for the falsehood of the evidence adduced in civil as well as criminal cases. Many a good case is spoilt by too much being proved, and a perjured eye-witness not unfrequently brings his retainer's cause to grief. If, however, the ordinary rules of demand and supply can be applied to the matter of purchased witnesses, there can be no doubt that perjury "pays." In my short experience in the district I have not unfrequently seen a true case proved by perjured witnesses who

knew nothing of the facts of the case, and successfully defended by equally perjured witnesses who proved an entirely false defence. Mr. Blane's remarks which I have quoted (*ante* "Criminal Classes") apply with much truth to the present day, and the facility of being able to produce perjured evidence adds much to the litigation of the district and to the dissatisfaction felt by honest people at its results.

Criminal.—The criminal courts are the Session Court, those of the District Magistrate, the Joint Magistrate, the Head Assistant, two Deputy Magistrates, eleven Sub-Magistrates, four Deputy Sub-Magistrates, and the majority of the Taluq Serishtadars who are invested with 3rd-class magisterial powers. In all, twenty-one criminal courts (exclusive of the Taluq Serishtadar Sub-Magistrates, who seldom try other than nuisance or petty assault cases, and are of use chiefly as being able to grant remands for prisoners, when the Taluq Magistrate is absent).

The appellate courts must be first considered. Amongst these the Court of Session heard during 1873 53 appeals, in 39 of which the sentences were confirmed and in 12 reversed. The District Magistrate heard 15 appeals, of which nine were upheld and the remainder "otherwise disposed of." The divisional magistrates (4) heard 250 appeals, confirmed 97, modified 83, reversed 76, and left 6 pending, the remainder (9) being "otherwise disposed of."

The annexed statement shows the number of cases disposed of by the various magistrates during the last five years; as might be expected, from the size of his division, the Joint Magistrate's Court is the heaviest. All over the district the work of the Magistrates seems to be steadily increasing, and it will probably continue to do so for some time to come.

Statement showing the Number of Cases filed before and disposed of by different Magistrates during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, *and* 1873 *in the Cuddapah District.*

Magistrates.	Years.	No. of Triable Cases filed.		Persons tried, &c.			No. of Committable Cases filed.		Persons committed, &c.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	Cases.	Discharged.	Discharged.	Committed.	Total.
District Magistrate.	1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1871 ...	10	24	12	12	24	2	2	2	...	2
	1872 ...	100	190	159	31	190	5	12	9	3	12
	1873 ...	69	132	100	32	132	1	1	...	1	1
		179	346	271	75	346	8	15	11	4	15
Joint Magistrate.	1869 ...	119	160	75	85	160	11	30	20	10	30
	1870 ...	125	218	108	110	218	9	90	2	17	19
	1871 ...	68	89	43	46	89	7	17	11	6	17
	1872 ...	164	284	162	122	284	13	15	4	11	15
	1873 ...	142	248	145	103	248	22	51	33	18	51
		618	999	533	466	999	62	132	70	62	132
Head Assistant Magistrate.	1869 ...	128	192	127	65	192	4	4	3	1	4
	1870 ...	78	128	96	32	128	5	5	2	3	5
	1871 ...	84	203	124	79	203	4	4	2	2	4
	1872 ...	82	161	88	73	161	7	7	3	4	7
	1873 ...	100	181	113	68	181	8	23	13	10	23
		472	865	548	317	865	28	43	23	20	43
Assistant and Additional Deputy Magistrate.	1869 ...	30	57	34	23	57	3	18	14	4	18
	1870 ...	87	179	103	76	179	9	12	7	5	12
	1871 ...	128	194	109	85	194	12	14	5	9	14
	1872 ...	32	53	35	18	53	5	11	3	8	11
	1873 ...	52	95	49	46	95	1	6	...	6	6
		329	578	330	248	578	30	61	29	32	61
General Deputy Magistrate.	1869 ...	71	225	188	37	225	2	6	6	...	6
	1870 ...	158	444	352	92	444	6	24	17	7	24
	1871 ...	134	447	277	170	447	10	37	26	13	37
	1872 ...	105	340	173	167	340	7	36	4	32	36
	1873 ...	140	505	377	128	550	2	20	1	19	20
		608	1,961	1,367	594	1,961	27	123	52	71	123
All Sub-Magistrates.	1869 ...	3,054	7,092	4,525	2,567	7,092	142	314	164	150	314
	1870 ...	3,246	7,569	4,908	2,661	7,569	88	200	116	84	200
	1871 ...	3,678	8,866	6,303	2,563	8,866	112	246	138	108	246
	1872 ...	4,017	9,911	7,319	2,592	9,911	130	352	196	156	352
	1873 ...	4,029	9,810	7,012	2,798	9,810	127	413	180	233	413
		18,024	43,248	30,067	13,181	43,248	599	1,525	794	731	1,525

In the appendix will be found the details of the different offences as shown by police statistics for the same periods. From these it will be seen that the percentage of detection has decreased rather than increased, having been 30 per cent. in 1869, and in the subsequent years 24·5, 27·1, 26·2, and 28·4 respectively. The percentage of persons convicted out of those arrested has decreased in even a more marked manner, having been 37·3 in 1869 and only 27 5 in 1873. The same remark applies also to the amount of property recovered; whereas in 1869, out of Rupees 1,10,122 worth of property lost, Rupees 37,363 were recovered; in 1873 out of 1,02,783 lost, only 19,081 were recovered. Murders have increased from 16 in 1869 to 21 in 1873; dacoities on the other hand have decreased from 37 in 1869 to 25 in 1873. The decrease in robberies has been even more marked, from 71 in 1869 to only 46 in 1873. House-breakings on the other hand have increased by about 80, being in 1873, 468. Thefts show a slight increase, being 722 and 772 in the first and last years. The other offences against property show a very marked increase, *viz.*, from 335 in 1869 to 1,045 in 1873. Altogether the returns of crime for each of these years show a steady increase, being 3,659 cases in 1869 against 4,450 in 1873. A great deal of this increase of crime is no doubt owing to a better system of reporting, and village officials are no longer able to hush up offences so easily as they once could. It is, however, probable that even now a great number of cases are never reported, so that it is not impossible that the police returns will show an even greater increase in years to come Increase of virtue in this district does not seem to take place in proportion with the increase of prosperity; indeed, the contrary is the case, and the richest taluqs are the most criminal.

The following is a list of Judges who have presided in the district since the establishment of the Zillah Court. It will be remarked how frequent have been the changes. From the commencement of 1873 to February 1874 there were no less than four Judges:—

Mr. J. H. Peil.	Mr. W. Lane.	Mr. W. D. Horsley.
„ Thomas Newham.	„ John Walker.	„ J Ratliff.
„ G. W. Sawnders	„ W. A. D. Inglis.	„ W D Horsley.
„ H Bushby.	„ M. Murray.	„ W. Hodgson.
„ G. J. Waters.	„ T. Onslow.	„ W. D. Horsley.
„ F. Lascelles.	„ E. Maltby.	„ A. C. Burnell.
„ J. Haig.	„ W Elliot.	„ F. M. Kindersley.
„ W. Mason.	„ E. Story.	„ P. P. Hutchins.
„ T. H. Stroinbom.	„ J Ratleff.	„ H P. Gordon.
„ M. Wish.	„ R. Davidson	„ J. W. Best.
„ E. B. Glass.	„ F. S. Child.	„ E. F. Webster.
„ A. E Anglis	„ E C. G. Thomas.	„ F. H. Woodroffe.
„ J. Paternoster.	„ J. G Thompson.	„ F. H. Sharp.
„ E. Newbery.	„ T. A. N. Chase.	

CHAPTER IX.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

THERE is a marked difference between the climate of the main and sub-divisions, though, as far as health is concerned, they are on about the same footing. The town of Cuddapah itself is the hottest part of the whole district, shut in on three sides by sandstone hills, bare of any vegetation; there is for the greater part of the year scarcely a breath of air. At the same time the town can scarcely be said to be very unhealthy, even as far as Europeans are concerned.

There is a good deal of low fever, which, however, is nothing like the Kurnool or Godavery fever, and the number of deaths amongst the Europeans during the last 70 years has been but very small.

The subject of moving the head-quarters from Cuddapah to some other town of the district has often been mooted, and was at a crisis during 1873, when the Sessions Judge, Mr. Webster, wished to transfer the Court to Madanapally, in the extreme south-westernmost corner. This project; for obvious reasons, fell through; but the Sanitary Commissioner was sent to the district to report on different sites, and after inspecting Royachoty, Camelapoor, and Rajempett, the opinion he appears to have arrived at was that Cuddapah, unpleasant though it may be, is as healthy as any other place, if not more so. The following will show the registers of heat and cold as kept in Cuddapah and Madanapally for the last year.

CUDDAPAH.

"January, February are dry and cool with north-east winds and a mean temperature of 75°. In March the weather becomes hot and relaxing; April, May, June intensely hot and oppressive, rendering the atmosphere sultry and oppressive both by day and night and producing the sensation of being in an oven. The mean temperature varies from 95° to 100° in the shade. During these months a few showers of rain occasionally fall, accompanied by thunder and lightning and storms of dust. The weather during July, August, September is generally cool and refreshing, with pleasant breezes from the south-west and occasional showers. The south-west monsoon usually sets in about the middle of July, and terminates in the middle of September. The north-east monsoon prevails from the middle of September to the beginning of December. The hot weather, though uncomfortable, and trying even to those born and living in the district, is remarkably healthy." (Extract from a paper furnished by Dr. Iyaswamy, Zillah Surgeon.)

MADANAPALLY.

Months.	Mean Temperature.		Mean Daily Range.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
January	68·0	67·6	25·5	21·3
February	74·9	70·2	29·0	21·3
March	80·5	79·1	39·5	21·1
April	79·0	84·6	38·5	19·3
May	83·0	87·2	32·5	18·3
June	81·5	83·5	29·0	18·7
July	76·6	80·7	24·0	15·5
August	76·5	79·6	24·0	14·6
September	76·5	78·4	19·0	14·2
October	74·5	74·3	23·0	10·6
November	70·6	69·9	21·0	9·2
December	68·5	68·7	23·0	14·3

There are three dispensaries in the district at Cuddapah, Proddatoor, and Madanapally. That at Proddatoor is a branch establishment of the Cuddapah dispensary, and has only lately been opened. It has proved extremely useful and has been thoroughly appreciated by the inhabitants. It is supported by the Local Fund Board. It is in contemplation to open a dispensary at Kadiri in the Madanapally Local Fund Circle, and in course of time, as funds allow, a dispensary will probably be opened in each cusbah town of a taluq. The following statements show the working of each of these establishments.

The Cuddapah dispensary has been established since 1842 in a house said to have been built by Sir Thomas Munro as a private residence. It is capable of accommodating 24 patients besides possessing a surgery, store-room, and two extra wards for special cases. In the compound is also a lying-in ward (12 patients), two cholera sheds, and a poor house accommodating on an average 12 persons, besides buildings for the Hospital Assistant and servants. Since 1862 the dispensary has been self-supporting. It possesses a funded capital of Rupees 36,000 besides private subscriptions. It is under the management of the Municipal Commission. The dispensary is annually increasing in usefulness. In 1858 only 100 in and 3,859 out patients were treated, whereas in 1873 there were 514 and 10,162 patients "in" and "out."

—	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
1869	384	7,291	7,675
1870	388	10,535	10,923
1871	362	10,655	11,017
1872	539	9,548	10,087
1873	514	10,162	10,676

Proddatoor.—This dispensary was only founded in October 1873, and has therefore had only a few months' trial. It has, however, been successful, showing each month a large number of patients treated. The number for May 1874 was 414.

Madanapally.—This dispensary is in the old travellers' bungalow, and is now under the management of the Local Fund Board. It has a funded capital of Rupees 14,000; a new building is in the course of erection, which is to cost Rupees 12,000, and a lying-in ward is to be added. Houses for the hospital servants have also been recently built. The dispensary was established on the 22nd October 1869, and, in spite of a very limited accommodation, shows a yearly-increasing number of patients.

——	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
1869	. .	896	896
1870 .	97	4,405	4,502
1871	186	5,771	5,957
1872	349	7,398	7,747
1873	450	8,671	9,121

Births and Deaths.—The following statements, extracted from the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1872, show the number of births and deaths :—

Births.

Cuddapah.	Population.	Number of Births.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
District	1,344,531	10,366	10,139	20,505
Municipality	16,468	236	188	424
Total	4,360,999	10,602	10,327	20,929

Deaths.

Cuddapah.	Population.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Total.
District	1,344,531	16	1,042	16,534	17,592
Municipality	16,468	5	122	272	399
Total ...	1,360,999	21	1,164	16,806	17,991

The number of deaths per mille is therefore only 13·21 compared with 15·37 per mille births, or in round numbers the population is increasing at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. It is worthy of notice that the percentage of births as well as deaths is far higher in the municipality than in the rural circles, being 25·74 births in the town of Cuddapah against only 15·25 in the rural circles, and 24·22 against 13·08 deaths calculated in the same way. This is probably in a great measure due to the better registration in a municipal town

Causes of Death.—Cholera, small-pox, fevers, and bowel-complaints are the causes most worthy of mention.

As regards the first head this district was in the year 1872 singularly fortunate, no case being reported Except in years of extraordinary distress cholera seldom makes its appearance in the district.

Small-pox unfortunately is far more prevalent, although by no means so fatal as in the other districts. The number of deaths taluq-war during 1872 were—

Proddatoor	56	Madanapally	91
Budwail	29	Kadiri	99
Sidhout	32	Pulivendla	18
Pullampett	91	Jamalamadoogoo ...	121
Voilpaud	25	Cuddapah	32
Royachoty	62	Do. Municipality...	4

Total... 660.

With the exception of Ganjam (461 deaths) and South Canara (282) (both of these districts having a population about 400,000 less than Cuddapah), this district is better off than any other district in the presidency.

Fever is the disease to which by far the greater number of deaths is attributed :

	Deaths.	Population.
Proddatoor	880	103,905
Budwail	668	93,239
Sidhout	684	77,090
Pullampett	1,320	146,523
Voilpaud	1,872	146,151
Royachoty	996	129,508
Madanapally	1,026	136,188
Kadiri	1,463	143,137
Pulivendla	1,196	111,314
Jamalamadoogoo	1,044	109,783
Cuddapah and Municipality ...	1,527	164,161
Total ...	12,676	1,360,999

Bowel-complaints.

Taluqs	706
Municipality	6
Total ...	712

As regards deaths from fever, this district is the sixth in the presidency, the worst being Vizagapatam (24,283), Salem (18,125), and North Arcot (17,107); there are however several districts (Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Malabar) which, with a smaller population, have nearly as many deaths, so that as regards fever Cuddapah may be said to enjoy average health.

Looking at the ratio of deaths per mille, Cuddapah appears to be one of the most healthy districts in the presidency, there being only three districts with a smaller death-rate, *viz.*, Nellore 12·82, Madura 10·05, and Coimbatore 11·49. It is of course possible that all deaths are not reported, but there are no reasons for supposing that the inaccuracies in this district are greater than elsewhere. It would therefore seem that the bad name which Cuddapah has so long borne as a hotbed of disease has been unjustly bestowed. It would be a good thing if these figures had the effect of rendering the district a little less unpopular.

"The principal diseases prevalent are intermittent fevers, bowel-complaints, bronchitis, dropsy, rheumatism, ophthalmia, skin diseases, neuralgia, guinea-worm, ulcers, and venereal affections. Intermittent fevers prevail usually after the cessation of the rains, during December, January, February, and disappear totally during the hot weather. Cholera prevails epidemically about once in four or five years. The last outbreak took place in March 1871, lasted about 55 days, and carried away about 70 people. (Cuddapah town.) Small-pox and other exanthematous diseases prevail almost every year throughout the district, and the former commits great havoc. The disease called 'Madura foot' is endemic in the taluqs of Proddatoor, Jamalamadoogoo, and Pulivendla principally in the black cotton soil districts." (Extract from Dr. Iyasawmy's paper.)

Vaccination.—There are two vaccination circles in the district corresponding with the Local Fund Circles. There is a Superintendent in each circle and two vaccinators in each taluq. It is, however, to be regretted that vaccination is not more popular in the district; one cause may perhaps be found in the fact that vaccinators are not chosen from the district and taluqs where they work, but are sent from other districts, and are sometimes ignorant of the language.

Not only does this render the department unpopular to the officers themselves, but the people have but little confidence in strangers. It is in contemplation to establish a training establishment in connexion

with the Local Fund dispensaries where natives can be trained and from which, when possible, they can be sent to their own taluqs as vacancies occur.

The following table shows the working of the vaccinators in each circle during the last year 1873-74, during which time there was only one superintendent —

	Number Vaccinated	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Cuddapah Circle	3,199	2,868	331
Madanapally do	1,069	948	121
Total ...	4,268	3,806	452

Total cost of establishment Rupees 2,544-0-2

The number of persons vaccinated in 1873-74 shows a decrease on former years, for in 1869 there were vaccinated throughout the district 3,596, and in 1870-71, 4,239

Under the new arrangement which came into force during this year (1874) whereby there will be a superintendent to each Local Fund Circle the cost will be—

	RS.
Cuddapah Circle (one superintendent and seven vaccinators)	3,240
Madanapally (one superintendent and eight vaccinators)	2,180
Total ...	5,420

I am indebted to the courtesy of Surgeon-Major Shortt for the following notes on the operations of the Vaccination Department in this district :—

" The present vaccinating department was re-organized in 1865, when a superintendent (an apothecary with the title of sub-assistant surgeon) on Rupees 185, and an hospital assistant on Rupees 28, and 14 vaccinators on Rupees 18 each per mensem, were appointed to every two districts, which were termed a circle The plan of work was that the whole staff should work together in a group under the personal supervision of the superintendent, commencing at one end of a district and traversing the circle right through so as to enable the staff to visit every village and hamlet in the different taluqs. Their work was satisfactory, but the staff was much too small for the work required of them, and it took two or more years to complete the circle.

The annual operations by this scheme in the Cuddapah district in 1865 cannot be correctly given as the department was then in a transitional state. In 1866 the total of operations was 5,519, and the cost of each case operated on was Rupee 0-14-3. In 1867 the total was

6,331, and the cost of each operation Rupee 0-13-4 The cost of the whole establishment in the district during the two years 1866 and 1867, for which work is shown, was respectively Rupees 5,215-13-8 and Rupees 5,338-4-1

"In 1868, when a larger staff of superintendents and vaccinators was proposed by the Madras Government, the Government of India objected to the scheme and sanctioned a cheaper one, each district to have one native superintendent on Rupees 70 per mensem and 11 vaccinators, comprising two grades, four of the first class to receive 18 and seven of the second 10 rupees each per mensem As soon as this scheme came into practice, the late Mr Boswell, then Collector of the Kistna district, objected to the plan of working the vaccinators in a group, and suggested that they should be distributed over the district, one to each taluq, and this view coinciding with that held by a majority of the Revenue officers was put into force in 1870, and is still continued

"The annual operations by this scheme in the Cuddapah district, the cost of the establishment, and of each operation, are as follow :—

—	Total of Operations	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of each Operation.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1870-71	4,239	2,423 12 7	0 9 2
1871-72	4,359	2,411 12 6	0 8 10
1872-73	4,180	2,301 14 8	0 8 10
1873-74	4,444	2,628 1 11	0 9 6

"In this district vaccination has always been backward, and the most extraordinary objections are being met with The people are quite ignorant and rude, and no argument or persuasion can overcome their prejudices, whilst the small number that are more enlightened acknowledge the benefits of vaccination, simply state that they are not accustomed to get vaccinated, and therefore do not require it, they have no particular prejudice, religious or other, but they dislike the practice as being against their *custom* Custom is in other words the practice they look up to as their guide, and they are determinately opposed to have the custom now introduced; and, fearing that they may be urged to undergo the operation, they run away from their villages at the sight of a vaccinator, send off their women and children to the fields, or shut themselves up in their houses. Some require that the village officials should first set the example by having their own children vaccinated. Vaccination is still objected to, and the people will never willingly consent to the operation being performed The village

officials are just as difficult to deal with, they promise assistance, but no efforts of theirs can get the people to consent, and however willing the official himself may be, his family and friends will not permit him to accede as regards his own family, and under the circumstances he frequently states that he would rather forfeit his post than have anything to do with the vaccinating department. The next difficulty arises in securing a supply of vaccine lymph for propagation as the removal of lymph is supposed to result in the loss of the strength of the child, and thus much time is lost in attempts to coax the people to submit to the operation, and when we succeed in this, the greater difficulty has to be faced in securing working vaccine lymph for propagation."

Rainfall.—The following abstract of the rainfall for eight years, prepared by Mr. G. S. Sage, late District Engineer, will show at a glance the rainfall in each taluq and the number of rainy days. It will be seen from this statement that the four sub-division taluqs receive much less rain than the taluqs in the main division. Owing to their hilly nature the rain in these taluqs is very partial, and a register kept in a single cusbah town is by no means a guide to the fall of rain throughout the taluq. I have known several instances where several inches of rain has fallen in one valley in one night, whilst a valley two or three miles distant has scarcely received a drop. It will also be noticed how very unreliable the monsoons are, and that during the past five years there has been a difference of about 10 inches in each year. In the best of these eight years the average rainfall for the district was only 40·18 inches.

It seems useless to enter into details of the rainfall previous to the years entered in this statement. I have several accounts before me copied from the records, but they are so palpably compiled by guesswork that they could be of no use whatsoever. As it is, I place but little reliance on the figures on which these statements are based.*

* It has come to my notice in one instance during this year, 1874, that out of two rain-gauges kept in one cusba town, the one in the Tahsildar's Cutchcrry and the other by the Department Public Works, less than half a mile off, the former during one month scored 10 inches more than the latter. The results of both will be entered in official returns, but who is to say which is wrong!

Statement showing Rainfall in each Taluq for each year, and the Average of each Taluq for eight years, also the Average of the whole District for each year and for eight years.

Years.	Jamalamadoogoo.		Proddatoor.		Budwail.		Sidhout.		Pullampett.		Cuddapah.		Pulivendla.		Royachoty.		Voilpaud.		Madanapally.		Kadiri.		Average.	
	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.
1866 .	24	20·65	34	23·25	46	18·73	37	19·26	45	20·53	37	21·00	...	.	42	24·10	46	18·90	46	27·57	25	14·85	38	20·88
1867 ...	17	9·30	39	14·35	52	21·92	43	29·22	25	13·98	26	17·54	...	. .	33	10·94	36	15·35	51	22·53	28	12·45	35	16·75
1868	32	24·65	45	33·03	52	20·95	38	30·00	32	16·64	35	26 36	. .	...	22	15·50	49	28·40	43	26·27	36	19·93	38	24·17
1869	25	21·95	56	32·08	66	24·65	46	27·50	54	28·41	57	32·69	40	28·45	57	25·96	43	26·73	53	23·98	32	16·25	48	26·26
1870	32	31·25	60	32·85	65	33·58	55	54·63	53	38·80	53	44·58	52	35·00	50	48·67	48	36·05	41	22·49	58	27·83	51	36·88
1871 ..	39	18·76	53	21·41	46	29·35	69	37·35	51	29·33	33	15·92	43	26·50	36	26·34	42	44·80	60	22·41	38	20·06	46	26·56
1872 ..	38	27·05	79	50·84	68	46·51	67	55·17	69	67·47	45	36·68	60	32·57	37	25·96	45	38·90	55	31·43	55	29·45	56	40·18
1873	35	22·15	38	26·90	61	29·68	56	39·89	53	30·29	50	27·70	38	29·00	56	24·91	38	26·52	58	28·67	34	21·49	47	27·93
Total ..	242	175·76	404	234·71	456	225·37	411	293·02	382	245·45	336	222·47	233	151·52	333	202·38	347	235·65	407	205·35	306	162·31	248	157·81
Average.	30	21·97	50	29·34	57	28·17	51	36·63	48	30·68	42	27·80	47	30·30	41	25·29	43	29·46	51	25·67	38	20·29	49	31·56
	10		5		6		1		2		7		3		9		4		8		11			

N.B.—The Nos. 1 and 2, &c., at foot show the order of taluqs not being the heaviest.

The total and average of average column is only for five years, as one taluq is deficient for first three years.

(Signed) G. S. SAGE,

District Engineer.

During the whole history of the district since 1831 the story seems to be always the same. One year drought, and the next or soon afterwards so heavy a downpour that tanks are bursting on all sides. One of Munro's earliest difficulties (1803) was the bursting of a large number of tanks following on three years of drought. It would be tedious to narrate the details of all such outbursts, and I will only notice a few of the principal ones. In 1818, 180 tanks burst in the Gurramkonda (now Voilpaud) taluq alone owing to a heavy burst of the south-west monsoon in May. In 1820, on the 8th and 9th May, there was another violent storm, and 777 tanks burst in the same taluq of Gurramkonda. In Royachoty taluq 125 tanks burst, and from Chitwail the loss of 20 lives and a large number of cattle is reported. In 1851 there was considerable loss of life and property in the same month. The village of Chowtapally in the Jammalamadugoo taluq was swept away by the confluence of the Pennair and the Chitravati and 500 lives are reported to have been lost. In the same storm, in Pulivendla taluq the village of Parnapally was partially destroyed, and 142 houses were carried away; 68 corpses were washed on shore, and many other lives are supposed to have been lost. "The rain commenced on the evening of the 5th, continued very heavily during the night and following day, and on the evening of the 6th, such torrents came down the rivers that the villages were swept away without allowing the inhabitants time to fly; other villages are also spoken of as being swept away, but details are not given." (Mr. Murray to Government, 20th May 1851) In the following year (October) the Booga and Ralah Vankah came down in such floods that for some days communication between the town of Cuddapah and the cantonments were stopped. The town was flooded and there was great loss of house-property and goods; "bales of cloth are still soaking in the muddy waters of the river." In 1872 on the 2nd of May the cyclone, which was so disastrous in Madras broke with great violence upon this district, but only a few tanks were breached. In 1874 a cyclone again swept over this district and on almost the same day (5th, 6th May) fortunately the tanks were mostly empty, and but few losses occurred The most dangerous month for rain is May, and the more dangerous because the monsoon so seldom breaks heavily over this district. For six or seven years there will be only drizzling showers, but then a violent downpour of rain occurs when no one is prepared. It is worthy of notice that any extra fall of rain always causes more disastrous results to the tanks of the sub-division than to those of the main division. The reason of this is that in the sub-division there are nearly 3,000 dusbandum tanks (see chapter on Inams) and that almost all of these are in bad repair. And as long as there are tanks, the cultivation beneath which is divided between Government and the ryots on condition of the latter keeping them

in repair, so long will the tanks probably be in bad order and liable to be breached at each fall of rain more heavy than usual.

Native Medicine.—I am indebted for the following list of indigenous medicines to Mr. Ward, the Medical Officer in charge of the Madanapally Dispensary :—

INDIGENOUS (NO MINERALS).

Vegetable.

Name.		Parts Officinal.	Remarks.
Tinospora cordifolia (Gulancha).	తిప్పతీగ or గడూచి.	Root and stem.	Wild.
Sinapis juncea (Indian mustard).	ఆవాలు ...	Seeds	Cultivated.
Hibiscus esculentus (Edible Hibiscus).	బెండకాయ ...	Fresh immature capsules.	Do.
Ruta angustifolia (substitute for common Rue).	సదాకు or అరుదు	Plant	Do.
Citrus aurantium (Orange) ..	కిచ్చిలి ...	Outer portion of rind of fruit	Do.
Citrus Bergamia (Lime)	నిమ్మ ...	The fruit ..	Do.
Ægle marmelos (Bengal Quince)..	మారేడు or బిల్వ...	Half-ripe fruit.	Wild.
Toddalia aculeata (Toddalia) ..	మిరపకాండ్రు ...	Root bark ..	Do.
Azudirachta Indica (Neem or Margosa).	వేపచెట్టు ...	Bark, fresh leaves.	Cultivated and wild.
Tamarindus Indicus (Tamarind).	చింతచెట్టు ...	Pulp of fruit ..	Do.
Cassia fistula (Purging cassia) ..	రేలచెట్టు ...	Do.	Wild.
Cæsalpinia bonducella (Bonduc)...	గచ్చకాయ ...	Seeds	Do.
Pterocarpus marsupium (Indian Kino tree).	వేగి ...	Dry juice ..	Do.
Pterocarpus santalinus (Red Sandal wood).	రక్తచందనం or ఎర్ర గంధపుచెక్క.	Wood	Do.
Mucuna pruriens (Cowhage) ..	ఎల్లిఅడుగు ...	Hairs of pod ..	Do.
Butæ frondosa (or Bengal Kino tree).	పులాశము or మోదుగ చెట్టు.	Dry juice—seeds.	Do.
Abrus precatorius (Country Liquorice).	గురుగింజ ...	Root	Do.
Arachis hypogœa (Ground-nut)..	వేరుశనగ ...	Oil of seeds ..	Cultivated.
Punica granatum (Pomegranate).	దానిమ్మచెట్టు ...	Root, bark, dried rind.	Do.
Carum (Ptychotis) ajowan (Omum).	వోమం ...	Fruit	Do.
Anethum graveolcus (Dill, ..	శదకుప్పి ...	Do.	Do.
Coriandrum sativum (Coriander).	ధనియాలు or కొత్తమలి.	Fruit	Do.

Name.		Parts Officinal.	Remarks.
Hydrocotyle Asiatica (Indian Hydrocotyle or penny-wort).	బోక్కుడుచెట్టు or పిన్నవిలకిచెట్టు.	Leaves	Wild.
Hemidesmus Indicus (Country sarsaparilla).	సుగంధిపాల ...	Root	Do
Calotropis gigantea (Mudar) ..	జిల్లేడుచెట్టు ...	Root-bark ..	Do.
Tylophora asthmatica (Country Ipecacuanha plant).	వెర్రిపాల, కుకపాల.	Leaves	Do.
Strychnos nux vomica (nux vomica).	ముషిడి ...	Seeds	Do.
Sesamum Indicum (ginjili oil plant).	నువ్వులు ...	Oil of seeds ..	Cultivated.
Pharbitis nil (Kaladana) ..	జిరికి, కొల్లివిత్తులు...	Seeds	Wild.
Andrographis paniculata (Kreat).	నేలవేము ...	Stalk and root..	Do.
Datura alba (White-flowered Dhatura).	ఉమ్మెత్త ...	Leaves and seeds.	Do.
Nicotiana Tobacum (Tobacco) ..	పొగాకు or ఘాటుపత్రము.	Leaves	Cultivated.
Capsicum fastigiatum (Chilly plant)	మిరపచెట్టు ...	Ripe fruit ..	Do.
Croton Tiglium (Croton)	నేపాళం ...	Seeds, oil of seeds.	Wild.
Ricinus communis (Castor oil plant).	ఆముదపుచెట్టు ...	Oil of seeds ..	Cultivated.
Mallotus Phillipiensis	కాపిలపొడిచెట్టు ...	Reddish powder on capsules.	Wild.
Cannabis sativa (Indian hemp) ..	గంజాయిచెట్టు or కల్పంచెట్టు.	Flowering tops..	Cultivated.
Zingiberis officinalis (ginger) ..	అల్లం ...	Rhizome ..	Do.
Andropogon schœnanthus A. citratus (Lemon-grass).	నిమ్మగడ్డి ...	Oil of plant ..	Do.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE

UNDER this head I propose only to mention such especial products as the district is remarkable for.

Cotton.—Cotton has always been largely cultivated in the northern taluqs, and soon after the British took possession of the district a special agent was sent to Cuddapah in order to develop as much as possible the resources of the district The first Commercial Resident was Mr Greenhill, who joined the district in March 1803 Soon after his arrival we find a letter to him from Munro, in which the latter tells him that he will find it difficult to induce the weavers to work for Government, because under former Governments they were never properly or regularly paid. Munro says that, in endeavouring to obtain supplies for the army, this was the greatest difficulty he had to contend with, but after a year's regular payment "they placed confidence in me They now come forward without any solicitation to dispose of what they have. . The best way to overcome it is not to be over-anxious to employ a great number, to hire only such as are perfectly willing to work for the Company , to engage them for short periods, and, when they expire, to give them liberty either to renew their engagement or not." In the following year Munro states that the estimate of the villagers of the cotton grown, amounts to 70,961 maunds, but that according to his calculations at least 129,755 maunds were produced (3rd June 1804).

It took some years before confidence was instilled into the people, and there were frequent complaints of strikes amongst the manufacturers, who, when their demands were not complied with, were in the habit of emigrating to other districts. In 1806 Munro, who fully appreciated the capabilities of the district as regards the production of cotton, authorized an advance of 5,900 star pagodas, or upwards of Rupees 20,000, for the cultivation of waste cotton lands. His letter shows well the cost of the cultivation of cotton. "These lands, after having lain waste eight or ten years, cannot be broken up without a large plough drawn by six yokes of bullocks, and they must afterwards be cleared of the roots of the long grass (nut grass) with which they are overrun, by a machine drawn by seven or eight yokes. The expense of

setting a single plough in motion is about 150 pagodas (*Circa* Rupees 525), so that it can only be done by substantial ryots, or by the union of two or three of those whose means are less. A considerable portion of the bullocks employed are from Nellore, and it is absolutely necessary that the yoke next to the plough be of that breed. It is for the purchase of that yoke, which usually costs from 20 to 24 pagodas, that the ryots require tuckavi (advance). The other bullocks are either bred by themselves, or may be got from their neighbours in exchange for grain or cotton, but those from Nellore must be paid for in money." In the same year (1806) he estimates the quantity of cotton grown, at between 217,700 and 227,570 maunds, so that his endeavours to promote the cultivation had already met with considerable success. It must be remembered that then Cuddapah produced by far the greater portion of the cotton raised in the Ceded Districts, for Munro speaks of Bellary as "the most desolate of all the Ceded Districts." The total amount of land available for cotton was then estimated at 1,188,734 acres throughout the Ceded Districts, but the amount actually cultivated was only 163,258, or little more than one eighth. Munro, however, shows in this same letter that, although the number of cotton-producing acres is so large, it is impossible that more than one-third can be under actual cultivation, for "a crop of cotton must be followed by two of grain." In 1819 Mr. Hanbury answered a series of questions regarding cotton, giving full particulars of its growth and production. From this paper we find that the production of cotton had nearly doubled since Munro's time, being then estimated at 436,000 maunds, or 21,800 candies, in this district alone. The average price then quoted is from Rupees 70-10-8 to as high as Rupees 120 per candy, having, during the previous 13 years, been steadily rising from Rupees 59 Mr. Hanbury does not advise a reduction of the rates on cotton-producing land, because, owing to the scanty population, which he estimates at about six lakhs and a half, he doubts whether any more land could be brought under cultivation. It is worthy of remark that the population has more than doubled itself since this was written. The disadvantages in the production of cotton appear to be (1) the cost of the preparation of the land, and (2) the precariousness of the crop. Its advantages are that it grows in poor soil and enriches the ground, so that whether the cotton crop fails or succeeds, the farmer reckons upon an increased profit from the succeeding grain crop. Mr. Hanbury speaks of two kinds of cotton, the brown and the white. The latter is of the better quality, and is stated to be in considerable demand in the China market, but Mr. Hanbury doubts whether they will ever succeed in improving the method of cleaning so as to prepare it for a London market. He attributes the bad cleaning to the smallness of the

population, as there is not sufficient labor available to pick and clean the pods at the harvest, before the leaves get dried into, and inseparable from, the fibre.

Cotton soil requires constant periodical care, since, if neglected for a short time, it is liable to be overgrown by a weed, known as "nut grass," which spreads very rapidly, and can only be ploughed up with great labor. Much rain is not required A heavy shower before planting, by which the soil is thoroughly saturated, and another shower about six weeks after the plant has sprouted, are sufficient to bring the crop to maturity. More rain, whilst rendering the growth of the plant more luxurious, diminishes the outturn of the crop. The seeds are sown in drills, in the month of September, about 12 inches apart, and each seed from 8 to 10 inches from the other. The night prior to sowing they are steeped in a solution of fresh cowdung and water. They germinate on the fourth day. After growing to a height of 8 or 12 inches, laborers are employed in clearing away the weeds, and often in sowing grain between the plants Before the hot weather the plough is run through the drills, and the roots of the plants are banked up The plant flowers in about four months, *i e*, about January or February, according to the time of sowing, and the produce is gathered in March or April. There are four pickings, of which the first and the fourth are the least, and the second and third the most productive. The average outturn is said to be about 8 maunds, or 200 lbs. per acre, making 50 lbs. of ginned cotton The plant is liable to disease, and specially to a mildew which covers the leaf with white spots, and is always followed by grasshoppers and other insects that devour the plant. If rain falls when the pods are forming, they are liable to drop off. Manure is never used in its cultivation. (Mr. Murray to the Board, 1st July 1858)

If the accounts that I have been able to collect are in any way trustworthy, it would appear that since 1819 the cultivation of cotton in the district has greatly increased. In that year the outturn is stated to be 436,000 maunds In 1872-73 I find that the average crop at 5 maunds (and not at 8 as Mr. Murray writes) would give an outturn of 593,580 maunds. In the statistical returns of the district for 1866-67 I find the average outturn to be fixed at 39 lbs. per acre, but this evidently refers to ginned cotton and not to the raw produce. The average rent payable on an acre of good cotton land is Rupees 3. When the cost of production and the precariousness of the crop is considered, this rate appears somewhat high, especially as a crop of cotton has to be followed by two crops of grain, which will of course have to pay the same rent, as the assessment is fixed not on the crop, but on the land. In the table which follows I have assumed

the acre to produce only 5 maunds, which from inquiry I find to be nearer the truth than the 8 maunds cited by Mr Murray.

Manufacture.—In 1804 Munro estimates the number of looms in the Ceded Districts at 19,626, producing annually 1,235,412 pieces of cloth, valued at Star Pagodas 5,57,787, the number of looms employed in making jamkanas (or rugs) at 38, producing 3,210 pieces, valued at Star Pagodas 1,991, and the number of looms manufacturing cumblies or blankets at 2,010, producing 157,156 pieces, valued at Star Pagodas 42,780. He calculates that the looms are capable, under favorable circumstances, of producing cloth to the value of Star Pagodas 7,06,536, or about Rupees 25,00,000 When it is remembered that since then the production of cotton in this district alone has more than doubled the outturn in 1804 of the whole Ceded Districts, it would seem that cotton to the value of about forty lakhs is annually produced in the Cuddapah District In the table which follows I have calculated only for 35½ The number of looms has not increased in the same ratio as the crop, since the raw cotton is largely exported to Madras and Bombay. I feel some hesitation in giving the above figures for fear of having over-estimated them, but as they are all taken from official statements and reports, they are, I trust, in the main correct The number of looms given in the accounts of 1866-67 were 8,702, employing 14,508 workmen, and producing goods valued at Rupees 1,32,996, so that the greater part of the cotton raised is exported.

Indigo.—Indigo is grown very generally over the whole district, with the exception of the taluqs of Voilpaud, Kadiri, and Madanapally. The cultivation is, however, very fluctuating Only 15,200 acres, assessed at Rupees 72,684, were cultivated in 1864-65 with indigo crop, compared with 49,289 acres, assessed at Rupees 2,00,475, in 1857-58. The greatest number of acres cultivated with this crop was in 1869-70, *viz*, 65,063 acres, since which time the production of this valuable article of commerce has been on the decrease.

Indigo is raised in both wet and dry lands The outturn is estimated at about from 2 to 2½ maunds per acre, which, at Rupees 40 per maund (it varies between this figure and Rupees 52), would yield a very valuable crop, the average rent per acre being Rupees 4 The prices have lately very much gone down, and the manufacture of this valuable dye is in this district rapidly decreasing. The European firms formerly engaged in the production have almost all closed their business, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co being, I believe, the only firm still in the Cuddapah market The trade is now almost entirely in the hands of the native merchants, who are, it is to be regretted, not very scrupulous in the matter of adulteration. The practice of mixing mud with the indigo has lately given Cuddapah indigo a bad name in the

market, and until this penny-wise and pound-foolish system is given up, there is little chance of the trade taking a more prosperous turn. In the meantime European merchants are driven out of the market, since the cost of production is to them so much greater than to natives. One point is worthy of remark in the mode of manufacture. The leaves are generally steeped when they are green, and not when they are dried, as is usually the case in South Arcot and some other southern districts.* The outturn for 1872-73 is estimated to be 118,104 maunds, valued at Rupees 47,24,160 (calculating the outturn at 2 maunds per acre only).

The foregoing, before being sent to the press, was shown to Mr. Andrée, the Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., who has kindly favored me with a letter, from which I take the following extracts:—

"The taluqs where it is extensively cultivated are Sidhout, Budwail, and Pullampett. Those taluqs where it is cultivated to some extent are Proddatoor, Pulivendla, and Royachoty. The dye manufactured in the three former taluqs and Royachoty is considered very much superior to that of Proddatoor and Pulivendla, where, also, most of the dye is adulterated with a sort of silt or mud of a blüish hue, which is found in the channels and tanks of the district. The difference in price in the market here between the dye manufactured in the former and in the latter taluqs is from Rupees 5 to Rupees 10 per maund. The demand for the silt is so great that it has become an article of commerce; it is collected and sold in the bazaars, and is readily bought up by some native vat-owners during the manufacturing season at Annas 8 per maund.

"The cultivation of the weed is on the decrease, as you state, since 1857-58, just about the time when European agencies ceased making advances and purchasing the weed. Cuddapah dye, which was once considered famous, and which sold well, does not now fetch enough to make its culture and manufacture profitable to the ryot. It is not only the bad quality and adulteration of dye that has tended to lower the price of Cuddapah indigo, large crops in Bengal and the cultivation of the weed in South America have, in a great measure, contributed to reduce the price. It is only when the price is high that natives generally adulterate the dye. The extra Government kist (teervaijasty=Government water used to dry land) which ryots have to pay when indigo is cultivated in dry or garden lands, whether the weed produces dye or not, has also a great deal to do with the decrease in the outturn of indigo. This matter deserves the serious attention of Government. The poorer ryots will not sow indigo unless they are forced to do so by their creditors—the rich Reddies and Banians—

* Green leaves are also used in the Salem District.

who always manage to cheat the ryot of a large amount of his profits, which is always placed to the credit of interest due on loans.

"Dye manufactured under European supervision was some time ago considered better in quality than that made by natives. At present the produce of some of the native is equally as good as that of the European factories, with the exception that some natives adulterate. The reason why European agencies cannot cope with natives is because the latter can do things cheaper. They manufacture the produce of their own lands, work their own factories, and are assisted by relatives and friends who are paid little or nothing, though of course they expect assistance in return. At an European agency the weed is purchased, and the cost of supervision and labor is very great. The weed, as is often the case, during some seasons yields little or no dye. European agencies suffer heavy losses, while natives do not feel the loss so heavily.

"I notice you have given 2½ maunds of dye as the average produce per acre of weed, which I think is a little too much. In the best of seasons an acre of good land well manured and watered will yield, for the first crop, 1½ maunds and for the second crop 1 maund of dye, and the average may be put down at 1¾ to 2 maunds per acre. I speak from experience, having worked factories in the Sagalair and Hoblam valleys for two years, where the weed flourishes well and produces dye largely of a quality that is much approved of in the London, French, and Egyptian markets.

"Indigo is manufactured here with the green leaf of the weed I have never seen dry leaf indigo manufactured, but the dye from the dry is very much inferior in quality to that made from the green. I do not believe the mode of manufacture differs at all"

Sugarcane is principally produced in the sub-division, and is largely cultivated under the numerous small tanks The cultivation of this crop lasts for the greater part of a year and a half, and it is in consequence always rated as a double crop. It is planted at two seasons, either just before the June rains or else after the north-east monsoon, and pays accordingly; either two full assessments and one fussaljasty (charge for second crop on wet land), or else two fussaljasty rates and one of full assessment. It requires a large and constant supply of water The average rate per acre is Rupees 6-10-0, and the outturn is on an average 200 maunds per acre.*

Sub-division sugar is in considerable demand all over the south of India, and forms one of the principal articles of export from the sub-division The cane is sweeter and more juicy than that raised

* Mr Murray to Government, December 1857.

in Tanjore or Trichinopoly, and a specimen of Madanapally sugarcane gained a first prize in the Agricultural Exhibition at Madras in 1874. The common native mill used is made of tumma wood.* It is formed of two screws fitting into each other, between which the sugarcane is pushed with the fingers. The cane is crushed three times, and the juice, which has been caught in a pan below, is then boiled. There is a considerable amount of wastage in these mills, in labor for the three crushings, and because even then the whole of the juice is not extracted. I have endeavoured to induce the ryots to use the patent sugar-mills with two iron cylinders, which press a greater quantity of juice with only two crushings, but have not as yet succeeded. The price of one of these machines (*viz.*, Rupees 225) is a fatal objection, and their weight prevents two or three ryots from clubbing together to purchase one, since the cane should be crushed as near the field and as soon after the crop is cut as possible, and there is considerable difficulty in the transport of so heavy a machine. A native mill is constructed for a few rupees, and is easily carried. There is doubtless an opening for the employment of European capital in the manufacture of this article, and the favorable climate of the sub-division would render Madanapally a pleasant as well as a central station for a European agent In 1872-73 the amount of acres under cultivation was estimated to be 2,384, which, calculating the average yield to be 150 maunds of jaggery per acre,† would give an annual outturn of 357,600 maunds, which, at a valuation of Rupees 1½ per maund, would be worth Rupees 5,36,400. The cultivation of this product is on the increase, and the increase would be even more rapid if there were a more certain water-supply. The other products do not seem to call for any special remark. The staple grains throughout the district are cholum and sujja. The following table shows, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the outturn of each crop, though I have some doubts as to its accuracy. To show the difficulty of obtaining correct information I will cite one instance. In the statistical returns submitted in 1867-68 I find the average yield of an acre of indigo to be 12 lbs., whilst in a letter from Mr. Murray to the Board of Revenue, dated 10th December 1857, the outturn is calculated at 2½ maunds (or 62½ lbs.) per acre.‡ The following table has been compiled from fresh statistics called for from the different taluqs, and has undergone careful examination; but the two contradictory statements above quoted were probably gathered from similar

* Acacia Arabica.

† Mr. Murray says, 200 maunds, but from many inquiries I am of opinion that this estimate is excessive, and that the average is not higher than quoted in the text.

‡ Mr. Andrée calculates it to be about 2 maunds or 50 lbs., whereas Mr. Murray gives it at 2½.

sources and submitted to a similar supervision, and I can, therefore, scarcely hope that mine will be perfectly accurate —

Product	Acres	Average Rent	Outturn		Price per Putty or Maund			Total Value of Outturn
			Average Outturn for an Acre	Quantity				
		RS	PUTTIES	PUTTIES	RS	A	P	RS
Rice	53,235	8	4	212,943	18	0	0	32,07 356
Other food grains	22,549	3	3	67,649	20	0	0	13,52,980
Sujja	46,019	3	2½	115,273	7	0	0	8,06,711
Raggy	45,900	5½	2	91,800	10	0	0	9,18,000
Cholum ...	35,925	3½	3	107,775	25	0	0	27,94,375
Horsegram	17,369	3	1	17,369	35	0	0	6,07,915
Oil seeds . .	1,797	1½	2	3,595	10	0	0	35,950
			MAUNDS					
Indigo	59,052	4	2	118,104	45	0	0	47,24,160
Sugar	2,384	6⅜	150	357,600	1	8	0	5,36,400
Cotton	1,18,716	3	5	593,580	6	0	0	35,61,486
Tobacco . ..	4,388	5½	2	8,776	5	0	0	43,880
Total	4,07,334			1,694,464				1,85,89,213

All the food grains are calculated according to putties, containing 540 seers of 132 tolas each.* The putties (measurement) which are now in use in the district vary from 320 to 800 seers. The other produce is calculated according to maunds (weight) containing 25 pounds

The returns of puttahs and puttahdars that I have been able to collect show that 153,234 puttahs were issued in 1872-73, the number of actual puttahdars is, however, 200,433 The reason of this is that a puttah very often contains two, three, four, five, and sometimes six names All the persons whose names are thus entered have however, a vested interest in the produce of the land Assuming, then, the value of the produce raised to be Rupees 1,85,89,213, there are 200,433 persons to share in it They, however, have to pay in round numbers nineteen and a half lakhs of rupees as rent. The net value of the produce to be divided among them is, therefore, only Rupees 1,66,30,941, or in round numbers an annual net income of Rupees 82¾, less the cost of labor and production Or to work the figures in another way, the total number of acres cultivated, wet and dry, is 1,303,631 by 200,433 puttahdars, or an average of each holding of 6¼ acres The acres cultivated produce crop valued at Rupees 1,85,89,213, or an average of Rupees 14 to an acre The average ryot holding 6¼ acres will, therefore, produce 6¼ × 14 = Rupees 87½ annually, deduct from this the average rent paid by a puttahdar (200,433 puttahdars divided

* The weights and measures differ in almost every taluq In the last chapter I shall endeavour to explain them

into Rupees 19,50,000 revenue) = Rupees 8-14-0, and the net value of the crop to a ryot will be (*minus* cost of production) Rupees 78-10-0 The average annual income per head of the agricultural classes may be assumed to lie somewhere between these two figures, or say to be Rupees 80. The accompanying table shows the cultivation of sugarcane, indigo, and cotton since fasli 1265 (1855-56). The blanks from the year 1865-66 under the head Assessment are due to the omission of these returns from the Jammabundy reports of those years.

Statement showing the Cultivation of Sugarcane, Cotton, and Indigo in the District of Cuddapah.

	Sugarcane.				Cotton.				Indigo.			
	Extent	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.		
Faslies. A. D.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.
1265 (1855-56)..	6,216	44,861	12	11	65,908	95,897	13	10	33,931	1,48,663	5	5
1266 (1856-57)..	2,729	26,326	3	4	75,081	1,17,437	1	0	44,116	1,94,212	2	9
1267 (1857-58)..	4,471	36,581	11	2	64,012	1,00,261	8	6	49,289	2,00,475	3	8
1268 (1858-59)..	3,923	27,062	8	9	36,712	56,289	4	0	36,235	1,43,549	8	3
1269 (1859-60)..	2,756	21,782	4	3	33,367	53,998	8	10	27,091	1,21,264	3	2
1270 (1860-61)..	2,711	17,831	6	7	25,920	31,420	11	11	29,929	1,23,795	5	7
1271 (1861-62)..	1,979	14,377	3	7	34,868	43,269	8	0	35,912	1,32,175	11	10
1272 (1862-63)..	2,176	14,744	15	8	51,640	68,469	8	2	40,113	1,33,184	6	0
1273 (1863-64)..	2,500	15,716	14	4	109,725	1,40,109	3	3	26,313	1,23,584	0	4
1274 (1864-65)..	2,802	17,462	10	11	110,751	1,49,577	8	2	15,200	72,684	1	2
1275 (1865-66)..	2,753	..	..	..	67,316	..	..	..	26,942	..	..	..
1276 (1866-67)..	2,239	..	..	..	51,217	..	..	..	12,294	..	..	..
1277 (1867-68)..	2,468	..	..	..	71,967	..	..	..	16,209	..	..	..
1278 (1868-69)..	2,187	..	..	..	55,921	..	..	..	41,348	..	..	..
1279 (1869-70)..	1,787	..	..	..	80,534	..	..	..	65,063	..	..	..
1280 (1870-71)..	2,152	..	..	..	65,264	..	..	..	51,187	..	..	..
1281 (1871-72)..	2,938	..	..	..	80,624	..	..	..	48,860	..	..	..
1282 (1872-73)..	2,384	..	..	..	97,167	..	..	..	59,052	..	..	.

The wet cultivation may be divided into three heads—tank, channel, and well cultivation. Of tanks there are a very large number (4,198), of which 3,675 are situated in the sub-division, but the greater number are very small. The reader is requested to refer to the tank map, in which the principal tanks are numbered in order to correspond with the list annexed to this chapter. From this it will be seen that out of this large number of tanks there are only 149 yielding more than Rupees 1,000 revenue. A second statement shows the number of tanks of different sizes, and it will at once be noticed how very large a proportion (2,029) irrigate only 10 acres or less. Some, indeed, are mere puddles which irrigate one or even half an acre only, whilst a great many others, not included in this list, are termed *buggar ayacut*

tanks, or tanks having no registered ayacut (irrigable area), but the water of which is used when by some fortunate chance it is available

The supply of water in these small irrigation sources is, of course, very precarious. For a succession of years a large proportion of the ayacut is left waste, and remission is asked for and given. Then there occurs a favorable season, and if the slenderly-constructed bund which has been for years neglected, is not breached, the whole extent is cultivated. The chief wet crop raised is of course rice. The rice grown in the district, with the exception of the taluqs of Cuddapah, Proddatoor, and a portion of Pulivendla, but especially that of the sub-division, is of a very inferior quality. This is said to be due to several causes—the quality of the soil, the precariousness of the water-supply, and in the sub-division to the cold of the climate. The rice, however, raised in the taluqs named is of a good quality, and commands a high price. The next crop of importance is that of the sugarcane. The statistics of the outturn of this crop have already been given.

Sugarcane requires a constant supply of water for at least 18 months, and it is, therefore, seldom that it can be cultivated by means of tank water only The numerous small tanks, however, though very ineffectual as a means of storing water, are of good in moistening the ground, and of thus supplying the *wells* with water. Of these there are a very large number indeed, and again the majority are situated in the sub-division. Without these wells it would be almost impossible to carry on the wet cultivation, for by far the greater number of the tanks are dry before the second or Vaissakam crop of paddy is cut (the first or Kartikam crop is frequently never planted). Sugarcane is therefore seldom planted, except where the water of a well is available; and as the competition for the ownership of the wells is very keen, and as the majority of the private wells have got into the possession of the wealthy ryots and village officials, it is they for the most part who grow it. Another reason which prevents the poorer ryots from cultivating this crop is the great expense attendant on the preparation of the ground As this product is one peculiar to the district, and as the sugar produced ranks with the best in the presidency (that of Astragram, which is raised under very similar circumstances of soil and climate not excepted), a description of its agriculture may not be out of place.

Sugarcane requires very deep ploughing, and the ground (say one acre) is generally ploughed over ten times with two or three pairs of bullocks, each separate ploughing lasting for one day. Between the ploughing the manure is placed on the ground, and subsequently

ploughed in. For an acre of ground not less than 60 bandies of animal manure will be used, and sometimes as many as 100. The refuse of the Kanooga nut, from which the oil has been pressed, is generally used in addition, when available, from 30 to 40 bandyloads per acre. Sheep are also penned on the ground for ten consecutive nights for the sake of the manure, and if the ryot does not own a flock of sheep, he has to pay a shepherd 8 annas per night for this privilege. Then comes the planting. This is done by cuttings, and the average number of cuttings per acre are as many as 8,000. The charge for such cuttings varies from Rupees 4 to Rupees 4-8-0 per mille. The land is then prepared and portioned off into plots, intersected by deep trenches, fed by smaller ones, by means of which the water is carried round the whole plantation. The plants themselves are banked up, so that the water acts upon their roots. The ground has to be continually kept moist, and water is generally flooded once in eight days, and allowed to stand in the trenches until it soaks in or evaporates As the cuttings grow up, there succeeds the continual labor of tying them together. There are from five to six tyings before the crop matures. These tyings consist of binding together five or six plants covering about one square yard of ground. During the whole of this time the ground has to be continually kept free of weeds, which grow quickly in the moist earth sheltered by the growing canes The field must also be carefully fenced in, as cattle are very fond of grazing on the sweet juicy stalks of the young plants The fencing is generally done by thorn bushes, and is very effectual. After 18 months of this culture the crop is ready to be cut. Before doing so, a mill is generally set up as near as possible, and a hut with boiling pans. The canes are cut gradually, and in an acre of ground the cutting will generally last for about 15 days. Each cane is passed three times through the mill, and the juice is at once taken to the boiling pans. There will be four such boilings in each day, and each boiling is calculated to produce 2½ maunds of jaggery. An acre of sugarcane is, therefore, estimated to produce 60 boilings at 2½ maunds each, or 150 maunds of jaggery. The average market price of jaggery is Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs 1-12-0 per maund, so that the outturn is a valuable one. In order, however, to form an opinion of the net profit to the ryot, it will be as well to glance at the actual cost of production. For the details under this head, as well as for many of the particulars already given, I am indebted to the inquiries of the Sub-Division Serishtadar Téperumall Chetty. These inquiries I have also endeavoured to verify by personal investigation. The calculation is based upon the supposition that there are two or three members of the ryot's family, so that he has not to employ so much labor as a stranger would have to do.

Ryot debtor for one Acre of Sugarcane.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To 8,000 cuttings, at 4 rupees per 1,000	32	0	0
To 60 bandies of manure, at 10 bandies per rupee*..	6	0	0
To 30 maunds of oil-cake, at 6 maunds per rupee ...	5	0	0
To 10 nights of sheep-penning, at 8 annas per night.	5	0	0
To rent for pan in which the juice is boiled, at 10 annas per diem	9	6	0
To rent for mill, at 5 annas per diem	4	11	0
To carpenter for regulating mill	3	0	0
Total ...	65	1	0

The total expenses, irrespective of the value of the labor for weeding tying, and ploughing, amounts to Rupees 65-1-0. To this must be added the rent of the land, which, as the crop lasts for 18 months and receives a constant supply of water, will have to pay, say, Rupees 8 original assessment and two extra (fassuljasty) rates, or Rupees 8 in addition. The total cost of production is, therefore, Rupees 81-1-0 and the value of the product is Rupees 225, leaving a margin of profit of Rupees 143 for 18 months' labor to the ryot, or Rs 95-15-4 per annum. This calculation, however, does not include the cost of agricultural stock and instruments. No ryot undertakes the cultivation of an acre of sugarcane unless he has at least three pairs of bullocks, the original cost of which will not be less than Rupees 180. A bullock is supposed to last for 10 years when used for wet ploughing, so that one-tenth of Rupees 180 should be added to the annual cost of production. In addition to this charge there is an annual expenditure on ploughs, ploughshares, ropes, buckets, &c., which I under-rate when I give it at Rupees 20 per annum, so that these items will reduce the net profit from Rupees 95 to Rupees 58 per acre Of course, the agricultural stock can also, during the time the cane is maturing, be employed in other labor; but, as no ryot can undertake the cultivation of an acre of sugarcane unless he possesses the stock already mentioned, the crop is only cultivated by wealthy ryots. If it happens that the ryot has to irrigate his cane from a well, his cost of production is materially increased, for additional expense is incurred in raising water, both in bullocks and servants The result is that, though the outturn of sugarcane is so good, it is generally only cultivated on inam or lowly-assessed lands. In the complicated assessments which exist in this district much of the best land has been given away on rates lower than those usually charged. This

* This charge varies considerably according to the locality, and if the carts which bring it are also hired, the charge per bandy amounts in the main division to as much as 8 annas per bandy

was frequently done in former years out of consideration to the proprietor on account of services rendered. On lands such as these and on Inam lands, therefore, ryots prefer to cultivate sugarcane. On the fully-assessed lands they are in the habit of cultivating paddy, cholum, or raggy, since far less expense is incurred in their agriculture, the crop is quickly matured, and in the event of a season failing they can count upon getting remission.

As regards the ordinary wet crops, such as paddy and raggy, the outturn per acre may be valued at about Rupees 55 and the net profit to be from Rupees 18 to Rupees 23 per acre per annum. This refers to tank or to channel cultivation where water is obtained without any extra labor. In the case of well cultivation the expense of production is of course very much greater, since in many parts of the district two pairs of bullocks are constantly at work in drawing water from wells 30 to 50 feet deep, and constructed sometimes at a cost of Rupees 500. The outturn of land irrigated from a well is generally far greater (one-third) than that of land irrigated from a tank or channel, for the supply is constant, and limited only by the labor the ryot is able to expend. When, however, the additional expenses are taken into consideration, I shall not exaggerate when I say that there are few well lands in the district, unless under exceptionally favorable circumstances, that yield a net profit of more than Rupees 25. As regards dry land it may be divided into two classes: the rich black cotton soil, to be found only in the taluqs of Jamalmadoogoo and Proddatoor and a portion of Pulivendla, and the hard gravelly and far less fertile land to be found elsewhere. The black soil is extraordinarily productive, but the crops most particularly suited to it are cotton and cholum. The average outturn per acre of the former amounts to 5 maunds, valued at Rupees 30, and the cholum, which is generally planted with it, yields from one to two putties of grain, valued at Rupees 25 per putty. The cost of ploughing is undoubtedly heavy, but the expenses of production cannot compare with that of sugarcane or even paddy. This soil, however, which is to be found only in two taluqs and a portion of a third, cannot be taken as an average specimen of the agriculture in dry lands throughout the district. From inquiries I have made I find that the net profits gained by a ryot from the cultivation of one acre seldom exceeds Rupees 10.

It has before been shown that an average holding of a ryot is 6¼ acres. There are, however, 172,328 acres of wet compared to 1,131,303 acres of dry land. The average proportion of wet to dry land in a ryot's holding will, therefore, be about ¾ acres (or 30 kuntas) of wet land to 5½ acres of dry land. The following statement shows the outturn of such a holding in an average soil. The calculation has been made

after many comparisons of the statements of different ryots and of the outturn of different dry crops :—

Grain.	Outturn in one Acre of Land.	Value.	Remarks
	PUTTIES.	RS A. P	
One acre sown with sujja	¾	15 0 0	
Other grains, such as red gram, &c, sown with sujja	½	5 0 0	
		20 0 0	
One acre sown with raggy	1	10 0 0	
Other grains sown with raggy	½	5 0 0	
		15 0 0	
One acre sown with korra or other food grains	½	10 0 0	Average value of outturn Rs. 19.
Other grains, such as pulses, sown with other crops	½	5 0 0	
		15 0 0	
One acre sown with oil seed	½	12 0 0	
Other grains, such as pulses	½	5 0 0	
		17 0 0	
One acre sown with horsegram	½	15 0 0	

The average outturn for the dry land is, therefore, Rupees 19, or Rupees 104-8-0 for the total dry holding.

The following details will show the cost of production and net profit to the ryot from such a holding :—

For 5½ acres of dry land at Rs. 6-12-0 per acre—

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
30 bandies manure	3 12 0	
Labor	3 0 0	
	6 12 0	
		36 4 0
Manure and labor to ¾ acres wet land ..		10 4 0
Assessment of total holding		4 0 0*
		50 8 0
To this must be added ¼ cost of husbandry instruments, valued at Rs. 10 and calculated to last five years ...		2 0 0
One-tenth cost of two pairs of bullocks, valued at Rupees 120 and calculated to last 10 years		12 0 0
Total Annual Cost ...		64 8 0

* The average rent as shown *ante*, page 209, is in reality Rs 8-14-0.

The outturn of the entire holding will be—

On 5½ acres of dry land at Rupees 19 per acre	104	8	0
On ¾ acre wet land	30	0	0
Value of Produce ...	134	8	0

Or a net income to the ryot of Rupees 70.

According to this calculation, based upon the official returns, showing the number of puttahdars and their holdings, the average income of each ryot and his family is Rupees 70. In the calculation, *ante*, page 209, based on the value of the outturn as compared with the puttahdars, the average income amounted to Rupees 80 minus the cost of production, which, as just shown, averages from Rupees 10 to Rupees 12 per acre. The difference is so very slight that I may safely assume my estimate of the value of outturn of the district to be very nearly correct.

It must, however, be remembered that the table of products of the district has reference chiefly, if not entirely, to assessed lands. The Tahsildars, from whose accounts this table has been compiled, have only to do with land paying a revenue to Government. As regards these lands they have some opportunities of guessing what the actual production of the country is. As regards the inam (or rent-free lands), excluding dasbandams, which are closely connected with Government lands, they have no such opportunities. The value of the personal and service inam lands amounts, however, to Rupees 11,36,204, or in round numbers to more than one-half of the revenue paid to Government. The assessed land is calculated to produce crop valued at Rupees 1,85,89,213, and the inam lands assessed at one-half of the amount of Government revenue may be not unreasonably assumed to produce one-half more. I shall not be far wrong in saying that they will rather produce three-fifths more than the land paying a revenue to Government, because the inam lands are those which are most valuable, they are for the greater part wet land, and as they are unassessed the ryots spend on them all their capital and labor. The productive power of the district may, therefore, be stated in round numbers to be Rupees 3,00,00,000.

The inamdars and the puttahdars are in most cases the same persons, that is to say, with a distinction. There are puttahdars who are also inamdars, who are comparatively wealthy, but on the other hand the greater number of the ryots are poor, have had to sell their inams, and hold even a smaller amount of land than I have shown to be the average. The large amount of inams has had the effect of throwing the land into the hands of one class of persons. Those who originally had a small holding, rent free, have been able to acquire more lands, and the average ryot and his family has to eke out his

livelihood by cooly work or trade. He is seldom able to better himself, because he has no stock and no capital to bring fresh lands under cultivation; all the land which is worth anything is already monopolized by the rich inamdar And yet in almost each village there is a large quantity of land uncultivated. The difficult problem is how to bring the waste acres to the needy ryot without benefiting the wealthy inamdar and proprietor It will be a long time before this can be done. Instead of being over-populated the district is very thinly populated. During the last 40 years the population would seem to have almost doubled, but it will take many years before there are a sufficient number of ryots to take up the whole of the cultivable area. Emigration, as far as my experience goes, is unknown in the district, and it is almost to be regretted that in neighbouring districts there should be thousands emigrating to the West Indies, whilst a few hundred miles off there is a vast amount of land lying uncultivated and labor required.

The following are a few of the most ordinary revenue terms in connexion with agriculture:—

Tirvaijasty—Charge for water from a Government source taken to dry or to garden lands This charge varies according to the class of tank or channel from which the water is taken. All tanks and channels are rated as first or second class, according to the supply of water which they receive, and not according to the ayacut or extent of lands they are registered as being able to irrigate. The tirvaijasty charge from a first-class tank is Rupees 4, from one of the second class Rupees 3 Under recent orders different charges are made when water is occasionally taken for the cultivation of crops which do not require a constant supply of water.

Fussuljasty.—This is a charge for a second crop raised by Government water on land registered as single crop The charge is one-half the original assessment. If the first crop is raised entirely by means of private wells and the second crop by Government water, this charge is not made. Fussuljasty, moreover, is never charged on tirvaijasty, *i.e*, a dry land which has raised a first wet crop by means of Government water will not, having paid tirvaijasty, be required to pay fussuljasty in addition if a second crop is cultivated

Neeroosariga—(Lit. charge for the flowing of water). This is charged when lands situated under one source are also irrigated by water from another source The charge varies according to the assessment of the land. If the land is assessed at Rupees 6 per acre or less, it pays Rupees 2-14-8 as Neeroosariga; if assessed above Rupees 6, it pays half, *viz.*, Rupees 1-7-4.

Jirtalavi.—This term is applied to a tank under which all the land is registered as double-crop land There are only a very few such

tanks in the district. Such lands are highly assessed, and do not pay a fussuljasty rate for second crop.

Jody —This is a species of quit-rent imposed upon inam lands, and has been levied previous to the Inam Settlement, by which it has not been affected It has been very arbitrarily fixed, and in some cases is excessive. For instance, two cases lately came to my notice in which ryots were paying a quit-rent on their inam lands at the rate of Rupees 40 per acre. They naturally wished to have their inams converted into puttah lands, as in that case (it was in the sub-division) they would not have to pay more than Rupees 12 per acre. Such applications are by no means uncommon.

Hangamajody —This is a peculiar kind of quit-rent levied on personal inam lands only, when cultivated, and occurs, I believe, in only one village, Chinna Tippasamoodrum, in the sub-division, and a few villages in the main division

Pungamanaz —Tax levied on inam lands for the up-keep of tanks at 7 seers of grain per acre.

Inam taffrick —Charge made on inam lands cultivated by persons other than the holders of the inams at Rupees 4-8-0 per Cantaroy pagoda, and at Rupees 2-4-0 by ryots possessing puttah lands.

Maramat taffrick —This is a charge made upon the ryots of some of the largest tanks for the preservation of the tank bunds, &c. They were originally expected to furnish so many days' labor and so many loads of earth for filling in gullies, &c This has now been commuted to a money charge, which is credited to the Department of Public Works

Ayen taram is the original assessment of land

Royaties —These are remissions which have been granted on the *Ayen taram* or original assessment of lands. Thus an acre may be entered in the paimaish accounts as assessed at Rupees 16, with a royaty or permanent remission of Rupees 4. These remissions have been granted for various reasons, sometimes as inams, sometimes for the up-keep of tanks, and sometimes on account of the high assessment of the land They have generally been made subsequent to the survey and settlement carried on by Sir Thomas Munro. They are either one-third of the assessment (thrijoyee) or else one-fourth (chowthayee) They are—

Dusbundham Royaties for the up-keep of irrigation works.

Guddateroo Royaties on account of labor incurred in levelling lands so as to bring them under irrigation, and also

Personal Royaties.

Paimaish is the name given to Munro's survey, and the paimaish accounts contain the description, boundaries, and assessment of every holding

One other charge may be mentioned, that is *Eebhady*. This is a prohibitory rate charged according to the discretion of the settlement officer when a ryot cultivates land or takes water to which he has no title. For instance, a ryot cultivates a tank bed or a channel bank; the Revenue authorities cannot oust him from his possession, but they charge him a prohibitory rate of ten, fifteen, or twenty times the *Ayen taram* or original assessment, or again he takes water to his dry lands to the detriment of the lands which should first get the water. He is charged a prohibitory Tirvaijasty rate.

The above charges will convey a faint idea of the numberless matters into which an officer conducting the *Jammabundy* (annual settlement) has to inquire in detail.

The following List shows the Names of the Tanks irrigating those Lanãs assessed at Rupees 1,000 *and over. The Numbers correspond with those entered in the Tank and River System Map, to which refer.*

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	Ayacut.									
				Circar.				Inam.				Total.			
			Circar Tanks.												
				ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
Jamalamadoogoo.	Chintakunta	1	Govindamma Cheroovoo	135	1,878	0	0	129	2,046	0	0	264	3,924	0	0
	Thoorpubommépally	2	Jambukuntah	43	469	0	0	34	745	0	0	77	1,214	0	0
	Thalamanchipatnam	3	Penniah Cheroovoo	264	2,092	0	0	137	1,237	0	0	401	3,329	0	0
	Chinnavenathurla	4	Pedda Cheroovoo	52	760	0	0	49	736	0	0	101	1,496	0	0
	Choutampally	5	Repalli Cheroovoo	138	1,090	0	0	18	255	0	0	156	1,345	0	0
			Dasbandum Tanks.												
Proddatoor ..	Peddandloor	6	Pedda Cheroovoo, Chinna Cheroovoo ..	326	4,240	0	0	304	5,737	0	0	630	9,977	0	0
			Circar Tanks.												
	Duvoor	7	Duvoor Cheroovoo	175	2,481	0	0	250	4,879	0	0	425	7,360	0	0
	Mydakoor	8	Yerra Cheroovoo	119	1,678	0	0	118	2,097	0	0	237	3,775	0	0
	Chintha Coonta	9	Pedda Cheroovoo & Chinna Cheroovoo.	160	2,427	0	0	223	4,253	0	0	383	6,680	0	0
	Nundyalumpett	10	Settivaripally Cheroovoo	65	990	0	0	42	596	0	0	107	1,586	0	0
		11	Tuvapally Cheroovoo	100	1,154	0	0	37	825	0	0	137	1,979	0	0
			Dasbandum Tanks.												
	Madoor	12	Madoor Cheroovoo	318	1,713	0	0	106	633	0	0	424	2,346	0	0
			Circar Tanks.												
Budwail ..	Kalasapaud	13	Chinna Cheroovoo	132	1,302	0	0	76	1,030	0	0	208	2,332	0	0
	Kowlakuntla	14	Kothakoonta	94	714	0	0	60	352	0	0	154	1,066	0	0
	Kodoor	15	Kasuba Cheroovoo	41	374	0	0	69	797	0	0	110	1,171	0	0
		16	Ramabamoodrum Cheroovoo	50	469	0	0	49	573	0	0	99	1,042	0	0
	Konasamoodrum	17	Kasuba Cheroovoo	316	2,787	0	0	124	2,316	0	0	440	5,103	0	0

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	Ayacut.									
				Circar.				Inam.				Total.			
			Circar Tanks.—(Continued.)												
				ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
Budwail.—(*Continued.*)	Ganganapally	18	Ganganapally Cheroovoo	116	848	0	0	44	437	0	0	160	1,285	0	0
	Godaganoor	19	Godaganoor Cheroovoo	223	2,093	0	0	24	433	0	0	247	2,526	0	0
	Gopavarum	20	Kasuba Cheroovoo	79	575	0	0	115	578	0	0	194	1,153	0	0
		21	Batheapally Cheroovoo	80	550	0	0	50	510	0	0	130	1,060	0	0
	Chinthala Cheroovoo	22	Kasuba Cheroovoo	119	808	0	0	34	274	0	0	153	1,082	0	0
	Chennampally	23	Kusuba Cheroovoo	277	1,672	0	0	665	3,805	0	0	942	5,477	0	0
	Cherlopally	24	Musalreddy Coonta	112	809	0	0	44	460	0	0	156	1,269	0	0
	Puttiapally..	25	Puttiapally Cheroovoo	104	1,181	0	0	24	446	0	0	128	1,627	0	0
	Porumamillah	26	Pedda Cheroovoo	1,793	10,129	0	0	1,298	11,251	0	0	3,091	21,380	0	0
		27	Rungasamoodrum Cheroovoo	157	981	0	0	45	519	0	0	202	1,500	0	0
	Prabhalaveed	28	Bhyravoody Cheroovoo	105	960	0	0	132	1,735	0	0	237	2,695	0	0
	Budwail	29	Pedda Cheroovoo	1,553	8,975	0	0	1,530	14,217	0	0	3,083	23,192	0	0
		30	Ra Cheroovoo	164	1,034	0	0	206	1,296	0	0	370	2,330	0	0
	Moonelly	31	Kasuba Cheroovoo	81	681	0	0	44	586	0	0	125	1,267	0	0
		32	Govindiapally Cheroovoo	94	716	0	0	28	314	0	0	122	1,030	0	0
	Rajoopoliem	33	Ra Cheroovoo	521	3,696	0	0	467	2,461	0	0	988	6,157	0	0
	Sidhavarum	34	Sidhavarum Cheroovoo	72	655	0	0	71	824	0	0	143	1,479	0	0
	Senkavarum	35	Chinthalapally Cheroovoo	86	509	0	0	61	833	0	0	147	1,342	0	0
	Obalapooram	35*a*	Obalapooram Cheroovoo	116	877	0	0	30	365	0	0	146	1,242	0	0
	Mussalreddipally	35*b*	Bassammakunta	67	497	0	0	70	678	0	0	137	1,157	0	0
Sidhout ..	Kuruguntlapally	36	Gummarajoo Cheroovoo	88	1,002	0	0	25	319	0	0	113	1,321	0	0
	Vuntimittah	37	Jerthalao	677	4,230	0	0	301	2,228	0	0	978	6,458	0	0
	Gungaperuru	38	Gungul Cheroovoo	216	1,756	0	0	126	754	0	0	342	2,510	0	0
	Kotapaudoo	39	Kasuba Cheroovoo	57	653	0	0	39	591	0	0	96	1,244	0	0
	Madapoor	40	Pedda Cheroovoo	207	2,154	0	0	96	1,596	0	0	303	3,750	0	0
	Kamasamudrum	41	Pedda Cheroovoo	90	905	0	0	61	815	0	0	151	1,720	0	0
	Attloor	42	Kotta Cheroovoo	88	694	0	0	76	745	0	0	164	1,439	0	0
	Vemaloor and Muthakoor ..	43	Kotta Cheroovoo	105	799	0	0	40	488	0	0	145	1,287	0	0
	Jonnavaram	44	Pedda Cheroovoo	74	854	0	0	58	727	0	0	132	1,581	0	0
	Varikuntah	45	Pedda Cheroovoo	223	2,398	0	0	118	1,014	0	0	341	3,412	0	0
	Kondoor	46	Nallakuntah	79	698	0	0	62	770	0	0	141	1,468	0	0

	Thoodoor	47	Pédda Cheroovoo	99	826	0	0	62	893	0	0	161	1,719	0	0
	Vooppatoor	48	Pedda Cheroovoo	56	668	0	0	56	846	0	0	112	1,514	0	0
	Muthukoor and Vemaloor ..	49	Patha Cheroovoo	84	1,098	0	0	91	1,262	0	0	175	2,360	0	0
	Yappiraula	50	Pedda Cheroovoo	119	1,065	0	0	55	597	0	0	174	1,662	0	0
	Bodacherla	51	Devarajoo Cheroovoo	102	776	0	0	25	301	0	0	127	1,077	0	0
			Dasbandum Tanks.												
	Muddore	52	Muddore Cheroovoo	73	892	0	0	25	428	0	0	98	1,320	0	0
	Ramapuram	53	Jerthalao	269	1,995	0	0	110	1,752	0	0	379	3,747	0	0
	Hoblam	54	Moosalnayani Cheroovoo	98	793	0	0	58	454	0	0	156	1,247	0	0
			Circar Tanks.												
	Penagaloor	55	Kannekela Cheroovoo	345	3,367	0	0	607	7,513	0	0	952	10,880	0	0
	Korlakuntah	56	Korlakunta Cheroovoo	435	2,402	0	0	144	971	0	0	579	3,373	0	0
	Chinnavorampaudu														
	Peddavorampaudu														
	Nendaloor	57	Kannekela Cheroovoo	46	476	0	0	373	5,632	0	0	419	6,108	0	0
	Kommur	58	Kommur Cheroovoo	248	1,915	0	0	170	1,663	0	0	418	3,578	0	0
	Konapoorum														
	Devasamudrum	59	Devasamudrum Cheroovoo	95	875	0	0	38	340	0	0	133	1,215	0	0
	Nagiripaudu	60	Nagiripati Cheroovoo	414	2,434	0	0	288	2,281	0	0	702	4,715	0	0
	Malimarapurum	61	Pedda Cheroovoo	231	1,445	0	0	128	1,427	0	0	359	2,872	0	0
	Peddavorampaudu ..	62	Pedda Cheroovoo	744	4,199	0	0	450	3,624	0	0	1,194	7,823	0	0
	Chinnavorampaudu ..														
	Periavarum														
Pullampett ..	Apayarajoopetta														
	Thalavayapally														
	Katharajoopally														
	Pullumpett	63	Pullumpett Cheroovoo	171	1,161	0	0	29	212	0	0	200	1,373	0	0
	Vatthulloor	64	Pedda Cheroovoo	146	1,394	0	0	57	626	0	0	203	2,020	0	0
	Settikuntah	65	Pedda Cheroovoo	452	2,870	0	0	33	270	0	0	485	3,140	0	0
	Yerraguntlakotta	66	Pedda Cheroovoo	377	1,250	0	0	119	587	0	0	496	1,837	0	0
	Polle	67	Polle Cheroovoo	1,000	5,881	0	0	492	3,598	0	0	1,492	9,479	0	0
	Vootakoor														
	Munnoor														
	Thallapauk														
	Munnoor	68	Munnoor Pedda Cheroovoo	346	2,623	0	0	284	3,039	0	0	630	5,662	0	0
	Thallapaut	69	Paullemkunta, with its three feeders ..	293	2,468	0	0	178	1,854	0	0	471	4,322	0	0
	Potthapi	70	Potthapi Cheroovoo	197	739	0	0	215	1,064	0	0	412	1,803	0	0

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	Ayacut.											
				Circar.				Inam.				Total.			
			Circar Tanks.—(Continued.)	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
Pullampett.—(*Continued*).	Bommavarum	71	Bommavarum Cheroovoo	170	869	0	0	113	790	0	0	283	1,659	0	0
	Anantharajoopetta	72	Brahmana Cheroovoo	94	630	0	0	123	993	0	0	217	1,623	0	0
	Chitwail, Rumpasamudrum, Mylapally, Voopparapally, Cherlopally	73	Yellamarajoo Cheroovoo	766	4,824	0	0	649	5,829	0	0	1,415	10,653	0	0
	Vootakoor	74	Yerra Cheroovoo	394	2,910	0	0	174	1,633	0	0	568	4,543	0	0
	Husthavarum	75	Yerra Cheroovoo	118	1,079	0	0	82	1,172	0	0	200	2,251	0	0
	Ralla Cheroovoopally	76	Ralla Cheroovoo	215	1,032	0	0	39	322	0	0	254	1,354	0	0
	Reddipally	77	Reddi Cheroovoo	170	705	0	0	156	768	0	0	326	1,473	0	0
	Lyabaka	78	Lyabaka Cheroovoo	373	2,643	0	0	264	2,116	0	0	637	4,759	0	0
	Velagacherla	79	Velagacherla Cheroovoo	66	566	0	0	98	964	0	0	1,164	1,530	0	0
	Singanamala, Singareddipally	80	Singanamala Cheroovoo	194	1,433	0	0	265	2,814	0	0	459	4,247	0	0
Cuddapah	Gottoor	81	Maladevaraya Cheroovoo	264	2,568	0	0	58	735	0	0	322	3,303	0	0
	Patha Cuddapah	82	Pedda Cheroovoo	727	8,599	0	0	446	6,867	0	0	1,173	15,466	0	0
	Vootukoor	83	Pedda Cheroovoo	245	2,768	0	0	80	1,885	0	0	325	4,653	0	0
		84	Basireddi Cheroovoo	47	595	0	0	54	1,082	0	0	101	1,677	0	0
	Nagarajoopally	85	Dongala Cheroovoo	309	2,288	0	0	7	108	0	0	316	2,396	0	0
	Kollumulapally	86	Goorumgumpula Cheroovoo	138	1,239	0	0	93	776	0	0	231	2,015	0	0
	Chintakommadinna	87	Chintakommadinna Cheroovoo	355	3,597	0	0	144	2,243	0	0	499	5,840	0	0
	Kopparty	88	Pedda Cheroovoo	93	1,012	0	0	118	2,064	0	0	211	3,076	0	0
	Ambavarum	89	Pedda Cheroovoo	174	1,427	0	0	83	569	0	0	257	1,996	0	0
	Pulloor	90	Bogademma Cheroovoo	51	488	0	0	75	851	0	0	126	1,339	0	0
	Kamalapoor	91	Kamalapurum Cheroovoo	446	3,045	0	0	176	1,211	0	0	622	4,256	0	0
	Koppoloo	92	Pedda Cheroovoo	258	1,290	0	0	72	436	0	0	330	1,726	0	0
	Thappeta	93	Narayanaswamy Cheroovoo	97	1,487	0	0	108	912	0	0	205	2,399	0	0
	Putlampally	94	Puttampally Cheroovoo	139	1,005	0	0	27	302	0	0	166	1,307	0	0
Pulivendla	Yerraballa	95	Peddá Cheroovoo	152	712	0	0	46	382	0	0	198	1,094	0	0
	Dudyala	96	Nayani Cheroovoo	142	1,385	0	0	15	192	0	0	157	1,577	0	0
	Madithadu Chundupally	97	Krishnareddi Cheroovoo	129	1,046	0	0	31	371	0	0	160	1,417	0	0

	Somavarum Vungimalla ..	98	Ramasamudrum Cheroovoo	195	1,065	0	0	28	197	0	0	223	1,262	0	0
	Hasanapurum	99	Pedda Cheroovoo	296	763	0	0	39	333	0	0	335	1,096	0	0
			Dasbandum Tanks.												
Royachoty ..	Peddinenikalva	100	Ayyavari Cheroovoo	102	1,158	0	0	36	60	0	0	138	1,218	0	0
	Settipally	101	Saddrappa Cheroovoo	90	587	0	0	66	622	0	0	156	1,209	0	0
		102	Chinna Cheroovoo	97	672	0	0	56	604	0	0	153	1,276	0	0
	Kalacadagollapally	103	Nayani Cheroovoo	151	1,507	0	0	56	838	0	0	207	2,345	0	0
	Parempully	104	Mollakanu Cheroovoo	42	397	0	0	51	632	0	0	93	1,029	0	0
	Ghalivédoo	105	Pedda Cheroovoo	65	752	0	0	168	1,759	0	0	233	2,511	0	0
			Circar Tanks.												
	Kadiri	106	Dévara Cheroovoo	202	1,258	0	0	69	674	0	0	271	1,932	0	0
	Patnam	107	Runganayani Cheroovoo	528	2,926	0	0	62	621	0	0	590	3,547	0	0
	Panathula Cheroovoo	108	Pedda Cheroovoo	237	1,795	0	0	50	484	0	0	287	2,279	0	0
	Malakavemula	109	Do.	134	1,202	0	0	30	319	0	0	164	1,521	0	0
	Kundélipodugu	110	Do.	127	963	0	0	62	545	0	0	189	1,508	0	0
	Muttyala Cheroovoo	111	Pedda Cheroovoo	337	1,853	0	0	63	463	0	0	400	2,316	0	0
	Kokkanty	112	Do.	245	772	0	0	104	542	0	0	349	1,314	0	0
Kadiri ..	Vunkamuddy	113	Do.	124	695	0	0	52	399	0	0	176	1,094	0	0
	Vobaladevara Cheroovoo ..	114	Do.	157	878	0	0	29	183	0	0	186	1,061	0	0
			Dasbandum Tanks.												
	Kadiripoolikunta	115	Pedda Cheroovoo	108	674	0	0	39	420	0	0	147	1,094	0	0
	Muttamadugoo	116	Do.	154	525	0	0	73	728	0	0	227	1,253	0	0
	Kodavundlapally	117	Reddi Cheroovoo	118	554	0	0	57	585	0	0	175	1,139	0	0
			Circar Tanks.												
	Chinnagootygallu ..	118	Pedda Cheroovoo	500	3,229	0	0	176	1,591	0	0	676	4,820	0	0
		119	Podamaramma Cheroovoo	142	642	0	0	75	658	0	0	217	1,300	0	0
	Chattévauripallem ..	120	Nayani Cheroovoo	94	826	0	0	23	303	0	0	117	1,129	0	0
		121	Venkatapurum Cheroovoo	176	1,100	0	0	31	279	0	0	207	1,379	0	0
Voilpaud ..	Medukoorty	122	Pedda Cheroovoo	114	1,170	0	0	42	577	0	0	156	1,747	0	0
	Marripaud	123	Hariharathula Cheroovoo	175	1,247	0	0	44	554	0	0	219	1,801	0	0
	Tarigondah	124	Ramanayani Cheroovoo	162	1,047	0	0	28	336	0	0	190	1,383	0	0
	Gundloor	125	Bayyepareddi Cheroovoo	101	872	0	0	21	269	0	0	122	1,113	0	0
	Chakirevupally	126	Ra Cheroovoo	194	1,846	0	0	52	931	0	0	246	2,777	0	0

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	Ayacut. Circar.			Inam.			Total.		
			Dasbandum Tanks.									
Voilpaud.—(*Continued*).	Peelair	127	Ayyapanayani Cheroovoo	55	605	0 0	39	628	0 0	94	1,233	0 0
	Bodumulluvaripally	128	Motlacheroovoo	70	525	0 0	43	550	0 0	113	1,075	0 0
	Peddamallela	129	Nayani Cheroovoo	142	582	0 0	104	630	0 0	246	1,212	0 0
	Agraharam	130	Pedda Cheroovoo	116	1,234	0 0	182	2,697	0 0	298	3,931	0 0
		131	Kottakuntah	119	1,025	0 0	11	140	0 0	130	1,165	0 0
	Munchoor	132	Thati Cheroovoo	74	715	0 0	102	1,204	0 0	176	1,919	0 0
	Kalikirry	133	Pedda Cheroovoo	109	857	0 0	67	1,545	0 0	176	2,402	0 0
	Gundaboyanapally	134	Kotta Cheroovoo	47	436	0 0	45	659	0 0	92	1,095	0 0
	Sorrakoyalapetta	135	Pyata Cheroovoo	65	530	0 0	45	529	0 0	110	1,059	0 0
			Circar Tanks.									
Madanapally	Nimmanapally	136	Ahobalanayani Cheroovoo	126	854	0 0	159	1,348	0 0	285	1,702	0 0
	Burrakoyalcotta	137	Gummasamudrum Cheroovoo	75	518	0 0	52	598	0 0	127	1,116	0 0
	Kotakondah	138	Pedda Cheroovoo	130	824	0 0	45	384	0 0	175	1,208	0 0
	Chinna Tippasamudrum	139	Do.	266	1,354	0 0	231	1,041	0 0	497	2,395	0 0
	Rungasamudrum	140	Do.	1,766	6,764	0 0	177	1,565	0 0	1,943	8,329	0 0
	Pedda Tippasamudrum	141	Pedda Cheroovoo	1,505	11,403	0 0	213	2,567	0 0	1,718	13,970	0 0
	Badikoyalapally	142	Do.	487	2,589	0 0	158	1,398	0 0	645	3,987	0 0
	Chadoom	143	Do.	153	729	0 0	81	517	0 0	234	1,246	0 0
	Butthulapurum	144	Bhutturuayani Cheroovoo	111	541	0 0	78	524	0 0	189	1,065	0 0
	Tambullapally	145	Rati Cheroovoo	194	688	0 0	81	374	0 0	275	1,062	0 0
	Kundukoor	146	Vyasasamudrum Cheroovoo	1,095	6,230	0 0	532	5,303	0 0	1,627	11,533	0 0
	Bundraivoo	146*a*	Pedda Cheroovoo	70	667	0 0	29	434	0 0	99	1,101	0 0
			Dasbandum Tanks.									
	Vempully	147	Venkatamma Cheroovoo	80	519	0 0	60	662	0 0	140	1,181	0 0
	Chinna Tippasamudrum	148	Chinnayani Cheroovoo	126	847	0 0	36	328	0 0	162	1,175	0 0
	Punchalamarry Yerrasanipally	149	Pedda Cheroovoo	164	626	0 0	97	455	0 0	261	1,081	0 0

Statement showing the Total Number of Tanks in each Taluq of the District irrigating below 10 below 70, and over 70 Acres of Land.

Taluqs.	TANKS.																	
	SIRCAR.									DASBANDUM.								
	Tanks having above 70 Acres of Ayacut.			Tanks having above 10 and below 70 Acres of Ayacut.			Tanks having below 10 Acres of Ayacut.			Tanks having above 70 Acres of Ayacut.			Tanks having 10 and below 70 Acres of Ayacut.			Tanks below 10 Acres of Ayacut.		
	No.	Extent	Assessment.	No.	Extent	Assessment.	No.	Extent	Assessment.	No.	Extent	Assessment.	No.	Extent	Assessment.	No.	Extent	Assessment.
		ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.
Budwail	47	13,986	106,285	43	1,519	11,512	5	36	224	7	775	3,675	17	552	4,872	4	18	101
Proddatoor	14	2,658	29,107	6	225	2,080	1	11	36	2	500	3,352	2	37	462	..	..	..
Sidhout	43	6,107	51,625	46	1,597	13,361	10	52	382	3	633	6,314	9	263	2,848	4	19	160
Pullampett	42	15,868	114,536	18	640	3,341	8	50	311	1	169	744	5	214	1,768	4	31	221
Cuddapah	21	6,077	55,404	21	805	7,226	5	26	175	6	999	3,414	23	623	4,512	2	5	11
Jamalamadoogoo	8	1,262	13,406	10	312	2,095	5	13	53	4	967	11,674	3	136	1,082	..	..	..
Pulivendla	12	1,627	8,385	36	755	5,237	..	..	..	1	147	699	25	361	1,355	..	..	..
Total ..	187	47,585	378,748	180	5,853	44,852	34	188	1,181	24	4,190	29,872	84	2,186	16,899	14	73	493
Madanapally	49	11,911	67,652	118	3,300	17,983	156	730	3,056	43	4,433	24,219	282	7,542	46,560	393	1,464	9,735
Voilpaud	31	4,555	31,832	108	2,965	19,502	167	721	4,089	43	4,906	34,668	420	12,471	84,304	649	6,437	40,440
Royachoty	23	3,008	14,674	102	2,583	14,821	160	611	3,300	21	2,577	17,147	217	5,405	31,347	287	1,171	7,762
Kadiri	33	5,364	29,280	127	2,696	14,948	90	531	2,940	4	630	3,990	73	1,242	5,915	79	5,107	25,232
Total ..	136	24,838	143,438	455	11,544	67,254	573	2,593	13,385	111	12,546	80,024	992	26,660	1,68,126	1408	14,179	83,169

Cattle and Cattle Disease.

The following extract, from the quinquennial return of 1866-67, will show the amount of stock of all kinds taluqwar :—

	Taluqs.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.
Main Division.	Budwail .	23,699	10	200	1,000	61,842	500	1,500	6,951
	Proddatoor ...	31,842	10	104	820	18,710	100	2,100	6,290
	Sidhout	19,561	5	130	610	38,500	1,516	1,100	9,925
	Pullampett ...	43,960	103	129	1,357	20,255	510	710	8,800
	Cuddapah ..	34,000	240	600	1,500	75,000	500	2,000	20,000
	Jamalamadoogoo.	14,789	...	70	596	72,954	200	3,000	5,944
	Pulivendla ...	29,421	12	300	1,255	35,333	225	4,456	9,857
Sub-Division.	Royachoty ...	56,453	105	210	450	66,113	600	1,250	16,048
	Voilpaud ...	49,425	10	317	1,065	69,329	395	425	13,352
	Kadiri	52,770	...	128	817	85,069	150	1,000	16,403
	Madanapally ...	46,750	50	200	1,000	103,400	2,000	400	10,438
	Total ...	402,670	545	2,388	10,470	646,505	6,696	17,941	124,008

It is worthy of notice that the four taluqs forming the sub-division possess as many cows and bullocks as the whole of the other seven taluqs put together, only one-fifth less sheep ; and, as regards other stock, they are in almost an equal state of prosperity. The quinquennial returns for 1871-72 show a slight increase of the horned stock throughout the district, the principal decrease being among sheep (117,948), the increase in tilling cattle being 10,400.

The following are some of the diseases of cattle which are not specially mentioned in Dr. Thacker's list of diseases circulated in Board's Proceedings, 29th February 1872, No. 386 :—

1. *Sarakoo.* } Apparently the same disease. The symptoms
2. *Nulla Dusah.* } are violent purgings of blood ; the attack is very sudden, and is attended with great prostration and pain. It generally proves fatal in from two to five days. This is, I suspect, what Dr. Thacker calls the Pedda Rogam. No medicines are used.

3. *Galikuntoo.* } These are two names for the same disease, and
4. *Ammavary.* } are probably what Dr. Thacker calls Gali Rogam. It appears to be the foot and mouth disease, and is considered to be a kind of small-pox. The remedy used is a mixture of karithoopam, chunam, and tobacco. The disease seldom proves fatal.

5. *Dommatumaloo.* }
6. *Gudlapinjara.* } Seem to be a kind of apoplexy. Death is
7. *Neridi.* } instantaneous.

8. *Jabanapa.*—Purging of a milder description than Nos. 1 and 2. Animal generally recovers.

9 *Suja Domma.*—Swelling of one of the legs, and is apparently rheumatism.

10. *Jalaga.*—The animal refuses food, purging comes on, the animal eats earth, and generally dies after five months.

11. *Kandoo.* } Appear to be a kind of gripes. The remedy is
12. *Mukkusala.* } the bleeding of one of the veins of the nose.

13. *Coorooma* is a trembling of the body and a refusal of food. The only remedy is said to be a wreath of the heart-shaped milkhedge leaves hung round the neck.

Diseases Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are epidemics, and in Nos. 1 and 2 segregation of the animals attacked is invariably practised.

Manure is very generally used throughout the district, and especially in the Cuddapah valley. It is principally either animal or vegetable. The dung of horned cattle is collected and stored, or sheep are penned on a field for several nights in succession. Vegetable manure is formed by the leaves of the Thungadi and Vempali trees being spread over the ground; also the refuse of indigo: and in the sub-division, where the tree grows, the leaves of the Kanuga tree are extensively used for wet cultivation. After the leaves are spread on the ground the land is flooded and the leaves are allowed to rot. For betel gardens offal and blood are used as manure.

Cost of labor.—The following extract from the returns of 1866-67 will show the price of labor in different parts of the district:—

Taluq.	Wages per Diem.		Cart per Day.	Donkeys per Score per Day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Budwail	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
Proddatoor	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
Sidhout	0 4 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
Pullampett	0 8 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	2 8 0
Cuddapah	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
Jamalamadoogoo	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	2 8 0
Pulivendla	0 6 0	0 2 8	0 12 0	2 10 0
Royachoty	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	2 10 0
Kadiri	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	2 4 0
Voilpaud	0 12 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
Madanapally	0 8 6	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
Total ..	5 6 6	2 2 2	10 0 0	30 8 0
General Average ..	0 7 4	0 3 1	0 14 6	2 12 2

Bullocks for agricultural purposes cost from Rupees 50 to Rupees 150. The average for the whole district is Rupees 72-8-0. In Voilpaud they fetch the lowest price, *viz.*, Rupees 20, and in Cuddapah, only the highest.

Sheep cost from Rupee 1 in Kadiri to Rupees 8 in Cuddapah, the average price being Rupees 3 all over the district.

Buffaloes cost Rupees 12 and *cows* from Rupees 25 to Rupees 60 or 70. The cows are small, but are good milk-givers.

Salt may be mentioned under the head of agriculture, since a large quantity of earth-salt is manufactured in the main division. To such an extent is this species of agriculture carried on that in 1873 Mr. Thornhill, a Member of the Board of Revenue, was sent to this, the Bellary, and the Kurnool districts to inquire and report upon it. In his report (25th March 1873) Mr. Thornhill estimates the consumers of earth-salt in the three districts to be nearer one-half than three-fourths of the population (four millions). He estimates that 4,687 garce are annually manufactured, which, estimated at the price of sea-salt (Rupees 240 per garce), shows that Government lose eleven lakhs of rupees by this manufacture. At the same time the manufacture is by no means a profitable one, since the salt is sold at a very low price. Government, in their order, 28th July 1873, have decided to issue licenses for all modas (as these manufactories are called) and annually to raise the cost of these licenses until, in 1879, they "shall reach a sum per estimated garce manufactured equal to the tax on a garce of marine salt." The following sketch of a salt moda, which accompanied Mr. Thornhill's report, will not be uninteresting. Water is stored in "*a*" on the top of the mound (moda = artificial hill), from whence it runs through "*b*" on the salt-pans "*d*."

CHAPTER XI.

REVENUE.

THE total cultivable land in fusly 1282 was 27,47,172 acres, assessed at Rupees 24,22,207, being an average charge of somewhat under 1 rupee per acre. The actual amount cultivated was, however, only 12,98,104, assessed at Rupees 16,48,828, or less than one-half was cultivated, and somewhat more than one-third of the available revenue was not collected. On the land cultivated, Rupees 31,801 were granted as remissions for waste land, leaving the balance of revenue Rupees 16,17,027. To this sum, however, must be added additional charge for tirvaijasty (wet crop raised on dry land with the aid of Government water), Rupees 61,763 ; charge for second crop on one crop wet land, Rupees 87,113 ; and sundry items, such as nirsagi, quit-rent, jodi, prohibitory assessment, &c., amounting to Rupees 2,21,732, amounting in all to Rupees 3,70,608. This, added to the original sum, gives a total revenue of Rupees 19,87,635 ; from this must be deducted remissions amounting to Rupees 19,559, leaving a net land revenue of Rupees 19,68,076. In round numbers the revenue of the district derived from land amounted to 20 lakhs of rupees, and, supposing the whole of the available land were cultivated, would amount to 28 lakhs. To go further into these statistics : out of the thirteen lakhs of acres of cultivated land a little over one lakh (107,965) is wet land, the revenue derived from which is 7¼ lakhs (Rupees 7,26,156), or an average of somewhat more than Rupees 6 per acre. The dry land amounts to 1,183,995 acres, assessed at Rupees 8,90,871, or an average of nearly 13 annas per acre. It must be remembered that a great deal of the land was originally granted on favorable assessment at almost nominal rates, so that the actual average amount of an ordinary ryot's holding rises very considerably. There is scarcely a village in this sub-division where the highest dry rate per acre is not so high as Rupees 3 and Rupees 3-8-0, and in the main division the highest wet rate is sometimes as high as Rupees 30 per acre.* In the sub-

* The following statement is extracted from Mr. Banbury's report on the settlement of the taluqs of Jamalamadoogoo, Proddatoor, and Cuddapah, and shows the bewildering number of rates in those taluqs, which are by no means exaggerated examples of the rest of the district :—

Taluqs.	Dry Rates.			Wet Rate.		
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jamalamadoogoo ..	101	1 2 0	5 13 4	88	1 2 8	32 13 0
Proddatoor	124	2 4 0	4 9 0	93	0 11 8	32 13 0
Cuddapah	159	1 2 0	10 15 0	175	0 8 1	35 0 0

division the ordinary charge for good wet land (unless granted on favorable assessment) is from Rupees 10 to Rupees 12.

The land revenue is, therefore, Rupees 19,68,076. The revenue from other sources in the same fusly was—

	Rs.
Abkari	2,42,154
Stamps	1,31,040
Miscellaneous	2,21,150
	5,94,344

I have omitted income-tax (Rupees 25,748), as that gives no guide to present revenue. The total revenue of the district was, therefore, Rupees 25,62,420. We will now glance at the cost of the administration. In the Appendix the total cost of all the establishments in the district—Revenue, Police, Judicial, &c.—is shown to be Rupees 5,24,671. To this sum may be added the cost of the Village Service (since the servants are employed in the collection of the revenue, and are paid by grants of land which would otherwise pay a revenue to Government) and of Dasbundum inams (since these are also alienations of revenue for the up-keep of Government revenue). The cost of the former is Rupees 5,35,089, and of the latter Rupees 2,31,911, making a total cost of the production of the revenue of Rupees 12,91,671. Under the head of inams it will be seen how far the grants devoted to Village Service and Dasbundums have succeeded.

I have made no mention of the Personal and Religious Inams, which amount to six lakhs of rupees, since these are permanent alienations which cannot now be altered. They are noticed in the Chapter on Inams.

It may be argued that since such large grants in the shape of Inams have been made, it is in effect tantamount to reducing the assessment, since when a man holds one acre paying Rupees 10 revenue and another acre rent free, it is the same as if he paid Rupees 5 on both. This is true, but it must be remembered that it is not the cultivating classes generally who are benefited by the inams. These have for the most part come into the possession of the rich village servants. The ordinary ryot gains his livelihood from cultivating Government assessed land or sub-renting inam land. His condition, therefore, can only be improved by lowering his assessment, and were this done, there is little doubt that an additional stimulus would be given to the cultivation of waste lands, since the ryot would get them on easier terms than he has to pay for sub-renting inam land.

The inam land appears to have always been a difficulty in the way of the revenue of this district. In 1821 Mr. Hanbury, the Collector, writes :—"The people wander about as much as before, and are as ready

as ever to give up their lands. Poverty is humble and unassuming, and a small concession is received with gratitude and content..... The triennial lease did a great deal of mischief, and, in order to stop the progress of the evil, it became necessary to make great reductions (the reductions, however, which were then made in the decennial lease do not appear to have been more than 10 per cent). No feeling of private property in land exists; the revenue is fluctuating and uncertain" (This was written in the last year of the decennial lease.) "The cultivation has decreased; the renters have been ruined by the ryots not being able to fulfil their engagements; and the ryots have deserted in despair." He goes on to recommend the reduction which had already been mooted by Munro in his last year of office, *viz.*, 25 per cent. on all dry and 33 per cent. on garden lands. "*If you drive the cultivator from the Sircar to the Inam lands*, which, I am sorry to say, has been much done during the lease, *it will be with the utmost difficulty that he will be brought back.*" It seems to me that here lies the solution of the difficult question Such a vast quantity of inam land has been granted that the country is to a certain degree independent of the Government land. It is true that the reduction of assessment recommended by Hanbury was afterwards introduced (and was one of the first acts of Sir Thomas Munro, who had been the original proposer of the scheme), yet this reduction was only one of 15 per cent and 23 per cent.* on the state that Mr. Hanbury describes. This reduction, however, was attended with good results, for, though when it was first introduced, the next year's revenue showed a considerable decrease (*vide* tabular statement at the end of this chapter), in the following years the revenue again rose, and in seven years resumed its former figure, thus showing that the Government had been no losers by the benefit to the people. Mr. Hanbury speaks of driving the people to the cultivation of their inam land This was written more than 50 years ago, and yet, in spite of the further reduction, the remark holds perfectly good now. I have no hesitation in saying that the best of the energies of the cultivating classes are bestowed upon the inam lands. It is upon them that they expend their capital and their labor, and yet there are lands which ought to yield a revenue (by the present valuation) of eight lakhs of rupees lying waste. And the story is still the same. Land has no saleable value and the ryots live from hand to mouth.†

There would, therefore, appear to be some grounds for supposing that the only way to bring the waste lands under cultivation is to

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* On those lands to which the reduction of 10 per cent previously alluded to had been made, on other lands it was 25 per cent and 33 per cent.

† These remarks do not apply to the rich cotton lands in the Cuddapah valley, but more especially to the other poorer taluqs

reduce the assessment, so as to procure a saleable value for each acre, even of dry land. And it must be remembered that by bringing this waste land under cultivation the Government revenue will be doubly benefited. The increase of production will be a source of profit to the Government as well as the ryot.

The following statement shows the collection of revenue in each taluq for the year 1872-73:—

Statement showing the Collections of Revenue from the following Sources in the District of Cuddapah during the Official Year 1872-73.

Taluqs.	Land Revenue.			Abkari.			Income-tax.			Stamp.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Budwail	1,57,298	8	10	7,141	15	8	1,274	14	6	17,818	0	0
2. Proddatoor	1,97,067	1	3	23,387	5	4	2,529	10	10	33,108	6	0
3. Sidhout	1,14,638	0	11	10,224	12	5	2,079	1	0	2,169	1	0
4. Pullampett	1,99,502	7	3	31,900	0	0	2,698	14	0	21,146	6	0
5. Cuddapah	2,45,344	4	11	56,408	7	2	5,054	14	2	13,973	6	0
6. Jamalamadoogoo ..	2,11,384	12	0	22,703	15	0	2,447	9	0	5,428	11	0
7. Pulivendla	1,81,939	13	1	18,015	5	8	6,632	1	7	5,674	0	0
8. Royachoty	1,44,405	15	8	11,733	5	4	887	2	0	4,879	0	0
9. Kadiri	1,53,845	14	4	16,781	8	6	1,011	2	0	14,727	10	0
10. Voilpaud	1,87,046	2	5	19,575	0	0	1,113	14	0	16,922	11	0
11. Madanapally ..	1,65,716	11	7	23,566	10	8	3,137	3	5	4,240	8	0
12. Huzoor	82	6	0	295	0	0	2,216	4	0	45,368	15	6
Total ..	19,58,272	2	3	2,41,733	5	9	31,082	10	6	1,85,456	10	6

The following are the Collections from Various Sources throughout the District.

	RS.	A.	P.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed property and Magisterial fines, &c.	17,970	2	1
Receipts from Civil Courts in the district	7,233	2	1
Interest on arrears of Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	606	10	3
Miscellaneous receipts	1,869	5	2
Postal collection	19,367	7	7
Registration fees, &c.	5,578	4	0
Fees from Government Schools	2,970	0	0
Subscription to Gazette and other receipts connected with Press.	1,004	12	5
Jungle Conservancy Fund	4,535	11	2
Pound Fund	6,819	1	1
Surplus Pound Fund under Act I. of 1871	9,400	0	0
Bungalow Fee Fund	153	12	2
Police Lodging Fund	1,945	6	9
Village Service Fund	705	12	8
Municipal Fund	29,311	2	10

The following statement shows the Land Revenue of the Cuddapah district since it came into British hands. In 1857-58 (fusly 1268) the three taluqs of Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilguntla were transferred from this district to Kurnool, hence the deficiency in that year:—

Total Revenue of the Cuddapah District from Fusly 1210 (1801) *to Fusly* 1282 (1872).

FUSLY.	RS.	FUSLY.	RS.	FUSLY.	RS.
1210 ..	16,48,278	1235 ..	20,80,793	1260 ..	25,22,897
1211 ..	21,46,377	1236 ..	21,57,686	1261 ..	24,97,143
1212 ..	22,48,577	1237 ..	19,39,637	1262 ..	25,04,450
1213 ..	21,68,822	1238 ..	19,89,862	1263 ..	22,93,203
1214 ..	25,11,776	1239 ..	19,72,549	1264 ..	24,62,558
1215 ..	27,46,201	1240 ..	24,21,285	1265 ..	24,74,475
1216 ..	21,68,957	1241 ..	23,18,526	1266 ..	25,89,834
1217 ..	26,65,677	1242 ..	18,26,603	1267 ..	24,37,850
1218 ..	27,84,225	1243 ..	22,73,575	1268 ..	20,07,155
1219 ..	26,49,762	1244 ..	22,95,993	1269 ..	21,01,054
1220 ..	27,23,125	1245 ..	23,33,978	1270 ..	21,34,945
1221 ..	19,45,902	1246 ..	23,43,874	1271 ..	22,39,896
1222 ..	23,17,314	1247 ..	23,81,904	1272 ..	22,20,694
1223 ..	24,79,035	1248 ..	21,36,876	1273 ..	22,18,917
1224 ..	25,51,304	1249 ..	25,62,797	1274 ..	22,90,855
1225 ..	25,87,705	1250 ..	24,92,647	1275 ..	22,85,634
1226 ..	24,36,681	1251 ..	26,54,230	1276 ..	24,11,879
1227 ..	25,92,014	1252 ..	25,04,661	1277 ..	22,64,923
1228 ..	25,61,886	1253 ..	25,32,235	1278 ..	23,80,731
1229 ..	24,48,107	1254 ..	23,36,121	1279 ..	23,76,139
1230 ..	24,89,948	1255 ..	21,84,854	1280 ..	25,36,257
1231 ..	22,41,720	1256 ..	24,78,275	1281 ..	23,03,316
1232 ..	23,37,804	1257 ..	25,20,534	1282 ..	24,07,938
1233 ..	19,19,978	1258 ..	23,89,011		
1234 ..	20,32,508	1259 ..	23,93,740		

CHAPTER XII.

INAMS

THE amount of revenue alienated for the purpose of inams in the Cuddapah district is very large.

The following statement shows the proportion :—

Personal and Religious Inams	Dasbandum	Service.	Pensioners
Rupees 5,61,119	2,32,011	5,35,089	26,000

being a total of Rupees 13,54,219. Deduct from this Rupees 88,586 paid as quit-rent and jodi, and the total amount of alienated revenue will be Rupees 12,65,633

The large amount of Personal Inams is probably due to the many masters who have at different times ruled in this province Munro's first act on taking charge was to place all the inams under attachment preparatory to an investigation of the titles. The proportion of Religious Inams (*circa* Rupees 27,000) is small, and Munro remarks that the Native Amildars, or Tahsildars, were in the habit of making allowances to the pagodas from the public revenues because of the smallness of the inams allowed for their support. These sums were then written off in the accounts as irrecoverable. A detailed list of the Religious Inams will be found at the end of this chapter

The item of Dasbandum requires some detailed notice In the main division the total amount of Dasbandum Inams is comparatively small, but in the sub-division it reaches a large figure, as will be seen by the following comparative statement —

——	Dry Acres	Inam Assessment	Wet Acres	Inam Assessment
		Rs		Rs
Main division	1,898	2,172	6,575	54,830
Sub-division	707	2,245	19,794	1,72,764

		Acres	Assessment Rs
being a total ...	Main division...	8,473	57,002
	Sub-division ...	20,501	1,75,009

[*Note —More than half of the total dasbandum in the main division (viz., Rupees* 29,660) *is in the Cuddapah Taluq*]

The Dasbandum Inams in both divisions are held on the same conditions, and the following remarks, framed more especially with reference to the sub-division, will apply equally to the rest of the district :—

Dasbandum Inams are rent-free grants of land, and were given for three purposes—

1. For keeping in repair tanks which cultivate Government lands.
2. For levelling lands and rendering them fit for wet cultivation.
3. For bringing dry waste land under cultivation. In cases Nos. 1 and 2 wet lands have been granted, and in No. 3, as a general rule, dry lands.

Dasbandums are of two kinds—

1. Khundum. | 2. Shamilât.

The great majority of all such inams are for the repairs of tanks, the levelling and dry dasbandums forming a very small proportion. A Khundum Dasbandum consists of a specific grant of so many acres; a Shamilât Dasbandum is the assignment of a certain proportion of the cultivation each year free of assessment. Both these systems are open to objection; the first, because when the supply in the tank is small the water is taken first to the inam, and then, only if there is a surplus, to the Government land, remission being claimed for the latter if it is left waste owing to want of water. The second system is objectionable, because, as it is only a percentage on the actual cultivation, it does not ensure the cultivation of the whole ayacut, only so much being cultivated as the ryot chooses. These objections, however, would not be worthy of notice were only the original conditions of the grant observed and the tanks kept in good order. The fact, however, is that scarcely a single dasbandum tank in the whole district is in good order, or is capable of watering its registered ayacut. It is true that one seldom hears of a tank being in bad order until it breaches, for the dasbandumdars are generally also the ryots, and are not likely to complain against themselves The following statement will show the net Government revenue under dasbandum sources in the sub-division as compared with the Dasbandum Inam :—

——	Assessment of Government Ayacut.	Average Remission.	Net Revenue.	Dasbandum Ayacut under same Tanks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madanapally	70,617	19,867	50,750	28,086
Royachoty	72,938	4,853	68,085	49,215
Voilpaud	95,360	9,871	85,489	45,617
Kadiri	51,783	1,917	49,866	20,368
Total .	2,90,698	36,508	2,54,190	1,43,286

In other words Government sacrifice 3 in order to produce 5.

There can be no doubt that the original idea in granting these inams was that they should bear to the Government land a proportion as of 1 to 4,* and never more than 2 to 7. Many of the so-called Dasbandum Inams have been improperly obtained, but the following will show how the dasbandum system has fallen off from the original intention:—

	Registered Assessment of Government Land under Dasbandum Sources.		Actual Occupation of Government Land under Dasbandum Sources.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madanapally	18,254	92,891	13,506	70,617
Royachoty	15,711	92,477	11,691	72,938
Voilpaud	23,441	1,30,430	16,607	95,360
Kadiri	11,978	63,131	9,953	51,783
Total ..	69,384	3,78,929	51,757	2,90,698

The foregoing shows that there are 17,637 acres, assessed at Rupees 88,231, which, when the inams were granted, it was intended should be cultivated, *and for the purpose of cultivating which the inams were granted,* but which are now lying waste. We have seen that the value of dasbandum land amounts to Rupees 1,43,286 compared with Rupees 2,54,190, Government revenue, or a proportion of nearly 3 to 5. Were, however, the ayacuts of the tanks cultivated as it was originally intended they should be, the total amount brought under cultivation would be valued at Rupees 3,78,929, instead of as now Rupees 2,54,190 only.

We cannot, however, stop here, but must go a step further. A statement in the appendix shows the total amount of unoccupied Government land under dasbandum sources for the last five years. I will quote one instance only.

In fusly 1278 there were in the sub-division 13,966 acres of unoccupied Government land under dasbandum tanks, assessed at Rupees 56,079. In the last fusly (1282) there were 14,713 acres unoccupied, assessed at Rupees 63,512. The unoccupied inam land on the other hand shows a decrease being 5,196 acres, assessed at Rupees 55,556, in fusly 1278, against 4,265 acres, assessed at Rupees 45,396, in fusly 1282. The tendency, therefore, is to throw up Government land and to cultivate inam land instead, since the Government holdings show a decrease of Rupees 7,433, whereas the inam holdings show that land valued at Rupees 10,160 is now cultivated, which was lying waste five years ago. The rent-free lands were, however, granted in order that the

* *Vide* derivation of term given *ante* at page 15.

rent-paying lands should be cultivated, and if the system worked as it was intended, it should work; any increase in the former should also be balanced by an increase in the latter.

Another point is worthy of remark. These 17,637 acres of unoccupied land are an actual loss to the productive power of the country. Being classed as wet, dry crops are not raised on them for fear that the higher rate of assessment should be charged. It is probable that if a water-tax were charged when water is used or available, and if the whole of the land were classed as dry, these lands for which water is not available would be cultivated and dry grain raised *

I now come to the next important item of alienated revenue, *viz.*, *Village Service Inams.* The following abstract shows the amount of land assigned for the purpose in the main and sub-division :—

	Working Servants.		Gair Missaldars.		Total Inam enjoyed.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.
						Rs.
Main division	7,451	299,939	3,295	82,235	147,366	382,174
Sub-division	6,614	136,720	1,973	16,195	81,078	152,915

By Gair Missaldars are meant persons who enjoy a portion of the Service Inams, but who do not work, they or their ancestors having been removed from their appointments.

These persons in many cases do not even pay anything for their land, so that it would almost seem as if dismissal from office is a reward and not a disgrace, since they enjoy the land without being expected to work. I will quote one instance. The village of Peddapully, in the Kadiri taluq, is a large one, and land assessed at Rupees 410 has been assigned as the payment of the Reddies, and land assessed at Rupees 436 for the payment of the Curnams. Out of these sums, however, the Gair Missal Reddies enjoy, free of charge, land assessed at Rupees 243, or nearly two-thirds, and the Gair Missal Curnams land assessed at Rupees 227, or somewhat more than half. I might cite numerous other instances, but there is no need. It will be a great boon to the district when the Village Cess Act is introduced and money payments made to all the servants, the inams now held by them being either fully assessed or enfranchised on payment of quit-rent.

Land, however, is not the only payment which village servants receive. They also receive *merahs*, or a certain percentage calculated

* The foregoing figures are those of the sub-division. I have been unable to obtain the same statistics from the main division in so accurate a form It is, however, believed that the remarks apply equally to the main division

on the number of ploughs. These merahs are collected from the people. It is difficult to find any reliable information regarding their origin.

The rates in each village appear to have been drawn up by the servants themselves without any authority, and they are most arbitrary. Not only do the rates differ in almost every village, but also the classes of servants entitled to demand them. In one village the Reddy, the Curnam, the Vetti, the Taliari, and the Kavaly are entitled to collect them, and in another the Curnam and the Nirganti only.* The awkward part is that the lists are calculated according to the extent of cultivation and the prices existant 40 years ago, and the servants now claim to collect these fees, commuting the grain according to present prices and on the whole of the present cultivation In many instances it has been discovered that to permit this claim would be tantamount to allowing the village officials to levy half, and sometimes three quarters, of the value of the assessment in addition to the Government demand. There is no doubt that these merahs are often used as a means of oppression A demand is not urged for some years and is then pressed, and if not paid process is applied for. The revenue authorities do not now recognize a claim for more than one year, or assist in enforcing it; but, as a matter of fact, the villagers themselves frequently do so, and, as far as right is concerned, it would seem that if the village servants are entitled to levy such fees at all, they are entitled to levy them in arrears The existence of these troublesome merahs is another reason why the money-payment system will be felt as a relief.

For the following notice of the different pagodas in the district, and the inams attached to them, I am indebted to Rama Row, the Sub-Collector's Head Clerk:—

Religious Institutions.—There are numerous institutions in the district, but only few of them call for any notice A considerable amount of money is spent every year for the maintenance of these institutions. An annual allowance of Rupees 20,473-1-4 is sanctioned for the up-keep of the proper puja (worship), while a sum of Rupees 7,124-12-0 is granted for car festivals at the various stations. Some of these institutions are called jufted Davastanums, while the rest are charitable institutions, the former having been continued from the Moghul Government.

Narapuraswamy of Jamalamadoogoo —This pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 723-5-4, of which Rupees 525 have been sanctioned for the car festival. The festival commences on or about the 22nd May of every year, and continues for nearly ten days. A great many people from surrounding villages attend the festival, especially on the

* Reddy, Village headman, Curnam, Accountant, Vetti, Taliari, Kavaly, Village Police and watchmen, Nirganti, one who regulates the water-supply.

day of Garoodawootchavum, when an immense number of rockets are burnt.

Ramalingaswamy of Ramaswaram of Proddatoor Taluq.—In the latter part of March or the beginning of April the car festival commences and continues for eight days. Though the Government grant is only Rupees 119-9-4, yet the ceremony is conducted in a grander style than that of any other in the district by the aid of the wealthy merchants of Proddatoor ; the total sum of money sanctioned for this institution is Rupees 189-9-4 a year. It may be interesting to give a brief history of this pagoda. Rama, after conquering Ravana, halted here on his way home. He was delighted with the place being in a similar position to that of Ramanath and established a lingum. It is said that the lingum was made of sand, there being no time to wait for the arrival of *Anjayana* (Monkey God), who had been sent to Benares to fetch one.

Vallala Anjanayaswamy of the same taluq.—This is a place of great celebrity, and has an endowment of Rupees 291-10-8 every year. People laboring under different complaints visit the place and stay here for months together till they find some remedy, which they are very sure to obtain. No regular annual festival is conducted here.

Gundi Anjanayaswamy in Pulivendla Taluq.—This pagoda is on the banks of the Papagny river in the midst of jungles. It has an endowment of Rupees 223-14-2 a year. This place is about equal in sanctity to that of Vallala. People esteem the place with great veneration.

Davuni Cuddapah Venkatramanaswamy.—This place is only 1½ mile from the town of Cuddapah. The festival of this place is conducted every year in the month of (*Maghum*) February. A sum of Rupees 489-8-1 is sanctioned for this pagoda, of which Rupees 280 are allotted for the car festival.

Pushpagiri Chennakaswaswamy of Cuddapah Taluq.—This is a place of great sanctity. The festival is conducted in the middle of April or the beginning of May. As nearly 20,000 or 30,000 of people assemble here, most of them being from Cuddapah. This place is on the banks of the Pennair, and about two miles from the anicut newly constructed by the Irrigation and Canal Company. The pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 630-4-7 every year. The festival continues for eight days, but for only three days in the latter part will there be a great crowd of people. The pagoda is on a hill, up which broad steps have been constructed for ascent and descent.

The pilgrims bathe in the river very early in the morning and some then walk round the hill, which is six or seven miles in circumference ; this if done by a bachelor, it is supposed that he will soon be married, and if by a barren woman, she will give birth to a child within the period of one year.

Wontimitta Kothanda Ramaswamy in the Sidhout Taluq.—This place is in the Sidhout Taluq, and 15 miles from Cuddapah on the Madras Railway line The pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 280 a year. The car festival takes place in the month of April.

Yellampett Vanoogopalaswamy in the same taluq —This has no endowment from the Government, but the festival is conducted by the wealthy merchants of the place who trade in thread dyed in different colors. The festival attracts the attention of several thousands of people on account of the beautiful fireworks The place is on the confluence of the Cheyair and Pennair.

Athirala Thruthaswaraswamy of the Pullampett Taluq.—This place is on the Cheyair, and the annual festival takes place three days before and after the Sivarathree, which will be about the middle of February. It has an endowment of Rupees 830-0-9, of which Rupees 258-10-9 are allotted for the car festival. This is a holy place, and several thousand people assemble on the Sivarathree day, chiefly for the purpose of bathing in the river, by the bathing in which the sin committed by the great Parasu Rama, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, was washed away.

Royachoty Veerabhadraswamy.—This pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 1,458-5-4, inclusive of car-festival allowance. This is a resort of many pilgrims from Bellary, Dharwar, and other countries of the Bombay Presidency The festival commences in the middle of February and continues for seven days. On the car-festival day the idol is decorated with a fine dress and valuable ornaments. Early in the morning of that day a big ruby of the size of a nutmeg is placed between the two eyebrows to represent a third eye, an emblem of Siva. Opposite to the idol a large heap of boiled rice is placed so as to catch the first glance of the ruby eye Till it is done the doors are shut, and people are prevented from going in front of the idol for fear that they will be instantly killed. The person who adorns the so-called eye stands behind the idol, and stops there till the abovesaid ceremony is performed

Voilpaud Pattabhee Ramaswamy.—The pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 834-7-4 a year. The festival commences in the latter part of March and continues for ten days. People of distant villages do not congregate here, but only those who live in the neighbourhood.

Kalcudda Sidhaswaraswamy in the same taluq.—This place is considered a very holy one, and many people resort hither from different quarters of the district. The festival commences in the beginning of March or the latter part of February. Specially on the day of Sivarathree and on the following day there are great crowds of people, and on the latter day the idol is carried in procession to a waterfall, which is about two miles distant from the village.

All the pilgrims, without exception, accompany the idol and bathe in the waterfall. By the side of this waterfall there is a pool called as Dayalamadoogoo (devil's fountain); people possessed by a devil are conducted thither and dipped in the water, which process it is considered will prove the means of a speedy remédy. This pagoda has an endowment of Rupees 350 a year.

Madicheroovoo Talakona Sidhaswaraswamy in the same taluq.—This is also a place of sanctity. The festival is held on Sivarathree and the two succeeding days; several thousand people attend the festival, specially with the object of bathing in the waterfall.

Narasimhaswamy of Kadiri —This pagoda has a large endowment of Rupees 2,100 a year in addition to a jaghir village yielding 500 or 600 rupees annually. The festival commences on or about the 26th February, and terminates on the 10th March. Several thousand people from the district of Bellary and a portion of Mysore resort hither.

There is an interesting incident worthy of notice in connexion with this feast: two days after the car procession Pariahs and other outcaste people are allowed to enter the temple, they bathe in the river (Madoolairoo) and enter the temple in great crowds with small bundles wrapped up in cloths containing coin and jewels, which they wish to present to the god. These bundles are received by a person employed particularly for the purpose by contractors who farm the privilege; the cost of such a contract is about 1,000 rupees a year. This also forms a source of income to the temple.

Besides the above there are two Gunga Jattra festivals worthy of remark. One at Chintakommadinnay of Cuddapah taluq and the other at Anantapore of Royachoty taluq A large number of buffaloes and goats are sacrificed and the blood is allowed to run like streams of water. Almost all the Sudra community of Cuddapah, Royachoty, and Pulivendla taluqs congregate here. These institutions have no endowments from Government, but they are supported entirely by the private community.

None of the Mahomedan religious institutions deserve any notice, with the exception of the one at Gurrumkonda, which has two jaghir villages yielding Rupees 3,000 annually. The affairs of this institution are conducted by one Meer Mooradally Khan Sahib, a descendant of the Gurrumkonda Nabob, who lives in Mahall, about thirteen miles from the place. This man also receives a pension of Rupees 60 per mensem from the Mysore Government. Twice in the year several hundred fakeers are fed in the institution.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL FUNDS, EDUCATION, AND MUNICIPALITY.

THERE are two Local Fund Circles—Cuddapah and Madanapally.

Cuddapah.—The income of this circle for the current year (1874-75) is calculated to be Rupees 1,58,730, including an unexpended balance from last year of Rupees 1,040.

The principal item of expenditure is roads, the maintenance of which alone amounts to Rupees 46,710. A sum of Rupees 9,454 is to be spent on education and Rupees 28,000 on new works, including a dispensary building at Proddatoor (Rupees 500). Under the head of sanitation a sum of Rupees 24,070 is to be spent, of which Rupees 17,280 alone is taken for sanitary measures, *e.g.*, scavengering, cleaning, and draining village sites, clearing out wells for drinking water, &c.

The income of this circle shows a steady increase since it was first started, having been Rupees 1,46,570 in 1872-73 and Rupees 1,46,590 in 1873-74 The expenditure keeps fairly apace with the sanctioned grants, and the whole circle is in good working order. The large number of divisional officers who are members of the Board facilitate the division of work, and some of the non-official members show considerable interest in the discussion of Local Fund matters.

Madanapally.—There are four taluqs in this circle, and the normal state of the income should be about one lakh of rupees. The estimated income for 1873-74 is, however, Rupees 1,58,730 owing to an enormous unexpended balance, chiefly in the Road Fund, of Rupees 54,117 This balance has been increasing each year until it has reached this large sum. The reason for the greater part is due to the difficulty of obtaining workmen A sum of Rupees 47,530 is sanctioned for the maintenance of the roads in 1874-75, Rupees 15,000 for new works, such as bridges, road dams, &c, and Rupees 5,780 for education; under the head of sanitation Rupees 8,520 were allotted to the maintenance of the dispensary at Madanapally, Rupees 2,014 for vaccination, and Rupees 6,260 for village sanitation. The remainder of the money is to be spent on Department Public Works supervision, &c.

In 1872-73 the unexponded balance in this circle was Rupees 4,580, in 1873-74 Rupees 26,000, and for 1874-75 Rupees 54,117. This circle labors under some disadvantage by having only one divisional officer as a member Owing to the distance of Madanapally from Cuddapah (76 miles), the executive work of the circle devolves for the most part on the Sub-Collector.

Education—In connexion with Local Fund Boards this item naturally follows, since the Local Funds contribute most towards its expenses. In the matter of education considerable progress has been made of late years, especially in elementary education. In 1870-71 there were eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools educating 328 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans, and Village Schools in only five taluqs of the district as follows.—

—	Number	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Total
Pullampett ..	52	755	54	809
Sidhout	11	140	..	140
Jamalamadoogoo.	35	532	34	566
Proddatoor ..	32	509	50	559
Cuddapah ..	53	837	46	883
Total ..	183	2,773	184	2,957

The total cost of these schools was Rupees 6,482.

In the following year (1871-72) there was a total number of 212 village schools educating 4,057 scholars

In 1872-73 there were 347 schools distributed over all the taluqs of the district, with 6,315 scholars, 188 of these schools being supported by Local Funds; of these, 8 schools were middle class or Anglo-Vernacular Schools and one a female school supported by the London Mission.

During 1873 three of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Madanapally Circle collapsed, the Government grant being withdrawn. One only at Royachoty survived, its funds having been invested in a small bungalow, which brings in a monthly rent of Rupees 20.

The total amount allotted for education by the Local Funds in 1874-75 is Rupees 13,590, or more than double what was spent four years ago.

This sum is exclusive of the Zillah School at Cuddapah, which is a Government establishment The number of scholars at this institution varies considerably. In 1870, with a popular Head Master (Mr. Taylor), there were 328 Hindus and 24 Mussulmans, whereas in 1872-73, this master having left, there were only 166 scholars altogether.

It will be seen what great and rapid steps have taken place in the matter of village education since the establishment of Local Funds. As far as middle-class education is concerned, there has been a falling off. Union Schools have been abolished and Government grants are being withdrawn from the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The middle classes, whose sons are the only ones who benefit by this education, and for whose advantage it is therefore unfair to tax the whole people, are not yet spirited enough to start schools, and a considerable time will elapse before private enterprize will do much in this respect.

Municipality.—The following contribution from Dr. Iyaswamy, the Vice-President of the Cuddapah Municipal Commission, I give *verbatim*. Dr. Iyaswamy has for many years worked very hard in this department, and great credit is due to him for the introduction of various improvements and sanitary measures.

"The Towns' Improvement Act was introduced into this town in November 1866. The area of the Municipality is about 2½ square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1871, is 16,438. There are altogether 4,450 houses. The income of the Municipality is Rupees 25,000 from the following sources:—Rates on houses, taxes on vehicles, registration of carts, and tolls, &c., and the expenditure does not exceed the above amount. Considerable improvements have been effected in the condition of roads; most of them have been widened and metalled. Several lanes, which were the seat of much filth and nuisance, where conservancy carts could not go, have been enlarged. A slaughter-house has been constructed, and its floor and sides asphalted. On an average 64 animals are slaughtered every day there, and its income is Rupees 30 per month. The establishment costs Rupees 22—a conicopoly on Rupees 10, and 2 sweepers on Rupees 6 each per mensem. A market is in the course of construction of a handsome design, but from the temporary erections now existing a rent of Rupees 1,200 per annum is collected. The town is provided with 50 latrines, of which 12 are pucka and the others are constructed of mud walls. Kodandaramudu's well, which is situated near the Collector's Office, and which was lately enlarged and reconstructed by the Commissioners, is the source of supply of good water to the most part of the town. During the dry season the Commissioners clean the Boogair stream and keep the water continually flowing. All noxious vegetation, such as prickly-pear, &c., have been removed from the town.

"An elementary school has been opened, and 146 boys are on the register. Rupees 40 per month are received as fees from them. The establishment consists of six masters and one peon. The total cost of the same is Rupees 84 per mensem. The Commissioners further give results' grants to Telugu and Mahomedan Schools to an amount of Rupees 300 every year.

"The civil dispensary is supported and maintained by the Municipality and Local Fund Boards, supplemented by the interest of invested funds and voluntary subscription from the public. The income under this head is Rupees 3,600, and the expenditure amounts to Rupees 4,232.

"There is a vaccinator employed by the Municipality on a salary of Rupees 10 per mensem, who vaccinates about 30 children a month. To promote vaccination the Commissioners further offer a small reward

to parents of children brought for operation. A register of births and deaths is kept by the Municipal Commissioners. There is no separate establishment entertained for this purpose, but with the assistance of a peon the work is done in the Municipal Office. The conservancy of the town is well attended to. There are 20 scavengers and 12 carts employed for this purpose. The cost under this head per annum is Rupees 4,630.

	Rs.
Establishment	2,592
Hire of carts	1,690
Cleaning wells	348

The town is lighted by 63 lamps, at an expense of Rupees 70 per mensem. The avenues are looked after, and there are two gardeners on Rupees 6 each, and nearly 600 avenue trees are under protection. During the hot weather the principal streets are watered, and water pandals are kept in several parts of the town for the convenience of the people. The travellers' bungalow has been lately transferred to the Municipal Commissioners. The present building is in a very dilapidated condition, and is but seldom resorted to by travellers on account of its distance from the railway station. The Commissioners have in view to construct a new building in the proximity of the railway station. The Municipal Office Establishment consists of a manager, two clerks, two peons, and one sweeper, and costs the Municipality Rupees 129-8-0 per mensem.

"The Commissioners were long contemplating to supply the town with pure drinking water from the Boogair spring, but the project has been given up from want of funds for the present.

"Since the introduction of the Act there is every reason to believe that the health of the inhabitants has considerably improved. Fever, which used to prevail throughout the year and carry away a great number of persons, is gradually diminishing, and assuming a milder form. Cholera, which never failed to visit the town and its suburbs once in every year or so and commit great havoc, has never appeared in an epidemic form except on two occasions, once in 1869 and again in 1871; since that time it has not made its appearance."

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION CANAL—POST OFFICE—JAIL—RAILWAY.

Public Works.—The annexed statement shows the strength, cost, and work of the Department of Public Works for the last five years.

Years.	Gazetted Officers.	Overseer, Local Fund and Imperial.	Inferior Servants, Office Establishment.	Total Cost.	Expenditure on Works.			
					Roads.	Irrigation.	Building	Sundry.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ..	2	18	59	48,617	166,112	50,259	11,800	4,617
1869-70 ..	2	18	58	59,155	130,924	28,880	25,414	14,456
1870-71 ..	3	19	58	49,492	113,065	56,949	4,622	1,933
1871-72 ..	3	19	57	53,411	105,164	41,423	14,751	404
1872-73 ..	3	18	58	58,886	113,836	20,324	8,133	6,991

The Public Works Department has a great many difficulties to contend against in the Cuddapah district, of which the chief are, 1st, the absence of capitalists who are willing and able to undertake contracts; 2nd, the almost total want of any science or practical knowledge amongst those persons who do undertake contracts; and, 3rd, the great unpopularity of the district. These difficulties are not met with in such force in the chief town or in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, but are universally found at some distance removed from both. What capitalists there are prefer to invest their money in land, merchandize, or in usury, and the consequence is that the contractors are for the most part needy adventurers, who undertake a work, not because it comes in their ordinary way of business, but because they wish to make as much out of the contract as possible, after the execution or non-execution of which they go elsewhere. The department is therefore compelled to execute a large number of the works itself; this, of course, entails delay, and as the district is unpopular in the extreme, the supervision is often inefficient, because the best men are unwilling to accept an appointment in it even on a higher salary. It is true that this difficulty is found in every other department of the district, but it is probably more apparent in that of the Public Works than in any other, because here immediate results are required. Irregularities in other departments do not cause a stoppage in the machinery, and can be remedied without attracting notice, whereas a building left unfinished, or badly completed, at once attracts attention.

Another difficulty which has hitherto existed is that of the large extent of the ranges The Government have, however, lately decided

that a Range Officer should be in future appointed to every two taluqs instead of, as at present, to four.

The need of the district is doubtless irrigation works, but much cannot yet be done in this respect, as most projects are attended with great expense. As it is, the large number of existing irrigation works are a constant source of anxiety, and the more so because the greater part are small and scattered all over the district, and especially over the sub-division.

The great boon of the district from the Public Works Department consists in the roads, of which there are about 850 miles. In this respect the sub-division is even better off than the main division, having 480 miles of road compared with 370 miles of the larger area of the main division. The oldest road is the trunk road from Madras to Bellary. The railway has taken from this road a great deal of its traffic, but it is still considerably used, and is well planted for the greater part with a fine avenue of trees. This road may be termed the chief of the three arteries of road in the district. The second is the road from Madras through Chittoor *viâ* Pęelair, Royachoty, Cuddapah, and then to Kurnool. This road, though the principal streams are unbridged, is one of the best in the district. It is broad, and for the greater portion has a fine avenue of young trees, which in a few years will give a sufficient shade The third artery is the road from Madras through Chittoor, Madanapally, and Kadiri to Bellary. This is a narrow road, but is in good order, although maintained on a small maintenance grant. The traffic here is not very great, but is yearly increasing, and when the road is connected with the railway at Moodanoor by a branch road from Kadiri over the Koorly Ghaut, it will be still further used.

From these three arteries the other roads in the district branch off, so as to form a network. With the exception of the cotton taluqs, the soil is generally favorable for road-making, but in these it is, as elsewhere, a matter of the greatest difficulty to make the roads even barely passable in the rainy weather. Money and labor seem to be swallowed up, and each succeeding year the earth again gapes wide to receive the material, which in the rainy season it sucks in by enveloping it in a sticky miry mass of impassable slush. In the sub-division the soil is well suited for roads, for there are few places where "morram," or decomposed granite, is not to be found.* Other roads are in contemplation, and some have been commenced.

* It is worthy of remark that wherever there are large quantities of decomposed granite there seems to be tendency to fever of a mild form generally, but becoming aggravated by local causes, such as marshy grounds or much wet cultivation. There are few places in the sub-division which are not liable to a fever not generally malignant, though it is so in many villages.

The map of the district shows the main roads, their branches, and those in contemplation

Under "Buildings" the principal works in progress are the new Taluq Cutcherries. One at Sidhout is almost finished, there is one in progress at Kadiri, and another has just been commenced at Madanapally, and others are also in the course of construction. These fine buildings, although somewhat larger than are actually required, will be a great boon to the taluq officials, for most taluq buildings are little better than tumble-down sheds, not even affording a protection against the weather.

Irrigation Canal.—The canal enters the district about the 152nd mile from the head sluice, and runs through the Proddatoor and Cuddapah taluqs. It stops near the Cuddapah cantonment. It is proposed to continue the canal to the Pulicat lake, running it by the side of the Pennair river. For this purpose it will be fed from the Pennair by means of anicuts, one of which has already been constructed near Pushpagiri in the Cuddapah taluq, and another is projected near Sidhout. Mr. Latham, the Chief Engineer, writes: "There are about 35 miles (of canal) in this district, including ten locks and six bridges. The canal was opened in July 1871. 6,587 acres and 32 cawnies of land have been irrigated by the canal in the Cuddapah district, and 60,000 cubic yards of water an hour can be continuously supplied for irrigation by the canal. The canal and locks are adapted for boats 20 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, and sailing 15 feet high over all as a maximum." It is at present impossible to say to what extent the canal will prove a success, or when, if ever, it will pay its working expenses. It has been resolved (G. O. No. 2,690, dated 21st September 1874,) to commence the building of a fleet of boats for passenger and goods traffic. It is impossible to say to what extent the canal will be used for traffic, or, indeed, what traffic will be influenced by it, and, instead of first entertaining an establishment so as to form a calculation of what the probable traffic might be (as proposed by the Chief Engineer), it has been decided to commence with a fleet of twelve or fifteen boats The journey from Kurnool to Cuddapah (174 miles) will, it is calculated, occupy seven days, two from Kurnool to Mittakondal and five from thence to Cuddapah, since in this latter portion there are a good many locks.

As regards the quantity of land which will be irrigated, it has also been found impossible to form anything more than a a guess. The first year which shows normal results is that of 1873-74, for, although 18 acres in Kurnool were irrigated so far back as 1863-64, water was not passed beyond the first thirty or forty miles till 1870-71, and did not get as far as Cuddapah till 1871-72 In 1870 the canal breached in several places in the Kurnool district, and owing to the

loss of water and destruction of crops, which was the result, the ryots lost confidence in the work. The year 1873-74 may, therefore, be said to be the first in which the canal has been fairly tested. In this year there were under irrigation in this district 6,587 acres (as per Mr. Latham's letter above quoted), and in the district of Kurnool the amount was 6,972. The amount of land to be irrigated, however, in order to enable the canal to pay a 5 per cent. dividend, is calculated to be 40,000 acres. This amount of land the Collector of Kurnool says may, perhaps, if there are no accidents, be under irrigation in ten or twelve years, whereas the Deputy Collector of the same district is of opinion that it will take as long as twenty-five years before so large an extent of land will be irrigated. As regards the Cuddapah district, it is believed by the Collector that operations are quite capable of being extended, but he doubts if this will take place under existing circumstances. The rate, Rupees 6 per acre, he says, is excessive, and ryots are unwilling to go to the expense of converting dry land into wet, when they will have to pay so high a charge. The ryots also object to the interference of the Company's officers, and would, doubtless, come forward much more readily if the canal were managed by Government agency. At present, now that the chief works along the canal are constructed, the working charges amount to one lakh and three-quarters of rupees annually. It is believed that were the canal under Government management the cost could be very greatly reduced.

I have not been able to collect any information regarding the area of land capable of being irrigated in this district, but the Chief Engineer estimates that in the Kurnool District alone there are 161,508 acres. If only a quarter of this extent of country is brought under the influence of the canal, there can be no doubt of its proving a financial success, but it is feared that this estimate is a somewhat sanguine one. At the present moment it is, however, impossible to predict what the future of the canal will be. Hitherto it has certainly not answered the expectations that were formed, but there can be no doubt that from year to year the people are gaining a greater confidence in it.

The rules regarding the taking of water from the canal have lately undergone a thorough revision. Those originally framed were not found to work well, and a meeting of the various officials concerned was accordingly held in Cuddapah in January 1874. A set of new rules were then drawn up, which were eventually slightly modified, until they at last received the sanction of Government in the form as given below. It is generally hoped that these new rules will have the effect of stimulating the ryots to take more water, and of increasing their confidence in this important work

The canal, though undertaken by a private company, has a guarantee from the Government of five per cent on the capital expended. The cost up to the present time has been upwards of a million sterling As the Government guarantee the percentage on the capital, and as all land irrigated by it is land, which either pays, or might pay a revenue to Government, the latter have to be consulted in all matters in which any new principle or change of principle is involved Hence, although in name a private company, its affairs are jointly managed by its own officers and by Government officials.

Rules for the Distribution of Water from the Canal of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

RULE I. Before the 1st day of April in each year the Agent of the Company shall inform the Collectors of districts what portions of each village under the influence of the canal he is prepared to irrigate during the ensuing irrigation season, and the Collectors shall have the above information duly posted up and publicly notified in each village concerned through the Curnums, before the 1st day of May following: the Canal Administration shall, at the same time, send a notice to the Curnum of each village in anticipation of the Collector's order

RULE II No water shall be taken from the canal for irrigation purposes without written application to the Village Curnum, copies of which are to be forwarded by him to the Canal Officer and to the Tahsildar

RULE III Applications will be recorded for whole revenue fields or recorded sub-numbers of survey fields, however small they may be. Water will not be supplied for areas of less than one acre, except where the entire field is of less extent. Sub-divisions of fields when necessary will be made by the Revenue authorities The charge will be on the recorded extent of the field. This rule will be subject to relaxation under circumstances beyond the control of the ryots.

RULE IV. If water is taken without application, the cultivator will not be entitled to remission; and he will be required to pay a rate of 8 Annas an acre for the first offence, 1 Rupee an acre for the second offence in addition to the regular rate, and thereafter such an addition not exceeding double the rate as may be considered requisite by the settling officers.

RULE V The Company do not, except under their tanks, guarantee a supply of water beyond the 31st December; but, so far as water may be available in the Toomboodra or other streams feeding the canal, it will be supplied at the rate of 1 Rupee a month so long as the supply lasts until the annual closing of the cannal, which will be notified not later than the 1st December

RULE VI. The full charge for water on application shall be as follows :—

	Rate per Acre. RS.
1st Class.	
CLAUSE (1). Crops* requiring continuous supply, 1st crop ...	6
CLAUSE (2). Crops requiring continuous supply, 2nd crop (under tanks)	6

NOTE.—In future years wet crop of the descriptions referred to in clauses 1 and 2 when raised on fields levelled and bunded will be charged 3 Rupees an acre for the first year, Rupees 4 for the second year, Rupees 5 for the third year, and Rupees 6 for the fourth and subsequent years on the same fields. Wet crop irrigated in an open field without level beds and bunds will always be charged the full rate of 6 Rupees.

	Rate per Acre. RS.
CLAUSE (3). Crops† requiring frequent floodings ...	... 4
CLAUSE (4). Dry‡ crops requiring occasional floodings	... 3

NOTE.—"Crop" includes one or two or more crops sown together in intermediate rows at the same time.

CLAUSE (5). Double crops or those requiring irrigation for more than six months to pay double the rates specified for their class, unless supplied after 31st December, at the monthly rate.

CLAUSE (6). For a series of any crops, rice excepted, raised from the beginning of the season up to 31st December, Rupees 6.

CLAUSE (7). For a series of any crops, rice excepted, raised from 1st of January to the closing of the canal, per month Rupee 1.

CLAUSE (8). If water is not supplied for the whole time the crop is on the ground, and the crop is matured from other sources, the charge on crops of the first class shall be at the rate of 1½ Rupees, and on crops of the second class at the rate of 1 Rupee per month of canal irrigation. This clause is intended to apply to crops supplied from the canal after other sources have failed, as well as from other sources after the canal irrigation has ceased.

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* 1. Rice.
2. Sugarcane (double).
3. Betel-leaves (do.)
4. Cocoanuts (do.)
5. Plantains (double.)
6. Saffron (do.)
7. Fruit trees, various .. (do.)

† Usually irrigated in beds.

1. Garden Raggy.
2. Do. Korra.
3. Do. Onions.
4. Do. Chillies.
5. Sweet Potatoes.
6. Tobacco.
7. Indigo.
8. Brinjals.

‡ 1. Cholum.
2. Field Raggy.
3. Do. Korra.
4. Do. Chillies.
5. Field Tobacco.
6. Cotton.
7. Gram.
8. Oil-seeds.

CLAUSE (9). For water supplied to a tank for storage for the purposes of irrigation, the rate shall be 1 Rupee for (1,000) one thousand cubic yards, the quantity being measured at the supplying sluice. Water shall be supplied as above on the requisition of the Collector.

CLAUSE (10). If water is baled, the charge shall be two-thirds of the full rate.

CLAUSE (11). Irrigation by canal leakage water conveyed to lands for purposes of cultivation within the limits commanded by the Company's distribution channels will be charged the same rates as are laid down for similar cultivation supplied directly from the canal channels. Leakage into fields otherwise called subsoil leakage will not be charged for.

CLAUSE (12). No charge shall be made for water passed as surplus into any water-course or natural channel, from the natural supply of which a garden wet crop has been, in time past, or usually been, irrigated. The position and extent of lands so irrigated shall be ascertained and recorded ; and areas in excess of this extent shall be liable to the canal water-rate if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company.

CLAUSE (13). No charge shall be made on any land cultivated within the preceding five years under tanks, the supply or distribution of which is necessarily affected by the canal. Additional cultivation under Government works of irrigation, due to the influx of canal water, shall, if such extension be within the Company's scheme of irrigation, be charged for at the same rates as the other cultivation within the ayacut, the difference between the consolidated wet assessment and the dry assessment being credited to the Company. The ordinary canal rates will be charged beyond that limit.

RULE VII. As a general rule, applicants will be bound to pay for all the land applied for. In special cases where, from sudden illness or loss of cattle, or other causes beyond his control, the ryot is prevented from cultivating the land, he may, at the discretion of the settling officers, be allowed to withdraw his application. If cultivation has been commenced, he may be charged only for the water used. Ryots should be permitted to withdraw their applications for water subject to subsequent approval by the settling officers.

RULE VIII. Remission of water-rate, either wholly or in part, will be granted for failure of crops in cases where that failure is caused by excess or deficiency of water due to defect of works and shortcomings on the part of the Canal Administration, and not to neglect on the part of the ryots.

RULE IX. Remissions will be granted at the discretion of the settling officers for rocky ground, or land otherwise unfit for wet cultivation.

RULE X. In exceptional cases, such as failure due to "Choudu," —(marsh) excessive rains, or other cause beyond the Company's or ryot's control, a similar indulgence may be granted at the discretion of the settling officers.

RULE XI. No claim to remission for any case of loss or damage of crop shall be admitted, unless written timely notice is given to the village or taluq authorities, so as to secure examination on the spot before the damaged crop is removed. The Curnum will, at the same time, give prompt intimation of the claim to the Company's Overseer or the Resident Engineer.

RULE XII. All applications shall be recorded by the Curnum, if possible, on the same day they are received in a register.*

* Form B.

RULE XIII. The register of applications shall be closed on the 28th of the month, and an extract thereof despatched to the Taluq Cutcherry, so as to reach it on the first of the following month. All cultivation without application should be shown at the foot of the register with the necessary remarks.

RULE XIV. The Tahsildar or, in his absence, the Taluq Serishtadar, shall prepare an abstract thereof, and despatch it so as to reach the Collector on or before the 5th, who will forward it on to the Company's Chief Engineer.

RULE XV. The Curnum shall further keep a book showing the detailed measurement of the area applied for. The Revenue Inspector should examine, during his visit to the village, the accuracy of the measurements thus recorded and make the necessary corrections in red ink.

RULE XVI. The register of applications kept by Curnums shall be open for inspection to officers of the Company, who may enter any remarks they think proper or make extracts thereof. Similary, the Curnums and other Revenue officers may inspect registers kept by the Company's Overseers and Surveyors. Where there is a difference of opinion between the Curnums and the Company's Overseers, either in regard to damage or irrigation, the same shall be reported to the Revenue Inspector, in view to the necessary inquiry being held on the spot.

RULE XVII. The Curnum and the Reddy shall go along the irrigation channels and inspect the cultivation as often as necessary and at least twice a month, and enter the extent in the register* kept for the purpose with any necessary remarks regarding use of water without previous application, damage to crops, &c.; an immediate report of any damage shall be sent to the nearest Company's Overseer or Engineer and to the Revenue Inspector of the range. On receipt of this report, the Revenue Inspector shall at

* Form C.

once visit the spot, together with the Company's Overseer if possible, and report the result of his inquiries to the Tahsildar. In more important cases, the Tahsildar or ‖Serishtadar shall conduct the investigation in person.

RULE XVIII. The Curnum shall, at the close of the season, prepare an account† showing the total land applied for, the portion irrigated, and any loss of produce from causes indicated in Rules VIII., IX., and X., and submit the same to the taluq cutcherry not later than the 1st of April in each year.

† Forms D and D I.

RULE XIX. The settling officers shall consist of the Collector of the district and the Manager of the canal, or of an officer deputed by either to act for him. They shall decide all facts pertinent to claims made by ryots for remission of water-rate due to damage done by the canal water or works ; or to appeals against the rates or measurement ; and shall be competent to decide on the correct amount of water-rate chargeable and on the remission thereon, and also to arbitrate, if so desired by the claimant, on all cases of claims for damage made against the canal. It shall be open to either the Government or the Company, as represented by their local officers, to claim a reference of the question to arbitration, in which case the Collector and the Company's chief local officer shall each nominate one arbitrator, and the two nominees shall elect an umpire. The decision of the arbitrators shall be final. Where settling officers are deputies, their proceedings are subject to the confirmation of the Collector and the Manager of the canal.

RULE XX. Notice of the time and place of settlement of each Village shall be tom-tomed through the village at least ten days before the date fixed.

RULE XXI. With the view to facilitate the registration of applications for water and the subsequent transaction of the Company's business 6 Pies in the Rupee of the adjusted gross demand will be paid by the Company to the village Curnum in remuneration for his trouble.

RULE XXII. A table of water-rates and remissions in accordance with the above rules in English and Telugu, and a printed copy of Rules 2 to 11 and 20 to 21 in Telugu, shall be posted by the Company in every village and hamlet whose land is or will be affected by irrigation.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Post Office.—The returns of this Department furnish a remarkable instance of the spread of knowledge. The following tables will show the number of letters posted in the district, and brought into the district for distribution, for four years, taken at random, between 1861 and 1872 :—

Letters posted in the District.

Years.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.
1861-62	67,186	2,452	424	250
1865-66	105,539	3,326	648	172
1870-71	362,997	6,969	1,201	2,107
1871-72	408,683	6,394	1,150	2,717

Letters received in the District.

Years.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.
1861-62	81,545	12,026	843	1,059
1865-66	124,461	15,190	2,758	1,054
1870-71	233,662	23,130	920	3,897
1871-72	253,646	23,973	855	5,548

The following Statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Cuddapah Postal District for the same years:—

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1861-62	2,256	11	1	8,131	7	3
1865-66	3,178	5	0	7,182	6	5
1870-71	5,075	5	6	6,286	9	0
1871-72	4,697	10	10	6,965	2	1

These items are, however, exclusive of the sale of postage stamps and of discount on such sales which information is not available in the Postmaster General's Office, and is included in the head of Stamp Revenue for the whole district.

Much can yet be done towards facilitating the distribution and postage of letters: for the post offices are, for the most part, only in the Cusbah towns, and great delay takes place before the letters are distributed.

There are altogether eleven imperial post offices in the district, at the following places:—

1. Budwail.
2. Cuddapah.
3. Codoor.
4. Jamalamadoogoo.
5. Kadíri.
6. Nundalore.
7. Pullampett.
8. Royachoty.
9. Sidhout.
10. Ontimetta.
11. Madanapally.

District Jail.—There is only one jail in the district at Cuddapah. It is an old inconvenient building, and formerly formed a portion of the Nabob's palace. It is in the midst of the town, and is surrounded by a mud wall. It is in charge of the Zillah Surgeon, Dr. Iyaswamy, to whom I am indebted for the annexed Return, showing the strength of the jail for the last five years.

Years.	DISTRICT JAIL.																										
	Average Daily Strength.			Admission to Hospital.			Average. Daily Sick.		Deaths.		Percentage of deaths.	EXPENDITURE.															
												Establishment.			Ration.			Cost of ration per head.			Clothing.			Cost of clothing per head.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Cost per head.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.
							Including Male and Female.																												
1868-69..	..	..	*203	..	..	*553	19*		9*		4·43	3,829	4	2	7,434	5	3	36	9	11	531	1	0	2	9	10	1,445	13	11	13,240	8	4	65	2	8
							Including Male and Female.																												
1869-70	..	..	*180	..	.	*499	*14·41		13*		7·2	3,474	9	11	6,510	2	5	36	2	8	1,343	0	6	5	10	5	1,551	12	3	12,879	5	1	71	8	9
							M.	F.	M.	F.																									
1870-71	183	14	197	316	13	329	14·85	·95	8	..	4·06	2,819	14	0	8,443	2	8	42	13	8	1,081	4	8	5	7	9	1,829	9	7	14,173	14	11	71	15	2
1871-72	159	18	177	359	21	380	8·63	·86	5	.	2·82	3,659	2	2	7,417	7	2	41	14	5	578	5	0	3	10	3	2,421	2	1	14,076	0	5	79	8	4
1872-73	147	8	155	236	3	239	6·15	·20	3	..	1·93	3,663	0	0	7,198	12	5	46	7	1	834	11	7	5	6	1	1,733	3	1	13,429	11	1	86	10	3

* As it cannot correctly be ascertained from the accounts of those years the number of Males and Females separately, only the totals are given.

RAILWAY

I. The extent of the Madras Railway, North-West Line, in the Cuddapah District, is about 121 miles.

II. The number of bridges of 6 feet span and above is 237, the following being the principal.

Cheyair Bridge.—136 miles from Madras, now in course of construction, consisting of 46 openings of 64 feet span each with wrought iron plate. Girders over stone and cast iron cylinder piers.

Cuddapah Bridge.—162½ miles from Madras, consisting 8 openings of 59½ feet span each with wrought iron plate girders over stone piers.

Rolla-Vanka Bridge—166 miles from Madras, consisting of 9 openings of 54 feet span each with wrought iron plate girders over stone piers.

Papagni Bridge.—176 miles from Madras, consisting of 20 openings of 70 feet span each with wrought iron plate girders over screw pile tressles. A pier is formed of two tressles, each tressle consisting of 5 wrought iron piles traced together and surmounted with strong casting for the reception of the girders. The abutments of the bridge are built of stone.

Yerragoodipaud Bridge.—180 miles from Madras, consisting of 28 openings of 16½ feet span each with wrought iron plate giders over stone piers.

Chitravati Bridge—212 miles from Madras, consisting of 40 openings, 20 of which are 64 feet span each, and the remainder 70 feet span each with wrought iron plate girders spanning the whole; the abutment and 10 piers at each end are constructed of stone, and the remaining 19 piers being screw pile tressles similar to those at the Papagni.

Dates of opening of the line to Cuddapah and Raichoor are as follows:—

	From	*To*
Cuddapah District.	Triputty	Reddipally, 1st October 1864.
	Reddipally	Cuddapah, 1st September 1865.
	Cuddapah	Moodanoor, 1st August 1866.
	Moodanoor	Tadpurty, 1st September 1868.
Bellary and Dharwar Districts.	Tadpurty	Ghooty, 1st August 1869.
	Ghooty	Toongabadra River, 12th December 1870.
	Goondacul	Veerapoor, 16th January 1871.
	Veerapoor	Bellary, 1st March 1871.
	Toongabadra River	Raichoor, 15th March 1871.

There are 10 stations in the district. At Codoor, Reddipally, Rajempett, Nundaloor, Ontimetta, Cuddapah, Camalapoor, Yerragoonta, Moodanoor, and Kondapuram.

There have been two important accidents on the Railway since the time it was opened. The most fatal of these was at the Cheyair Bridge on the night of the 20th October 1870. The river had come down in flood, and it has never been correctly ascertained whether it had carried away an arch before the arrival of the train or not, or whether the train itself brought drown the bridge, already injured by the action of the water. As the night mail passed over the bridge at slackened speed (though without any warning of danger), the Engine and two front carriages were precipitated into the swollen river. Three passengers were killed, the Reverend Mr. Seymour and his wife; Mrs. Seymour, and a native gentleman, Mr. Strinavasa Iyengar, a promising young lawyer. Five of the railway employés were also killed. All the bodies were, I believe, recovered with the exception of that of Mrs. Seymour, and are buried on the south bank of the river. Owing to the slow pace at which the train was going, the hinder wagons were stopped in time by the brake, the couplings between them and the front wagons having snapped.

In June 1874 there was another serious accident. An inspection train going over the bridge at Kamalapoor at a rapid pace, got off the line, came into collision with one of the piers, and then leapt down into the sandy bed of the river. The only wonder is that every person in it was not killed. Mr. Robinson, the Permanent Way Inspector, and Mr. Haworth, the Assistant Traffic Manager, escaped with slight injuries, but a subordinate who was in the same carriage was cut to pieces, and another employé was so injured that he afterwards died. The other occupants of the train escaped with few injuries.

In September and October of the year in which I write (1874), there occurred one of the heaviest bursts of the N. E. Monsoon, that has happened for the last 50 years. The danger done to the Railway was enormous, and from Rajempett up to the bridge across the Chitravati traffic was entirely stopped for several weeks. Bridges were carried away, and the railway embankment was flooded and breached in several places. The chief damage done, was to the bridges of the Chitravati, the Papagni, and the Cheyair. These rivers will, probably, always be a source of danger. They are the only streams which carry down the drainage of the high table land of the sub-division and a portion of Mysore, and hence on occasion of a heavy fall of rain, they are swollen into fierce torrents. In October 1874 the rain was exceptionally heavy. In some parts, during the three days (23rd, 24th, and 25th), there fell as much as 20 inches, and this downpour was universal varying slightly here and there. The whole of this immense volume of water, falling over an area of about 5,000 square miles, and increased by the breaching of about a hundred

tanks, found an outlet in only three places—by the Cheyair, the Papagni, and the Chitravati. It is then not to be wondered at, that so much damage was done, and as this district is always liable from time to time to extraordinary bursts of rain, the line of railway, situated in a valley which receives the whole of this drainage, will probably be exposed to similar dangers in future, and will always be a source of anxiety.

CHAPTER XV.

FORESTS AND HILL RANGES.

This subject may be considered under three heads· (1) Forests under the Conservancy Department; (2) Amroy topes or fruit-bearing trees leased out to ryots; (3) Jungle Conservancy.

SECTION I.—FORESTS UNDER THE CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.*

CONSERVANCY operations in this district were first commenced in 1860, and are entirely confined to the south-eastern taluqs of the district, where the country is intersected by hill ranges, branching off from the Triputty Hills and connected with the hills which, forming the boundary between this district and Nellore, are known as the eastern ghauts The most important forest is that of Ballapally in the Pullampett taluq This must at one time have been a huge forest, and it is far from impossible that this forest formed a portion of the wilderness which in the days of the Ramayana was known as Dandaka.

Modern railways and centuries of indiscriminate felling have done much to reduce the limits of this forest, but it is still of considerable size, and forms one of the principal fuel supplies of the railway. To meet the requirements of this latter department two plans have been adopted; portions of the natural forests have been reserved and are known as firewood reserves, and new plantations have been formed near the line. Of the reserves there are five, as follows:—

Ballapally No. 1.—Acres 1,000 to the west of and adjacent to the railway, commenced in 1867.

Sullakunta chando.—Acres 2,000, commenced in 1871, and situated north of the line.

Ballapally No. 2.—Acres 1,730, commenced 1871 on the opposite side of the line to No. 1.

Yerragoonta kota —Acres 3,000, commenced 1873, five miles west of the Railway Station at Codoor.

Codoor Hill —Acres 1,500, commenced 1874, three miles to the east of the Codoor Station; of these Nos. 1 and 2 are fully fenced in with a ditch 3 feet deep and a bank in front 3 feet high, topped with aloes. Nos 4 and 5 are being fenced in a similar way, and No. 3 will be shortly commenced. The total amount of forest thus reserved for railway purposes is 9,230 acres, or $14\frac{3}{4}$ square miles.

The *plantations* are very much smaller, and are as follows:—

1 Ooperapully, acres 105, commenced 1868, north of the line and five miles from the Codoor Station.

* For the information in this section I am indebted to Mr. Yarde, the Deputy Conservator of Forests

2. Reddipully, acres 924, commenced 1869, about two miles south of the station of the same name.

3. Pullampett, acres 402, commenced 1871, near the line and between the Reddipully and Rajampett Railway Stations.

4. Camalapoor, acres 247, commenced 1869, in the Cuddapah taluq, about two miles from the Railway Station of the same name. These plantations have been all fenced in as described above, and contain 1,678 acres, or $2\frac{618}{640}$ square miles. They are not, however, fully planted, operations being carried on from year to year; "at the present time only small portions of them may be said to be planted up" (Mr. Yarde's report). Some apprehension appears to be felt whether these plantations will ever prove remunerative, and owing to the scanty supply of water the Deputy Conservator thinks it doubtful whether they will ever prove a success, and advocates the extension of the forest reserves instead of increasing the plantations. The great difficulty the Conservancy Department has to contend with is the reckless system of firing the jungles in order to obtain pasture, to which I have already alluded. A large number of valuable trees are scorched and injured, and thousands of young saplings are entirely destroyed. The destruction caused by the cattle sent into the woods to graze during the hot weather is also very considerable. Mr. Yarde says regarding this reckless waste and the requirements of the railway: "I am of opinion that the Railway Company will have eventually to fall back upon English coal, coke, and patent fuel, as I am certain we will fall short of the demand for railway fuel." He states that the Pullampett valley is being rapidly disforested, and fears that a few years will make great changes unless rigorous steps are soon adopted. Charcoal burning is another obstacle that the conservancy has to contend with. Four bandy-loads of wood generally go to make one bandy-load of charcoal. The worst of it is that a man who has a license for a bandy load of charcoal has the run of the forest. He fells the best heartwood timber, burns a portion, and leaves the remainder to rot. And yet the difficulty is how to restrict them. The tradition and the usages of the country undoubtedly show that a ryot is entitled to forest produce as far as his domestic wants are concerned. The question of how to combine a system of free licenses to ryots with a strict conservancy is one that has to be solved.

The formation of these reserves has been no easy matter; at every step claims have been put in by the ryots to grazing rights, and this is especially the case where there are Shrotriemdars or large proprietors. Claims of these kinds are founded only on immemorial usage, and the claimants can never produce a title in support. That the claim to a certain extent is a valid one there can be no doubt, but it cannot be impossible to reconcile the claims both of Government and the ryots,

nay, it seems necessary to do so, since the main object of Government is not to derive a revenue from the forests, but to ensure to the country a *permanent* supply of timber

The depôts for the sale of timber are at Ballapally and Codoor. Since the abolition of the license system (1869) the wood has been sold by auction The most remunerative wood is the red saunders' root (Pterocarpus Santalinus) much used for dyeing purposes. There is a great want of a road into the Nellore District from Pullampett in order to open out a market for the sale of this and other forest produce. The following may serve as an example of the capabilities of producing a revenue from timber. At a sale of red saunders wood (also much prized for building, because it is not attacked by white-ants) 506 cubic feet of first-class posts, costing Rupees 228, were sold for Rupees 729 and 1,845, second-class posts, costing Rupees 691, for Rupees 1,067.

It does not do, however, to be led away by these figures of profit, and the main aim of the department to which the forests are entrusted must be as its name implies: conservancy and not revenue.

Engine firewood.—During the past official year (1873) 17,430 tons of firewood were supplied to the railway on payment of a seigniorage or royalty of Rupees 39,043, equal to Rupees 2-3-10 per ton, exclusive of all charge for felling, carting, which, is done by contractors. This will give an idea of the vast drain the railway is upon the forests of the district.

The seigniorage for the different timber in the reserved forests is as follows :—

Teak (Tectona grandis), felling prohibited.	
Red saunders (Pterocarpus santalinus), do.	
Jookee (diospyros melanoxylon).	Rs. 6 per bandy of 2 bullocks.
Jittagee (Dalbergia latifolia).	
Yagee (Pterocarpus marsupium).	
Nullootee (Diospyros ebenum).	
Emmuddy (Jerimualia tomentosa).	Rs. 5 do.
Nar yeppa (Hardurickia buiarta).	
Ippa (Bassia latifolia).	Rs. 4 do.
Billoo (Chloroxylon).	
Jalari (Vatica lacifera).	
Thumbah (Vatica thumbhagaia).	
Somi (Symida febrifuga).	Rs. 23 do.
Pala (Mimusops hexandra).	
Pagada (Mimusops Elengi).	
Butta Kudumbi (bi-nauclea panifolia).	
Karakai (Terminalia chebula).	
Konda chegooroo (Accacia stipulata).	
Namilee Adogoo (litex altissina).	

Ellava (Conocarpus latifolia). Mamidi (Mangifera Indica). Velaga (Feronda elephantum).	Rs. 2 per bandy of 2 bullocks.

If the above timbers are brought out of the forest worked up they pay a double seigniorage.

Unreserved wood pays a seigniorage of 1 Rupee per bandy-load. The different species are—

Chara (Buchanania latifolia).
Sindoora (Albrizzia Lebbeck).
Bira (Elendendron Roxburghii).
Ullee (Memecylon capitellatum).
Mori (Eugenia alternifolia).
Mushtee (Strychnos-nux vomica).
Veypa (Melia Azadirachta).
Usiri (Emblica officinalis).
Chekaranee (Acacia amara).
Kukoodoo (Sapindus emargniatus).
Rella (Cassia fistula).
Kanaga (Poongamia glabra).
Nulla Tumma (Accacia Arabica).
Tella Tumma (Accacia lencophlœa).
Sima Tangedoo (cassia florida).
Tandra (Terimalia glabræ).
Muthy (Terminalia alata).
Udoogoo (Alangium decapetum).
Sandra (Accacia sundra).
Chinduga (Accacia odoratissima).
Neredoo (Eugenia jambolona).
Ragi (Ficus religiosa).
Juvvee (Ficus Isiela).
Murry (Ficus Indica).
Regoo (Zizyphus jujuba).
Uttee (Maba buxifolia).

Together with numberless others of which I have no information. The same rule applies to this timber if brought out of the forests worked up.

Bamboos pay a seigniorage of 8 Annas per bandy-load.

Charcoal 1 Anna per parah, 16 parahs to a bandy-load.

Firewood to others than the railway, 6 Annas per cart-load.

Ryots are entitled to timber for building, agricultural and domestic purpose free of any tax.

The following barks are used for dyes :—Somi (Toymidu febrifugu), Tella Tuma (Acacia Lencoplœa) Tangedoo (Cassia auriculata), Surala chaki (Ventilago Maderaspatana). No seigniorage is levied on the two latter.

The remaining forests are situated in the taluqs of Budwail, Sidhout, and Proddatoor. They are reported to be of little assistance to the Pullampett forests, because of their distance from the line of railway, and are of use chiefly for local requirements. These forests are on the different hills, and the chief of them are those on the Palkonda, Mullanakondah, Lunka Mullas, Vellikonda, and Nulla Mullas. The three first are between the taluqs of Sidhout on the one hand and Royachoty, Nellore District, and Cuddapah on the other. The fourth and a portion of the fifth is in Budwail, and the remaining portion of the fifth in Proddatoor.

An experimental plantation has been formed at Codoor, and consists chiefly of red saunders. For the first few years this failed, but has met with success under the present Deputy Conservator, for which he deserves much credit. 12,000 young trees are reported to be in a flourishing condition, and 8,000 other trees of indigenous growth are also getting on well.

Minor forest produce.—This is generally collected free by the Yanadies, a wild jungle race, and consists of the barks and fruit of some of the abovementioned trees used for medicine, dyeing, &c. This bark pays seigniorage according to the class of tree from which it is taken.

Honey and wax is collected in considerable quantities. Mr. Yarde thus describes the process: "The Yanadies alone are able to climb miraculously into difficult and apparently inaccessible places, and over perpendicular cliffs, in some places from 100 to 200 feet high. This they do by means of a platted rope made of young bamboos tied together. Accidents sometimes happen by the rope giving way. It is a nervous sight to watch them climbing up and down this frail support. From below the men look like little babies hanging midway; the rope being fastened on the top of the cliff 100 or 200 feet above, by means of a peg driven into the ground, or by a tree, the man swings suspended in the air with 100 feet above and below him armed with a basket and stick. The Yanady first burns some brushwood or grass under the hive, which is then relinquished by the majority of the bees. This accomplished, the Yanady swings the rope until it brings him close to the hive, which he pokes with his stick, at the same time holding out his basket to catch the pieces broken off from the hive. When the basket is full the Yanady shakes the rope, and is drawn up by his comrades. The bamboo ropes are never taken away, nor are they used a second time, a fresh one being made on each occasion and at each place. They are to be seen hanging for years until they decay and fall down of themselves." Speaking of the Yanadies the some officer says: "They are gradually getting accustomed to live in villages. They make good cowherds and guides over the

hills, and will suffer great deprivation; their wants in the shape of eating and drinking are very few. When there is scarcity of grain they will remain in the hills digging up the yella, injali and moollum gooddas a (potato-like tuber), which they boil and eat with honey. They make also very good shikar guides, and know the spots where the different animals resort during particular seasons. I have employed a number of them in my railway fuel reserves as watchmen, and find them very useful. They are very quick of foot in climbing; they are fearless in the jungle, and are hardly ever weary. This race formed at one time daring robbers, but they are now rapidly giving up the vice and are taking to honest courses." These are the same men known in Tamil land as Erillas and in the neighboring district of Nellore as Chentsoos. "They do not give and take in marriage or perform any ceremony at all; some are known to have two or three women, wives of others with whom they have decamped. It is not considered wrong to carry off another's wife. They frequently have a numerous offspring, and are far from clean in their habits." The following statement shows the yield of the forests for the year 1873-74 and the annual receipts and expenditure from 1860-61 to 1873-74:—

Yield of Forests for the Official Year 1873-74.

Timber.		Fire-wood.	Bamboos.	Charcoal.	Barks of wood.	Railway rate.	Red Saunder roots and stumps.	Red Saunder 1st-class posts.	Red Saunder 2nd-class posts.
Departmentally.		Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.	Departmentally.
Wrought.	Unwrought.	On license.	On license.	On license.	On license.	On license.	On license.	On license.	On license.
..	10,180 cubic feet.	17,767 tons 580-$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1,055 bandies 642 assloads.	1,598 parahs.	132 bandies.	13$\frac{1}{2}$ trees.	77,440 maunds.	..	971$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.
70,000 cubic feet.		734 tons 1,840 lbs.	160 bandies.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,200 cubic feet.		Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
107,380 cubic feet.		18,492 tons 180-$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1,215 bandies 642 assloads.	1,598 parahs.	132 bandies.	13$\frac{1}{2}$ trees.	77,440 maunds.	..	971$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.		Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure showing Balance in favor of Government or otherwise from the Official Year 1860-61 *to* 1873-74.

Years.	Receipts under different heads.																		Expenditure under different heads.									Balance in favor of Government.			Excess of expenditure over receipts.		
	On wood from depôt by Government agency.			On Saunder roots by Government agency.			On timber, bamboos, &c., by license.			On engine firewood by Railway Company.			On sale of confiscated timber.			On timber supplied to D. P. W.			Total.				On conservancy and working.			On establishment.			Total.								
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8				9			10			11			12			13		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1860-61	...	...	...	..	...		97	7	5	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	97	7	5		...	...	..	1,257	9	6	1,257	9	6	...	...	..	1,160	2	1
1861-62	.	...	...	...	...	..	5,481	13	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	5,481	13	3		...	...	...	2,759	1	10	2,759	1	10	2,722	11	5	...	...	...
1862-63	...	...	...	..	...	..	9,493	5	4	...	..	.	1,227	13	0	...	...	...	10,721	2	4		750	0	0	2,813	1	10	3,563	1	10	7,158	0	6	...	...	...
1863-64	682	6	0	..	...	..	20,819	12	0	...	...	.	149	8	0	...	...	...	21,651	10	0		2,279	13	1	3,280	7	8	5,560	4	9	16,091	5	3	...	...	...
1864-65	3,966	14	8	...	...	..	24,208	3	6	...	.	...	109	12	0	879	0	0	29,163	14	2		3,194	10	4	3,600	0	0	6,794	10	4	22,369	3	10	...	...	...
1865-66	778	8	0	...	...	.	26,586	2	7	...	...	.	...	..	...	128	12	0	27,493	7	3		3,131	12	0	4,091	8	0	7,223	4	0	20,270	3	3	...	...	...
1866-67	504	12	8	...	...	...	23,413	2	0	..	..	..	430	8	0	1,528	6	0	25,876	12	8		2,252	1	0	4,006	12	0	6,258	13	0	19,617	15	8	...	..	...
1867-68	695	11	8	...	...	...	23,441	2	11	12,121	4	1	408	12	3	...	...	..	36,666	14	11		2,015	8	0	4,580	3	1	6,595	11	1	30,071	3	10	...	...	...
1868-69	687	4	8	...	...	...	24,256	4	0	11,806	8	2	1,443	15	0	250	4	0	38,444	3	10		8,864	0	0	6,495	12	0	10,359	12	0	28,084	7	10	...	...	...
1869-70	43	7	4	26,015	6	2	20,870	5	3	32,613	7	10	1,170	5	0	75	0	0	80,287	15	7		10,080	8	9	8,171	8	3	18,252	1	0	62,035	14	7	...	...	...
1870-71	1,077	2	4	9,050	0	0	18,592	15	6	17,589	6	11	63	1	1	8	0	0	46,301	9	10		14,330	8	8	8,494	13	6	22,825	6	2	23,476	3	8	...	...	...
1871-72	177	0	0	16,129	11	0	15,599	2	0	22,881	2	3	543	2	0	...	...	..	55,330	1	3		13,671	5	2	7,751	13	10	21,423	2	0	33,906	14	3	,	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	21,824	8	4	13,906	1	0	36,940	6	6	563	4	0	26	11	3	73,260	15	1		18,093	13	6	8,651	14	10	26,745	12	4	46,515	12	9	...	...	...
1873-74	1,819	11	2	...	...	...	11,330	4	0	39,043	4	2	463	14	3	...	...	...	52,657	1	8		11,912	2	2	8,590	12	6	20,502	14	8	32,154	3	6	...	...	...
Total ...	10,432	15	2	73,019	9	6	237,597	0	9	172,915	7	11	6,573	14	7	2,896	1	3	503,435	1	3		85,576	2	8	74,545	6	10	160,121	9	6	344,473	9	10	1,160	2	1

SECTION II.

Amroy topes.—These consist of productive trees growing on Government waste lands, and are annually leased out to the highest bidder. They are generally rented by the villagers, and the sale is always conducted in the village where the tope is situated. When sold the purchaser is not allowed to fell the trees, but only to enjoy the produce. Ryots are constantly putting forward claims to these trees, urging that they have been planted by their ancestors, and that they are entitled to their enjoyment free of charge. Each year fresh topes are discovered which stand on land for which no puttah has been given, and which have been surreptitiously enjoyed.

The annexed table shows the total number of trees of various description in each taluq which are leased out under this system. It will be seen from this statement that the sub-division (the four last taluqs in the list) has more valuable trees than all the rest of the seven taluqs put together. Indeed there can be no doubt that the high table land of the sub-division is extremely favorable to the growth of trees.

As a matter of revenue the Government by no means derive as much profit from these Amroy trees as they ought. I will cite one example. There are 58,479 tamarind trees leased out in the district. A tamarind tree in bearing (and all the trees leased out are bearing) yields from 7 to 14 maunds of cleaned fruit per annum, 10 maunds being sold for Rupees 5. A tree, however, which yields one year is generally comparatively unfruitful the next, and I will therefore assume that only one-half of the total number of trees are annually productive. If the average yield of these is taken, *viz.*, 10 maunds, it is clear that tamarind fruit alone of an average annual value of Rupees 1,46,195 is produced in the district. The whole of the Amroy rent for the whole district, including over 30,000 other valuable trees, was, however, only Rupees 7,661 in Fusly 1282.

Taluqs.	Tamarind.	Mango.	Morgosa.	(Noradoo) Euginia.	Ragoo (Indian Apple).	Mady (Fig).	Babool.	Ragi.	Date Tree.	Banyan.	Juvee.	Bel Tree.	Sunkasula (Poin Cinaolata).	Wood Apple.	Muddy (Terminalia Galtera).	Woosirika (Embtie, Myrabolum).	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	Soonnut.	Chukirawoo.	Acid Lime.	Goa Tree.	Custard Apple.	Tandra.	Jumby.	Kanuga.	Pragoda.	Teak.	Ippah (Bassinlogifolia).	Seegee.	Bamboo.	Chigiry.	Sandal.	Jack Tree.	Judy.	Sealing Wax.
Sidhout	4,526	513	284	250	592	14	89	514	120	21	13	3	8	25	12	2	4	344	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammalamadoogoo ..	5,333	1,973	164	227	3,917	13	8,047	5	...	...	11	7	39	...	5	3	...	17,356	...	12	11	9	2,200	...	2	20	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullampett	2,241	208	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proddatoor	1,076	832	...	...	140	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	858	830	...	10	1,435	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budwail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulivendla	4,005	71	...	96	499	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royachoty	6,030	398	...	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	1	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	65	...
Kadiri	16,354	1,516	690	716	260	35	3,057	28	...	26	26	...	...	15	17	4	...	74	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,261	...	...	60	5	2	20	60	...	...	...
Voilpaud...	6,517	1,102	680	242	765	3	453	3	25	...	...	...	4	999	26	133	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madanapally	11,539	1,711	311	727	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	1	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	39,185	...	...	270	116	...	...	...	7	65	853
Total ...	58,479	9,154	2,129	2,310	7,623	88	12,703	550	175	103	50	10	51	1,623	60	143	6	17,774	3	70	59	14	2,201	2	4	58,902	2	20	332	125	2	20	60	14	130	853

It is to be doubted whether it is possible to make the rents more profitable under the present system. Since the topes are sold in each village, the villagers themselves will always keep down the prices. At the same time if all the topes of a taluq were sold to a contractor, as in the case of Abkarry, there would probably be much dissatisfaction among the people. The one-year-lease system is not always the best, and especially as regards one species of tree, *viz.*, the kanuga, of which there are nearly 59,000 in the four taluqs of the sub-division. This tree is useful in two ways, the leaves are valuable for manure and the nut for oil. If, however, the leaves are cut, the tree produces no fruit, but as the trees are all let on a year's lease, the renter invariably cuts the leaves, since his lease is not long enough to enable him to enjoy the fruit. It would be advisable that these trees should be divided into two separate portions, one reserved for fruit and the other for the leaves. Extensive plantations might also be made for the first object, as the tree grows readily whenever there is any moisture.

The following table shows the total amount of revenue derived from the sale of these Amroy topes in the main and sub-divisions :—

Main Division.

	RS.	A.	P.
Budwail	...	...	...
Proddatoor ...	411	12	0
Sidhout	344	4	0
Pullampett ...	148	13	0
Cuddapah	118	13	0
Jummalamadoogoo	562	2	0
Pulivendla... ...	318	8	0
Total ...	1,904	4	0

Sub-division.

	RS.	A.	P.
Royachoty	465	2	0
Kadiri	1,515	3	0
Voilpaud	1,211	8	0
Madanapally ...	2,566	6	0
Total ...	5,758	3	0

SECTION III.

Jungle conservancy.—Under this head come plantations which are made annually out of allotments from the Jungle Conservancy Funds. During the past year a large number of topes have been planted all over the district. These plantations are conducted on a more costly scale than those of the Forest Department, who only sow the seed broadcast and enclose the plantation. The jungle conservancy topes consist for the most part of plots of from 10 to 15 acres. Valuable trees are planted, at the rate of 40 to an acre, in holes from 3 to 4 feet deep filled with good earth. The site selected is always by the side of the road, so that these trees may eventually be used by travellers for shelter. Gardeners are employed at the rate of one man to a hundred trees, and if there is no water within a reasonable distance, a well is sunk. The whole is enclosed by a mud-and-stone

wall so as to guard against cattle trespasses.* These topes are also useful for the formation of nurseries, from which young seedlings may be taken to be planted in the avenues by the roadside. With the exception of imperial lines of road, the avenues throughout the district are few, and those are for the most part young. They are, however, steadily increasing, and from year to year a few miles of road round each taluq cusbah are planted with trees. The following statement shows the number of these topes in the main and sub-divisions, the number of trees, and the cost of the establishment. The statement shows the topes as they were in Fusly 1282 (1872-73). Since then, however, a large number have been commenced, though only a few are at present planted out:—

Taluq.	Place.	No. of Trees.	Cost.	Servants.
			RS. A. P.	
Budwail	Poyalkoonta	116	96 0 0	2
	Chintalavaripalli	481	29 8 0	1
Proddatoor	Ramaswaram	8,381	29 14 0	1
	Mydukoor	288	96 0 0	1
	Chintakoontah	941	135 0 0	2
Pullampett	Pullampett	220	60 0 0	1
	Anantampally	415	61 6 1	1
	Pattoor and Nagi Reddipally.	1,240 Palmyras.	59 1 6	2
Cuddapah	Cantonment	1,142	192 0 0	2
	Pedda Cheppally	780	120 0 0	2
	Kondoor	584	103 2 0	2
	Veduroor	Not known.	80 6 6	3
Jummalamadoogoo...	Kodoor	840	175 0 0	3
	Talla Proddatoor	5,091	144 5 8	3
	Diguvapatnam	264	120 0 0	2
	Gundloor	1,724	120 0 0	2
	Bukkapatnam	250	12 0 0	1
Pulivendla	Pulivendla	927	47 8 0	1
	Vaimpally	4,530	Palmyras	
	Alireddipally	16,000		
	Total ..	44,434		
	Sub-division.†			
Royachoty	Chitloor	257	96 0 0	2
Madanapally ..	Madanapally	208	48 10 0	1
	....	422	96 0 0	2
Do.	Tottoo	772	96 0 0	2
	Total ..	1,659		

* Experience has shown that a mud-and-stone wall, however well built, will not stand the heavy rains of a monsoon. A better and far cheaper plan is to dig a double ditch 3 feet broad by 3 feet deep. The space between the two ditches should be 6 feet, and in this the earth taken from the ditches should be heaped. This forms a wall about 6 feet high, and when planted with aloe hedge offers an effectual barrier to cattle. The heaviest rain has but little effect upon it, and should any part fall in the gap can be repaired at a trifling cost. A ditch such as I have described can be dug for 1¼ Annas per running yard.

† Since the above has been written 16 such plantations have been made in the sub-division alone. Each tope is about 10 acres in size, and at the time of writing more than 12,000 young seedlings have been planted.

SECTION IV.

The Hill Ranges of Cuddapah.—Whilst this work has been passing through the press my attention has been drawn to an apparent inaccuracy in the earlier portion of the book, in which one of the principal ranges of the district has been called the *Seshachellam* range. This range is more generally known as the *Palkonda;* it is also called by the former name, but as the latter has hitherto been generally used in books and official documents, it has been considered advisable to adopt it in the manual of the district.

The hills in the district are so confused that I have thought it advisable to add to the chapter of forests a short description of them. The names here assigned have been given after consultation with the district officers. It is believed that they are generally accurate, but as the same hill is often known by several names there has been some difficulty in assigning the proper ones.

There are two principal ranges in the district which start from nearly the same point, but which divide the district into two nearly equal halves. The starting point of these two ranges I would fix in the North Arcot District, near that well known landmark called the Naggery Nose. From this point one range of hills runs almost due north and forms the natural boundary between this district and that of Nellore, and is generally known as the "Eastern Ghauts." In local terminology these hills are known as the Velli Konda, or "*outside hills.*" This range seems to mark an ancient sea boundary. Towards the east (the sea coast side) the sides are abrupt and bare, towards the west they slope into valleys and join other hills. Running still further north these hills form the boundary between the Nizam's dominions and British territory, having to the west a generally high-lying table land, whilst to the east there are rich, low-lying alluvial plains. This range forms the boundary of the district on its eastern side.

Starting from the same point, and divided from it at first only by the narrow valley through which the North-West Line of railway runs, is another range of hills, at first rocky, detached and insignificant, but becoming afterwards important, because they join or are rather only separated by a valley from the range of hills on which stands the holy pagoda of Triputty. From this point these hills are known as the Tirumalay or Seshachellam Parvatam from one of the incarnations of Vishnoo, to whom the Triputty Hill is considered sacred, and are about 2,500 feet high. A few miles to the north of Triputty they take a sharp turn to the west, after about five miles they again turn almost at right angles to the north, and from this point are known generally as the *Palkonda* Hills. It is true that the term Seshachellam is also applied and sometimes leads to confusion,

but the popular name is *Palkonda*. From the point where after taking the sharp turns mentioned above, the hills enter this district, they run in one unbroken range of almost unvarying height in a north-westerly direction until not far from Goolcheroovoo they turn suddenly off to the west. This is the range of hills which constitutes such a well-defined boundary between the main division and the sub-division, shutting in a table land (the lowest point of which is 1,500 feet above the sea) to the west and south, form low valleys on the north and the east, averaging about 500 feet above the sea level. As a general rule the range is a level one, with few distinguishing peaks, until in the Kadiri taluq it finishes in a number of rocky hills. The passes through this range of hills are few. There is the road from Mysore to Triputty passing over a portion of the hills about 20 miles from the pagoda and known as the Nagaputla Pass; the road stops short at the hills, and the pass is merely jungle pass. About 20 miles further to the north, the Cheyair finds a passage through the hills, and at Sonepoy, about 10 miles further on, there is a fine ghaut road which forms a feeder to the railway, joining it at the Rajampett station and crossing the Cheyair near the Police station of Balarazpally. The hills then make a slight turn to the north-west until at Goolcheroovoo there is a pass, through which runs the road from Chittoor to Cuddapah. This road has been recently built, but the pass has been used for traffic for centuries. There are the vestiges of an old road, and the popular name for the pass is still Suriya Kumarloo Kanama (see Popular Superstitions) From this point the range takes a turn towards the west, and after about 20 miles affords a passage to the river Papagni, near the town of Vempally, in the Pulivendla taluq. The range then continues in a westerly direction for about 40 miles, forming a boundary between the taluqs of Pulivendla and Kadiri, until it finishes in a number of detached and rocky hills near the Bellary frontier. In the Kadiri taluq there is another hill pass known as the Koorli Ghaut; after a village near its foot and near this road a small river also finds a way through the hills, and eventually joins the Chitravati. The Western Ghauts and the Palkonda Hills start, therefore, from one point. Before, however, they have gone far, another less important range of hills commences and runs on between them almost parallel to the Seshachellem range, and separated from it only by a narrow valley (traversed by the railway), until at last it stops short a little to the town of Cuddapah. These hills are in reality a portion of the Palkonda range, and in the south they are, in the taluq of Pullampett, thickly clothed with timber, but as they come further north they are more barren, until when they stop short they are nothing more than bare rocks. This name Palkonda is frequently given to several hills or ranges of hills indiscriminately,

and this is not unnatural, for Palkonda simply means milk hill, *i.e.*, the hill in the jungles of which furnish pasture, and this term is not applicable to almost any range of hills where jungle is to be found.*

The river Pennair washes the northern slopes of this portion of the Palkonda range and separates it from a mass of hills known as the Lunka Mallas. These hills form a block very nearly square, one-half being situated in the Budwail and the other half in the Sidhout taluq. The hills average from 2—3,000 feet above the sea, and are in some parts thickly wooded. There are many old pagodas built in the valleys, but they are almost all deserted and in ruins, for the range is haunted by a deadly fever. The only inhabitants are a few half-savage Yanadies.

The Lunka Mullas cease about the point where the taluqs of Cuddapah, Proddatoor, Budwail, and Sidhout meet, where another hill range commences, the Nulla Mullas. This range runs almost due north, forming a boundary between the taluqs of Proddatoor and Budwail, and after leaving this district continues in the same direction, traversing the Kurnool District and separating the main from the Head Assistant's division, until at last it stops on the banks of the Kistna. These hills are clothed with thick jungles, and are inhabited almost exclusively by wild beasts, for the fever which infests them is so deadly that no inhabitant of the plains ventures to spend a night in their jungles.

The Palkonda hills branch off to the west at Goolcheroovoo about ten miles south of Cuddapah, and the Nulla Mallas go due north a few miles to the north of the same town. There is, therefore, a broad fertile valley lying between the two ranges of the Palkonda and the Nulla Mallas, which go off from each other almost at right angles. This valley is the rich Cuddapah valley, and is watered by the Pennair, the Koondair, and the Papagni. To the north the taluq of Proddatoor forms a part of the same valley, so also does the the taluq of Pulivendla to the west.

This valley is shut in on the north by another range of hills which divide the Cuddapah from the Bellary District.

We have seen the Palkonda hills form a boundary to the subdivision and end by shutting in the taluq of Kadiri. To the north and north-east of this taluq is situated that of Pulivendla, which is separated from Kadiri by the Palkonda and from the Cuddapah and Jamalamadoogoo taluqs by the *Yerra Malla* hills. These hills commence not far from the town of Proddatoor, and then run in a north-westerly direction, and thus partly shut in the taluq of Pulivendla between two ranges. The Yerra Malla range, however, is not simply a boundary line; a great portion of the hills is also

* About six miles from Cuddapah there is a small temple on these hills known as the Palkonda temple.

situated in the south-western portion of the taluq of Proddatoor and the southern portion of Jamalamadoogoo. Near Proddatoor a line of hills commences and runs parallel to the hills which form the Pulivendla boundary. The boundary hills are the Yerra Mallas, and the parallel line of hills just mentioned are also included in the same name, although separated from them by a broad valley. This latter line of hills has, I believe, no distinctive name of its own, and I propose to call them the *Gandikota* hills, from the hill fort which commands the narrow pass through which the Pennair finds passage, and which forms the most distinctive feature of this portion of the range.

These hills are not lofty, but are in some parts covered with thick jungles. They are inhabited by the Chenchuwars or Korachoovandloo. The most interesting portion of them is the part where the Pennair rushes through a narrow valley between precipitous rocks, crowned at the top by the hill fort of Gandikota

The only other range of hills in the main division is that known as the Mallama Konda. This range is situated in the Sidhout taluq, and is separated from the Lunka Mallas by the valley of the Sagalair, which rises in the Budwail taluq and joins the Pennair about the middle of the Sidhout taluq This range is narrow, and forms a water-shed boundary between the river Sagalair and a small stream which runs through the narrow valley which separates this range from the Eastern Ghauts.

In the sub-division there are few hills which can be dignified by the name of a range. The taluqs of Royachoty and Voilpaud to the south and south-west of the Palkonda range consist for the most part of undulating plains, with here and there some scattered rocky hills. Towards the western part of the Voilpaud taluq these hills become more frequent, until near Gurramkonda they are thrown together in a wild confusion They are for the most part entirely bare of vegetation, and consist of huge boulders of granite twisted and distorted into all kinds of picturesque and fanciful shapes

The Madanapally taluq is even more hilly In the south-western corner there is a range of hills which commencing in this district run into Mysore, and which may be called the Avoolapally range from the loftiest peak situated at a point where this district, that of North Arcot and the territory of Mysore meet. A little to the north of this range, and separated from it only by a narrow pass through which runs the road from Madanapally to Kolar, are the Horsley Konda hills. These hills are better wooded than most of the sub-division hills, and deserve being called a range They are cut up into narrow valleys which, however, are but little cultivated. The highest points are Moodymadoogoo on the Mysore frontier about 4,150 feet high and

Horsley Konda about 4,000. The other hills in the taluq, though high, are almost entirely bare of vegetation.

The same remark applies to the taluq of Kadiri. Here the hills are lower and even more rocky than in Madanapally and Voilpaud. The Palkonda range to the north and the hills which separate the taluq from Bellary to the west are better wooded than those in the middle of the taluq, which are nothing more than bare rocks, and few are of any considerable size.

It is impossible for me to give the altitudes of the chief peaks of the different ranges, as many of them have never been ascended, and of those that have been climbed few only have been measured with an aneroid.

The following list, however, will show the altitudes of the different great trignometrical stations, and may, perhaps, be of interest. I am indebted for the different heights to the courtesy of the Surveyor-General.

Name of Station.	Range.	Taluq.	Height above sea level.	
Gandikota ..	Yerra Malla	Jamalamadoogoo..	1,670 feet.	In the low country below the ghauts.
Lunka Malla ..	Lunka Malla near Rekulakunta.	Budwail.	2,870 „	
Kanklikonda ..	Mallamakonda ..	Pullampett.	2,040 „	
Sonipoy	Palkonda	Royachoty.	2,390 „	On the plateau above the ghauts.
Neelakoorty ..	Do. on a rock on the plateau near Neelakuntarowpett.		2,950 „	
Rajen Malli ..	A hill near Chakibunda.		3,580 „	
Boodthaid ..	Palkonda	Voilpaud.	3,060 „	
Toomakonda ..	A hill near Tarigonda.		3,600 „	
Goondalkonda ..	By the side of a large stone on a high ground over Goondalakonda, close to Sorakailapet.		Not forthcoming.	
Suttawarpolliem..	Palkonda		2,500 feet.	
Kunnacondah ..	A high hill called Kanakonda, near Battulapuram.	Madanapally.	Not forthcoming.	
Adovee Avoolapally.	Avoolapallydroog, near Avoolapally.		3,850 feet.	
Pyepauddroog ..	A small hill attached to Patnam.	Kadiri ..	2,290 „	
Eswaramalla ..	Eswaramalla, close to Gootibyle.		3,160 „	
Palkonda ..	Palkonda, near Boodanampally.		2,160 „	
Eenagaloor ..	Doverkonda (a hill close to Eenagaloor.)		2,900 „	

CHAPTER XVI.

MISSIONS.

Roman Catholic Mission.—The earliest Christian Missions in the Cuddapah District of which I have been able to find any trace do not date further back than the commencement of the 18th century. The earliest clue has been kindly furnished by the late Mr. Boyle, C. S. It occurs in the following passage of the "Mission de Maduré," dated Ballapooram, 19th September 1739 :—"Le catéchiste Paul, qui avait la confiance de cette vertueuse Princesse Vobalamma de Cotta Cotta, après avoir élevé une nouvelle chrêtienté vers Vavelpadou au nord de Ponganoor, vint demeurer dans l'église de Bellapooram." This passage cannot but refer to a Roman Catholic Mission, probably of some duration, which had been established in the present sub-division, in the vicinity of Madanapally. Cotta Cotta is a village not far from Ghattoo, and was formerly the residence of a potentate of some importance, for the ruins of its old fort show that it must have been of considerable strength. The ruling family here was connected with that of Ghattoo, of which frequent mention has previously been made, but although connected and distant from each other only five miles, the two families were always at warfare. This struggle seems to have ended in favor of the Ghattoo Poligar, for in the list of Poligars mentioned by Munro, and of which a detailed notice will be found in another chapter, no mention is made of a Cotta Cotta Poligar. It would not be unsafe to conjecture that the extermination of the Cotta Cotta family took place about the date of this extract. It is improbable that a "virtuous princess" of a poligar of Cuddapah would have settled in a convent at Ballapooram (the modern Villapooram of the South Arcot District ?), unless her family connections and ties in this district had been entirely broken.

With reference to this extract I am indebted to the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly for the following information :—"I am unable to give any information about the mission at Voilpaud referred to in the Mission de Maduré. There was an important mission at this time (1735) in Poonganoor, where are to be seen the ruins of a pretty church with a dome built in 1780. Towards the close of the last century the Poonganoor Christians, with their priest, the Rev. Henry Arnold, emigrated to avoid the persecution of the poligar. They settled first at Vellore and afterwards at Sellampathia, about seven miles from the station of Coimbatore on the Madras Railway, in which latter place Father Arnold commenced a church after the model of the one at

Poonganoor. He died at Madras on the 15th September 1806, in the 67th year of his age, and is buried in the Church of St. Mary of Angels, commonly called the Catholic Cathedral. He is described in the funeral register as an ex-Jesuit and Vicar of the Church of Vellore. There are still about 100 Roman Catholics at Poonganoor. I am unable to throw any light upon the history of the "Princesse Vobalamma."

There are now but few traces left of this old mission in the sub-division. There are a few scattered Roman Catholics in a few of the cusbah towns, but these are chiefly domestic servants who have settled down or who are still in service. Regarding the operations of the mission in the main division Dr. Fennelly has kindly furnished me with the following information:—"Christianity was first introduced into the Cuddapah District in the early part of the last century by the old Jesuit Missionaries of the Carnatic. There was an important Christian congregation at a place called Kistnapooram, on the borders of the Bellary Collectorate. The graves of three Jesuit Missionaries are still pointed out there. This congregation appears to have been completely dispersed and broken up during the persecution of Tippoo. Some of the Christians settled in the Nellore District and others in the Conjeveram taluq of the Chingleput Collectorate. About the same time, or a little later, a Roman Catholic Mission was successfully established at a place called Sathiapooram, near Proddatoor. The congregation at Sathiapooram is said to have numbered 500 souls. It was composed in a great measure of Weavers and Reddies, who enjoyed some protection and privileges from the Government of the Nizam. After Cuddapah was ceded to the English in 1800, the Weavers, having lost the privileges they enjoyed under the Nizam's Government, nearly all emigrated to the Guntoor and Nellore Districts and to other places. From Sathiapooram Christianity spread to the Kurnool District and to several villages of the Cuddapah District, chiefly Nagarazapally, Woratoor and Zungalapally. There is a considerable number of Roman Catholics in the Koilguntla taluq, which formerly belonged to Cuddapah, but was a few years ago transferred to the Kurnool District. The total number of Roman Catholics in the Cuddapah District, as given in the census of 1871, is 877."

"The suppression of the order of Jesuits and the persecutions of Tippoo had a most injurious effect upon these missions. From the commencement of the present century till the year 1842 these places were in charge of the French Priests of the Congregation for Foreign Missions, whose head-quarters were at Pondicherry. At the close of the last and the beginning of the present century the French Missionaries, owing to the troubles consequent upon the great revolution at

home, found a great difficulty in recruiting their numbers, and the missions in their charge in the Collectorates of Guntoor, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary had the services of only a single priest, or at most of two priests, and were visited by the Missionary only once in two years or so. Under such circumstances the missions could make little progress. Indeed the wonder is that the few Roman Catholics in these places, surrounded as they were by Pagan influences, and deprived of the ministrations of their priests, should have persevered, as they have done, in the profession and practice of their religion."

"In 1843 the above named Telugu Missions were transferred to the care of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras. But owing to the difficulty of providing a sufficient number of priests, Missionary progress has been slow; sometimes a Missionary has been deputed to the charge of the united districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool; sometimes the Christian villages have been visited at stated times by one of the priests residing at Bellary. At present there is one Missionary, the Rev. H. O'Neill, in charge of the two districts (Cuddapah and Kurnool), his head quarters being at Poloor in the Kurnool Collectorate, not far from the town of Nundial. He is seldom at his head-quarters, his time being for the most part employed in visiting the Roman Catholic villages committed to his care. He has three schools of a very elementary character, and is assisted in his work by four or five catechists."

"According to the census returns the Rev. Mr. O'Neill's charge numbers 3,246 souls, *viz.*, 877 in the Cuddapah and 2,369 in the Kurnool District. It may be interesting to know that these Roman Catholics are all, with the exception of about 150 Pariahs residing at Cuddapah and Kurnool, of respectable caste and position. They are for the most part Reddies or Kapuvaudloo, who live by cultivation. They renounced paganism and caste as far as its observance is incompatible with the honest profession and practice of the Catholic religion, retaining those social observances of caste which have no religious significations. They have hitherto lived in friendly intercourse with their pagan neighbors and relations, who associate with them on terms of equality in all the relations of life, and not unfrequently give their daughters in marriage to our Christians, allowing the girls to be instructed and baptized previous to their marriage. In many villages the Reddy or chief Government officer is a Roman Catholic."

2. *London Mission.*—For the information regarding this mission I am indebted to the courtsey of the Rev. W. G. Mawbey, who for many years has been the resident Missionary at Cuddapah. I give the notice in his own words.

"Missionary operations were first begun at Cuddapah in 1822 by the Rev. J. Hands, who was then stationed at Bellary. For some time it

was indebted to the enterprising efforts of the Missionaries of that station for the continuance and growth of religious knowledge. This was the origin of mission work in Cuddapah; but eventually some pious men agreed to contribute a certain sum annually to the London Missionary Society on condition that the Directors should place a Missionary permanently there. The first Missionary so located was the Rev. W. Howell, who continued to labor in connection with the Society until about 1842, when, in consequence of a change of views in reference to ecclesiastical polity, he joined the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1824 a neat and commodious church was built, and which from time to time has undergone considerable repairs.

"A Christian village also had been constituted, and with some modifications continued to exist until 1867, and then, in order to make the people more self-reliant and independent, the ground was sold in parcels to those who had occupied it. It appears that some time after 1840 Mr. Howell was joined by Mr. Dawson, and many were the efforts, made to diffuse a knowledge of the Gospel in the surrounding villages. As the result of these labors, one out-station, Cherlopalli, was commenced, but Mr. Dawson's health completely breaking down, he removed to Madras and afterwards to Vizianagram.

"It had been the custom for some time previous to this (1840—43) to make visits to the Cuddapah Jail for the purpose of preaching to those who were confined therein. Among the prisoners then undergoing the period of sentence was a man of the *Mala* caste from Rudravaram, now belonging to the Kurnool District, who apparently received the word with joy. After his liberation he testified this by making known to his friends and neighbors the joyful tidings he had heard in Cuddapah. In after years this led to several families of that village, who were soon joined by others in different places in that neighborhood, renouncing idolatry and enrolling themselves as Christians. Thus commenced the work of God among the *Malas* of this and the adjoining district. Before this auspicious beginning, however, Mr. Howell's connection with the Society had ceased."

"For a time the affairs of the mission were superintended by occasional visits of deputations from Madras and Bellary. For a few months Mr. Johnston was stationed here, then on account of ill-health was compelled to leave, and went for a while to labor in the north of this Presidency. The Rev. J. W. Gordon took the oversight of this mission for the year 1843, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. Porter, who labored here for 23 years, *viz.*, 1844—67. As Mr. Porter soon afterwards returned to England, his first stay was not long Again the care of the mission devolved on a Bellary Missionary, the Rev. J. Scrieves, who seems to have had charge of the mission until

July 1848, when he was relieved by Mr Porter. The Orphan Boarding School, which had been commenced some three years previously, was now placed upon a better system, and a school erected for this purpose at a cost of Rupees 1,400. In this school 132 children have been trained. Commencing with the year 1852, or about 30 years after the commencement of the mission, the *Malas* in large numbers began to embrace Christianity, and, with various periods of fluctuation, have continued to come over ever since. As the work was gradually increasing and extending, the mission was strengthened in 1854 by the return of the Rev. R. D. Johnston. The *Mala* community of several villages near Nundial in the Kurnool District having placed themselves under Christian instruction, Mr. Johnston removed there in 1855, but made Cuddapah his place of residence from 1860—62, during which time Mr. Porter was again in England, and thus superintended both missions. In 1862 Mr. Porter again took up the work in which he had been engaged so long and received as his colleague the Rev. A. Thomson, who died after the brief period of eight months' labor. The present Missionary's conection with the mission dates from 1864."

"The statistics which were corrected up to 1873 stand thus: Native Minister 1; Evangelists 4; Native teachers 30; Out-stations 67; communicants 153; baptized 1,624; catechumens 2,955; male teachers 2; female teachers 3; boys' schools 24; scholars, male, 446; scholars, female, 123; contributions, Native, Rupees 630-1-6."

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This Society has but a few converts in this district. Its head quarters are at Mutialpad in the Proddatoor taluq, which is also the residence of the Missionary, the Rev. J. Clay. The chief number of the adherents of this mission are resident not in this district, but in the neighboring one of Kurnool.

The Arcot Mission. This mission is a branch of the mission founded by Dr. Scudder and Mr. Winslowe, two American Missionaries who came from Ceylon in 1836. Dr. Scudder's seven sons all followed their father's example and came out to this country as Missionaries, most of them also having qualified as Doctors of Medicine. They were joined by some others, one of whom, Dr. Chamberlain, founded the Missionary station in Madanapally. This station was founded 16 years ago, and though during that time the number of converts has not become very large, a very great deal of good has been done. The Missionary in his tours took with him a travelling dispensary, and thus during the many years he has been in the station has been of the greatest service to the people generally. Dr. Chamberlain was also instrumental in establishing the dispensary at Madanapally, the utility of which is annually increasing, and the supervision of which was for some years entrusted to him.

At present the number of Christians belonging to this mission are 148 in seven villages. Hopes were at one time entertained that other villages would come over to the mission, but from the annual report of 1873 these hopes seem to have been disappointed, and the number is only as stated above. The converts are almost, without exception, from the Mala or Chuckler caste. There is at present no resident Missionary in Madanapally.

CHAPTER XVII.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

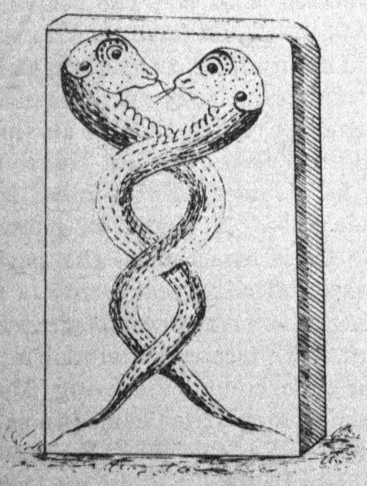
There is so much to be said about popular superstitions and so little that I have been able to collect that I feel some apology is needed for what I have to offer. Time would enable me to offer more, but time is what I have not, I will therefore take the opportunity of the manual to add what little information I have.

As an example of how the mythology of India is formed, I may quote the following two anecdotes of Colonel Munro; *ante* at page 107, I have mentioned a legend regarding a golden garland which Munro is supposed to have seen a short time before his death. Since writing this legend I have heard an amplification of it from a Brahmin, who assures me that his edition of the story is currently believed. It is this: when Rama conquered Ravana in Ceylon and rescued Seeta, he despatched the news of victory to this country, where he had lived so long in exile. On hearing it the Governor stretched across the gorge of Vaimpally a wreath of golden flowers. From that day to this, though the original wreath has long since disappeared, its semblance appears, shortly before their death, to those whom the gods love. As Munro passed through this gorge shortly before his death, he saw the wreath and pointed it out to his native followers. They could not see it, but told him the legend connected with it. The people say that Munro was delighted that this vision should have been revealed to him, and that he accordingly halted at an adjacent pagoda, remained there for two days, and *then offered sacrifices and presents to the swamy.* Again at Kadiri there is a large pagoda at which there is an annual feast, to which a large number of pilgrims resort. When Munro first took charge of the Ceded Districts he resumed all the inam lands preparatory to an investigation of their titles. At Kadiri he expressed his intention of confiscating all the lands attached to the pagoda. Hence the whole of the Brahmins were suffering great sorrow. One day Munro went out shooting. During a beat a tiger came across him. Munro, instead of shooting, was struck with terror and fell down; the tiger sprang upon him, and after some time bolted off, leaving Munro uninjured Munro was picked up insensible and carried home in a palankeen. After two days of sickness he sent for the chief Brahmin of the place and asked him how it could be that he should have lost his courage so suddenly, and yet should have remained uninjured The

Brahmin told him that this tiger was in reality the swamy of the pagoda who had embraced this opportunity of making Munro's acquaintance in order to give him a gentle hint that he should be as merciful to the pagoda inams as he had been to him. Munro was convinced by this interpretation, and at once confirmed to the pagoda its old endowments.

In this last story there is one palpable falsehood. Munro was no sportsman, and never went out shooting. The most he ever indulged in was throwing a stone at a pariah dog when waiting for his guest to come to breakfast (Gleig's life of Sir Thomas Munro, page 299). When stories with such endings as these can be told of a man whose life is like a glass house, and whose memory is not more than fifty years old, what wonder is there that the whole of Indian history is wrapped in fable? To those who know what Munro was, nothing could be so incredible as that he made sacrifices in a pagoda, or believed that he had seen an incarnation of a Hindoo swamy; and yet here are the people among whom he lived for seven years who believe this. What truth then can be collected from the legends and histories of rulers who lived hundreds of years ago!

A great wish among Hindoos is to have a begotten son. If nature denies this wish, they have recourse to some strange superstitions. Soobramanyam, the deity presiding over snakes, is supposed to possess the gift of bestowing fertility. His shrine is on the Western Coast and one is at Pulney, but if a man is unable to go so far, he contents himself with erecting a stone to Soobramanyam, on which is carved a cobra. By this act of devotion the desired result is obtained. In the margin I give a sketch of one of a thousand of such stones. They may be observed outside every village.



The poorer classes who are unable to go to this expense, but who are as anxious to obtain an heir, are in the habit of performing a still more peculiar practice. They promise if a son is granted them to call him after a Mussulman Fakeer, and in consequence it is far from uncommon to find a Hindoo named Fakeergadoo or Fakeerappah, the Hindoo termination to the Mussulman commencement. In such a case as this the would-be father, previous to

the expected son's birth, devotes some months to the personal service of a fakeer It is strange what an interest Hindoos take in Mahomedan religious festivals, and members of one creed frequently take an active part in the processions of the other. It is only when Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals happen together that the passions of both are excited. As recently as 1873 there was a serious riot for this reason during the celebration of the Mohurrum in Cuddapah, which was only suppressed by the prompt interference of the District Magistrate and the presence of the Police.

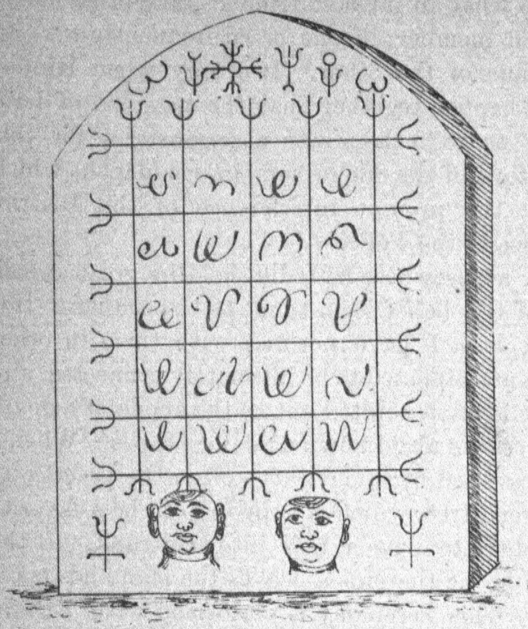
Devils and demons are, as elsewhere in India, held in great dread. Two instances, however, of this belief seem to me to be peculiar to this part of the country. At least I have not met with them in other districts. Trees and devils are supposed to be intimately connected, and a stunted or deformed tree is often pointed out as the abode of a devil. Very thick and shady groves are also known as devils' topes. When a man is supposed to be possessed by a devil it is often the practice to take him out to some especial tree, which is supposed to be a favorite residence of demons, and there to drive a nail into the trunk. If the devil has any proper feeling, he thereupon leaves the man and takes up his abode in the tree. This ceremony is performed with certain religious rites, and of course involves considerable expenditure.

Devils are supposed to be the particularly appointed guardians of hidden treasure. Many of the inhabitants believe that there is much treasure hidden from the troubled days of the last century, but they have a superstitious dread against looking for it, since it is firmly believed that the successful finder will be smitten by the guardian demon with a sudden and painful death. Accidents to children are supposed to be cured by a ceremony of which I have never heard before. It consists in taking the child outside the village on some following day at a time exactly corresponding with that of the accident ; a hole is dug in the ground and the child is made to step across it. The child is then carried home, and the cure is complete. This ceremony is called " Datu."*

Unhealthy villages are often supposed to be haunted by devils who can only be driven out by incantations. At the village of Galivaid I came across a curious stone, of which I give a sketch. I was told that some hundreds of years ago this village was notorious for its unhealthiness and virulent fever. It was visited by a holy man, who thereupon erected this stone, and since that time sickness has disappeared. I have shown this inscription to learned men, but no one has been able to decipher it, or even read all the letters. My theory is that the letters are the initials to the words of some sloka from the Vedas,

* Not to be confused with " Dattu," the term for adoption

which are supposed to possess a mystic power; at all events the village is not now an unhealthy one.



At Madicheroovoo, in the Voilpaud taluq, there is small waterfall in the midst of a jungle which is annually visited by a large number of pilgrims. Those who are anxious to know if their sins have been removed and forgiven stand under the fall. If they are acceptable the water falls on their heads, but if they have some great guilt weighing on them the water swerves on one side and refuses to be polluted by contact with the sinner.

I have before alluded to the derivation of the name of the river Cheyair, which was the scene of that melancholy railway accident in 1870, of which a notice will be found in another chapter. Where a branch of this river flows past the town of Kalcudda,* in the Voilpaud taluq, there is a remarkable fall. The stream disappears in the ground and emerges from a hole a hundred feet lower, after which it winds away through steep rocks. The people tell a strange legend in connection with this hole. In ancient times there was a Rajah at Sidhout (derived from *Sidha Vatam*—the hermit's banian tree), who had a beautiful and only daughter. When the time came for her to be married she was found to be pregnant. Thereupon the king being very angry ordered her head to be cut off. She, however, urged that she had committed no sin, but that the sun god had appeared to her in a dream disguised as the hermit, the patron saint of the place, and had married her. To prove the truth of this story she offered to walk forty miles with a toddy pot on her head containing a live cobra. The offer was accepted, and she walked 40 miles, crossing the Palkonda hills, until she came to the site of the present town of Kalcudda.* There she placed the pot on the ground, and as the cobra was found in it, and she was still unhurt, the truth of her story became apparent. She took up her abode in this town, and after some time gave birth to twin

*కల్లు Kalloo = Toddy ఘటం Ghuta = pot.

sons. When their education was completed the mother went to the hole in the ground where the river disappears, and jumping in she "kissed the feet of the god," *i e.*, died. Her boys, however, grew up and were called the Suriakumarloo—sons of the sun. They ruled the country for many years, and built a road over the pass which their mother had toiled through before. Whatever doubt may attach to this story, the pass through which the trunk road passes over the Palkonda hills near Goolcheroovoo, 16 miles from Cuddapah, and near which the remains of an old native road are plainly visible, is still popularly known as the Suriakumarloo Kanama. Kanama means in this country a hill pass, and is said to be derived from the peculiar cry which travellers made use of when crossing the hills in order to frighten away robbers or wild beasts.

Sidhout is held to be a very holy place, and there are many legends of interest connected with it and the neighboring villages, of which the following must serve as a specimen. Three hundred years ago Sidhout was held in jaghir under the Nabob of Golcondah. This was probably after the battle of Tellicotta, for previous to that Sidhout was certainly a portion of the Vijianugger kingdom. Sidhout was ruled by one Bhakara Pantooloo, a man whose memory is still held in great reverence on account of his acts of charity and piety. For some years Bhakara Pantooloo appears to have spent all the money which should have been sent to Golcondah as remittances, in building pagodas and in feeding Brahmins. After ten years of this generosity (with the Nabob's money) Bhakara Pantooloo was summoned to give an account of his stewardship. The Pantooloo, "who was a very innocent and pious man, and who thought in good faith that the articles which he had received in return for the Nabob's money bestowed on charity would satisfy the Nabob,"* loaded 40 or 50 camels with the Brahminical threads and rice smeared with saffron, which had been presented to him by the Brahmins in return for the presents he had made. When he reached the Nabob's durbar the camels were unloaded, but on examining the packages they had carried, it was discovered that the contents had been miraculously turned to gold, and exceeded in value the remittances of the last ten years. The pious Pantooloo was, of course, greatly honored and sent back with an increased jaghir. Another story told of this man is interesting. He had promised a Brahmin a hundred pagodas to assist him in celebrating his marriage, telling him to choose a bride and fix the day and come to him for the money, when all the details were settled. The Brahmin was engaged on this for some months, but at last when every thing was arranged he started to receive his present. On the

* I quote from a very interesting paper on Sidhout, for which I am indebted to Tiroovengadacharloo, the Taluq Sheristadar.

way, near Triputty he met the Pantooloo in a palankeen. He at once asked for the money, but was told that the Pantooloo had not got it with him, but if the lad would go to the Pantooloo's home in Sidhout he would find the money tied up in a saffron cloth. On reaching Sidhout the Brahmin found the townsmen engaged in performing the obsequies of the Pantooloo, who had died four days previously. On questioning further it appeared that he had died at precisely the time when the Brahmin met him near Triputty. A search was, however, made, and hidden in the roof of the house was a saffron cloth containing the 100 pagodas spoken of, which were handed over to the Brahmin, who thereupon went on his way rejoicing.

A part of the Sidhout taluq is situated among the Lunka Malla hills. The meaning of this name is rather obscure, but perhaps a clue to it may be found in the fact that several of the valleys which contain pools and small lakes are known as *lankas, ex. gr.*, the Salanka and the Machyalanka. These valleys are scarcely ever visited by any persons except fishermen. In the latter there are said to be very deep ravines containing lakes, to which no bottom can be found, and in which enormous fish are to be caught. It is said that at the bottom of one of these pools there are some sunken pagodas, which were seen by a fisherman some ten or fifteen years ago when diving after a comrade who had been drowned. How these pagodas got there, tradition does not say. It will be strange if the word *lanka*, which in the Godavery certainly means land surrounded by water, should in this district signify the opposite, *viz.*, water surrounded by land.

There are many old pagodas amongst these hills which are now scarcely ever visited. Fabulous stories are told of each, of how they are haunted by Rishis and Sidhas, who perform nightly worship; of how they contain hidden treasure which no one dare look for, &c., to repeat all these tales, however, would be tedious. Sidhout itself is sometimes called the "Dakshana* Kasi" on account of the similarity of its position to Kasi or Benares. "The Pennair, on which it is situated, is compared to the Ganges; Pushpagiri, a village in the Cuddapah taluq, to Guya; and Gundlamada, a village at the junction of the Cheyair and the Pennair, to Prayag on the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna."† The only thing required to make the resemblance complete is a banian tree, but, strange to say, though many attempts have been made, none can be induced to grow within 200 yards of the river. Another trial has again been lately made, which it is to be hoped will make the resemblance complete, though it will be so only in miniature.

At Royachoty there is a strange superstition, which I can by no means explain; on the 10th of the bright lunar fortnight of the

* Southern Benares. † Quoted from the same paper.

month of Aasvigum a festival is held on the occasion of the idol going out hunting. The idol (Veerabudraswamy) is carried to a *mantapam** half a mile outside the town, and there placed on the ground. Beneath the flooring of the mantapam there are a large number of scorpions; whilst the god is taking his rest the attendants catch these scorpions and hold them in their hands without being stung. As long as the god remains in the mantapam the scorpions do not sting, but directly he leaves it they resume their old propensities. On the occasion of the last festival the Tahsildar was present in order to test the truth of this, and he guarantees it to be perfectly correct He was not able to discern any peculiarity about the scorpions, nor did they seem to have been tampered with. Their poison bags were full.

In the village of Chakibunda, in the Royachoty taluq, there is a pool of water at the foot of a hill. Persons who are desirous of getting children, wealth, &c., go there and pour oil into the water. The strange part is that the oil does not, as is ordinarily the case, float on the surface in greasy bubbles, but sinks down and never again rises. They also offer betel leaves, on which saffron and cuncoomum has been placed. If these leaves sink down and after some time re-appear without the saffron and cuncoomum, but with the marks of nails upon them, the person offering will gain his wishes. The contents of the leaves and the oil are supposed to be consumed by some divine beings at the bottom of the pool.

This superstition is not dissimilar to one in the taluq of Pullampett. In a valley named Rapuri Kanama, near Mylapally, there is a pond near a Siva temple to Gundleswara. Those desirous of getting children, wealth, &c., should go there with a pure heart, bathe in the pond, and then worship in the pagoda. After this they should take a wild pine apple leaf and place it on the borders of the pond. If their wishes are to be granted a crab rises from the water and bites the leaf in two. If their wishes will not be granted the crab rises but leaves the leaf untouched. If, however, the person has not approached the pond with a pure heart, he will be set upon by a swarm of bees which live in the vicinity and will be driven off. "This," says the Tahsildar, "can be seen even to the present date." The pool in the Royachoty taluq first mentioned is called Akkadevatalakolam, or the pool of the holy sisters. A legend is connected with the name, which runs as follows: a thousand years ago there lived near the pool a king who ruled over all this part of the country. The king had as his Commander-in-Chief a madiga, or chuckler † This madiga made

* A small open building supported by pillars.

† One of the lowest of Pariahs. Madigas are dealers and workers in leather, and eat the flesh of fallen cattle.

himself powerful and independent, and built himself a residence on a hill still called Madiga Vanidoorgam. At last he revolted and defeated the king. On entering the king's palace he found seven beautiful virgins, the king's daughters, to all of whom he at once made overtures of marriage. They declined the honor, and when the madiga wished to use force, they all jumped into this pool and "delivered their lives to the universal lord." The pool was then a natural cavern, but it has since filled with water.

There seems to be a connection between caverns and suicide, for the king's daughter who brought forth twins at Kalcudda, and whose story I have related, met her death in the same way.

There is a legend regarding the large tank at Kundakoor in the Madanapally taluq, which has some sound common sense at the bottom of it, and which teaches a practical lesson in spite of the fantastic garb in which it is dressed.

The tank is formed by the damming up of the river Papagni at the place where it flows between some hills. It was constructed by a Saniyasi, or ascetic, named Vayasaroya (A. D. 1529—42), who received a grant from Kristnadeva Rajah of Vijiyanuggur (*vide* Appendix A). After the first day's work when the coolies wanted payment, it is narrated that they were all made to sit down in the sandy bed of the river and were each told to make a small pile of sand. When these had been made, they were all told to examine the sand heaps, and in each was found the day's hire. In this way the coolies were paid from day to day, and at last the tank was finished. But then Vayasaroya found that though he had dammed up the river successfully, there was no outlet for the surplus water. One place only was available for a calingulah, but there were large rocks which he could not penetrate; blasting was perhaps unknown. Vayasaroya lost his faith and retired into the woods, endeavouring by the force of his prayers to gain divine instruction. There must have been however, some pride in his disappointment, for the god did not appear; perhaps he grounded his claims of future assistance on what he had already done. One day an ignorant shepherd came to him, as to a holy man, and asked him to teach him a prayer by which he might attain salvation. Vayasaroya, lost in his thoughts for a calingula, remained silent. The shepherd persisted. The holy man lost his patience and exclaimed, "Go away you buffalo" ("ಕೋಣ kóna"). The shepherd imagining this to be a form of prayer (mantram) went away and repeated the word buffalo! buffalo! for days together. At length his faith was rewarded by an apparition of the deity in the form of a buffalo, who asked him what he wanted. The boor had no answer to give, went at once to Vayasaroya and told him what had occurred. Vayasaroya was astonished that the god who had not appeared to him should have appeared to an

ignorant peasant; but equal to the occasion asked to be shown the sacred buffalo, and then was aided by it to construct a calingula.

Divested of its oriental garb, this fable would seem to show that pride and impatience forfeits a blessing which is bestowed on simple-minded ignorance joined to fervent faith. The sequel, however, that the wise man gets the benefit of the blessing intended for the ignorant is significant.

I have before mentioned trees as an object of peculiar superstition. The following may not be uninteresting. The margosa tree, so common in India, is supposed to be female, the corresponding male being the aswertham.* Of this tree the trunk is supposed to be an arborification of Brahma (the creator), whilst the branches and the upper part of the tree are typifications of Vishnoo (the protector) and Siva (the destroyer). When this tree is from 10 to 12 feet high it is married to the margosa with all the ceremony usual at an ordinary marriage. After this the tree is worshipped as idols are, and especially by women who wish to have children. When the new moon happens to fall upon a Monday, this day is especially chosen for the worship The women, accompanied by Brahmins, walk round the tree 108 times, dropping at each round a fruit or a piece of saffron. After this money and rice are given to the Brahmins.

In the Kadiri taluq I have found some trace of a prophet or teacher of a new faith. Considerably before the British occupation of this district a Kapoo named Vamannah appears to have constituted himself a teacher. He was not recognized, and in fact was disowned by the Brahmins, but is still spoken of by the people with veneration. He pretended to have received seven maxims direct from the Supreme Being, which maxims formed the basis of his teaching. These maxims were—

1. Do not steal.
2. Be always merciful.
3. Do not hurt the feelings of others.
4. Be content with what you have.
5. Be not jealous of another.
6. Forsake anger and be patient.
7. Be constant in the Divine services.

These maxims would seem to aim at a higher doctrine of morality than is usually inculcated in this country. Many stories are related of this man. Once he forewarned his neighbors that he would fall into a trance, which really occurred, and lasted for three days. On his recovering he stated that his spirit had been during this time in heaven learning the principles of the advaita religion from a company

* Ficus religiosa or Peepul tree.

of angels. One of his peculiarities was that he went about naked, because, when once engaged in separating two bullocks which were fighting, his cloth tumbled down, after which he never put it on again. This eccentric person is said to have pulled a handful of maggots from the body of a dead dog, to have put them into his mouth, and to have spat them out again as grains of rice! No wonder such a prophet was disowned by the Brahmins. A pagoda was built over his grave at Katarapally, and subsequently, when dissensions arose among his followers, a part of them settled in the villages of Nullacheroovoo and Kondakamerla, where pagodas were also built to his memory. The annual feast of this man is attended by several thousands, but by no Brahmins, and Katarapully is held in high estimation by all Sudras.

A curious ceremony is practised when there is a boundary dispute in a village. An image of the goddess Gungamma is placed in the street and left there for two days. The head of a buffalo and of several sheep are offered to her, and the blood from them is allowed to run into the gutter. Worship is then paid to the goddess, and she is implored to point out the correct boundary. After this ceremony 2 seers of rice, 1 seer of ghee, and 1 Anna for sundries, such as betelnut, leaves, &c., are distributed to the village servants.

Apropos of village servants I have shown (inams) how they are entitled to a percentage on the cultivation. They are, however, also entitled to receive presents for almost every domestic ceremony. I will quote the fees they are entitled to in one village (Soampully in the Madanapally Taluq).

	Rs.	A.	P.
To five merchants' houses or bazaars, at three areca nuts and four betel leaves per diem	3	0	0
For every pack-bullock carrying merchandise and passing through the viltage, at 1 Anna per bullock, estimate	5	13	9
„ stalls at fairs, at four pice each...	8	12	0
„ betelnut and leaves	7	0	0
„ every sugar-mill two viss jaggery.			
„ all inam land 18 measures of grain for 56 sown.			
„ all wet land 36 measures for 56 sown.			
„ dry land as much grain as is required to sow the land, estimated at	10	15	3
„ every new well worked by Woddas 2 Annas 4 Pice for each bit of work of 3 Rupees value.			
„ Sudra marriages 1½ seers rice and dholl, 4 Annas and 1 Pie, two bundles of betel leaves and nuts.			
„ Komati (merchants) marriage 18 seers rice and dholl, one seer areca nuts, three seers ghee, three seers jaggery two bundles betel leaves (each 100), one seer sundry musala, Rupees 3 in cash.			

It is impossible to estimate the actual value of these fees, and the foregoing is, I fancy, only an outline of what is levied. It is, however, sufficient to show that these claims of the village servants may become, and indeed often are a source of great oppression to the ryots. There is no doubt that a fee is levied on every trade, profession, and handicraft (except those practised by Brahmins), and that each acre of cultivated land has to pay not only the Government kist, but also the fee to the village servants.

All over the world there are birds and animals, supposed to be of evil omen, and in the same way there are such superstitions in this district. Many of the omens which follow are perhaps common to other districts, but, as they may not be generally known, it may be of interest to cite them. The most singular mixture of business and superstition occurred to the author at one of the annual settlements (jummabundy). A ryot applied for remission because a field had been left waste.

"But you had plenty of water."

"Oh yes! there was plenty of water in the tank, but a tortoise made a hole in the field and came out.

"What do you mean?"

"If a tortoise makes his appearance in a field, we consider that if the field is cultivated some thing unfortunate will happen—the ryot, or his cattle, or his wife will die."

"But do not such things happen even when a tortoise does not appear?"

"Yes! but when a tortoise appears and the field is cultivated one of them will happen within thirty days."

Of course such a claim could not be entertained, but nothing could persuade the ryot that it was an unreasonble one; and even the argument that as the tortoise was one of Vishnoo's incarnations, he should consider that an honor had been paid to him and his field by its appearance was of no avail. The ryot's answer was: I will honor a tortoise in the water, but not on the land.

The nose of the hyena is held in great estimation as a charm. When a hyena is killed the end of the nose is cut off and dried, and is supposed to be a sovereign charm in cases of difficult labor, indigestion, and boils. The remedy is to apply the hyena's nose to the nostril of the patient.

The *Brahmini* kite (Garudapakshi) is a bird considered sacred to Vishnoo. The mere sight of the bird is supposed to remove the sins of the day, and if a traveller sees the kite flying from his left hand to his right, it is an omen that his journey will be a successful one. If, when flying, the bird carries something in his beak, the omen is considered even more auspicious.

The *crow* if seen flying from right to left is a good omen. If *vice versa* the augury is bad. If a crow enters a dwelling house it must be vacated for not less than three months, and before the house can be re-occupied a ceremony of purification must be performed, and a number of Brahmins fed. Amongst the poorer classes who are unable to incur this expense, it is not uncommon to allow a house which has been thus polluted to fall into ruins. The many vacant gaps in a village which may be crowded with huts, and which has no space for extension, is often due to some superstition of this kind. A house in which an unlucky omen has occurred is allowed to fall into ruins, and no one cares to rebuild it.

The *swallow* is a bird of good omen. A single bird is of good augury, but if a couple are seen, or if a pair build their nest in a house, the omen is perfect.

The *owl* is of bad omen, and if it takes refuge in a house the building is at once deserted; the doors are closed, and the house is not re-occupied for six months, when an expiatory sacrifice must be performed; Brahmins must be fed, and the house can only be re-entered by the occupants after the proper hour has been fixed upon. This superstition, fortunately for the people, only refers to a thatched house; a terraced house need not be vacated if an owl makes its appearance. The owl sometimes hoots like the crying of a child; when this is heard the omen is a good one.

The *quail* is also a bird of evil omen, and the house it visits is shut up and deserted for three months.

Of all animals the *jackal* is the one which presages the best fortune. The traveller whose path it crosses is certain to succeed in his day's enterprize.

The *hare* is an animal of bad omen. If a traveller sees one on his way, he may be sure he will not succeed in the object of his journey. If, however, the hare touches him, and he does not at once turn back and go home, he is certain to meet with a great misfortune. There is an authority for this superstition in the Ramayana. After Rama had recovered Seeta and had returned to Ayodha, he was informed that whilst a washerman and his wife were quarrelling, the former had exclaimed that he was not such a fool as the king had been to take back his wife after she had been carried away by a stranger. Rama thought this over and resolved to send his wife into the forest. His brother Lutchmana was to drive her there, and then to leave her alone. On their way they met a hare, and Seeta, who was ignorant of the purpose of their journey, begged Lutchmana to return as the omen was a bad one.

The *cobra* is also of bad omen, and the *iguana* is even more unlucky. If the latter enters a house a misfortune is sure to occur within twelve

months, unless the house is shut up for six months. The flesh of the iguana is supposed to be possessed of extraordinary invigorating powers, and a meal off this animal is certain to restore the powers of youth. Its bite is considered very dangerous, and the people say that when it has once closed its teeth on human flesh it will not re-open them, and the only remedy is to cut out the piece it has bitten.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures current in the district are most complicated, a different standard prevailing in almost every taluq.

Food-grains are invariably measured, and cotton, chillies, jaggery, indigo, and soapnut are weighed; cummin and coriander seeds are sometimes measured, but generally weighed.

Measures for food-grains are divided into seers and putties. A seer consists of a collection of every description of grain weighing altogether Rupees 132 This is a universal standard for retail sales. Wholesale sales are by putties, and these vary considerably. The following list shows the different putties in use in the several taluqs of the district:—

Taluqs.	No. of Seers in a Putty.	Taluq.	No. of Seers in a Putty.
Jamalamadoogoo ...	500	Pulivendla ...	500
Proddatoor ...	500	Royachoty... ...	320
Sidhout	400	Kadiri	320
Budwail	400	Voilpaud	320
Cuddapah ...	480	Madanapally ...	320
Pullampett ...	400		

In Vempully and a few villages of the Pulivendla taluq 800 seers are reckoned as constituting a putty, and in a few villages of the Kadiri taluq 600 seers are calculated.

A seer is divided thus:

Rupees 16·8-weight = $\frac{1}{8}$ Seer or *Chatok.*
Do. 33 do. = $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer or *Navataka.*
Do. 65 do. = $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer or *Ardha.*

The Putty is divided into—

$\frac{1}{2}$ or *Pandoom.*
$\frac{1}{4}$ or *Yadoom.*
$\frac{1}{80}$ or *Toomoo.*
$\frac{1}{160}$ or *Irsa.*

The number of seers in each of these sub-divisions will, of course, vary according to the standard of putty used.

Weights in general use are as follows:—

Rs. 3 weight = 1 *Pallam.*
2 Pallams = 1 *Pavoo.*
2 Pavoos = 1 *Ardha* Seer ($\frac{1}{2}$ Seer).
2 Ardha Seers = 1 *Seer.*
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Seers = 1 *Viss.*
2 Viss = 1 *Dadyam.*
2 Dadyams = 1 *Maund.*

In European weight a maund is equivalent to 25 lbs.

In the sub-division, jaggery, soapnut, and tamarinds are weighed by maunds containing 40 seers instead of 20.

Measurement of land was introduced subsequently to the British occupation. Former Governments levied a tax on ploughs, but Munro's paimaish first introduced the calculation by acres. Land is now reckoned by Veesams, Kuntas, and Acres.

16 Veesams = 1 Kunta.
40 Kuntas = 1 Acre.

All village measurements are carried out by means of a chain, 10½ yards in length, one square chain making one kunta. It is by this means that the village accounts, of cultivation are checked, and the *Azmaishes*, or estimate of cultivation, conducted by the Revenue Inspectors annually. These measurements, though generally approximate, are never accurate, and it would be a good thing were all Revenue Inspectors compelled to pass in surveying.

Metals are weighed thus:

Gold is weighed by grains, tolas, pagodas, and seers.

36 Grains = 1 Pagoda.
80 Pagodas = 1 Seer.

The standard weights of other metals also vary. They are calculated by seers consisting of Rupees 20 and Rupees 24 in weight.

Coins were, at the commencement of the century, even more various than the weights and measures.

In one of his letters to the Board of Revenue, Munro enumerates 7 different kinds of rupees which were current in the district. Of these the most important were the Gurramkonda Rupees. Many of the poligars coined their own money, and the rupees of Ghattoo, Chitwail, and Cuddapah were frequently met with. Munro introduced the Contaroy Pagoda* as the standard coin by which revenue collections were calculated. This pagoda was valued at Rupees 2-14-8, and was, generally speaking, a fictitious coin. The money was not actually paid in pagodas, for very few of these were current, but the payments were calculated according to pagodas of this value.

The old native coins seem to have consisted of Varaghans, Rookas, and Doodoos. A Varaghan is what is now generally called a pagoda, but varied very considerably in size and value, averaging from Rupees 3-3½ to Rupees 4. These old coins are now to be obtained only with great difficulty; they are greatly prized by the natives, and are reluctantly sold at more than their value in weight. The shape is rough, but the impression is generally finely cut and very distinct. The *Rookas* have now entirely disappeared, and have probably all been melted into rupees. They varied in value from 1 to 2 Rupees.

* In the same letter Munro speaks of 14 different pagodas (April 1802).

Though the coins have disappeared, the name still survives, and the ordinary native name for silver money generally is *Rookaloo*. A four-anna piece is known as *Pavalam*, and a two-anna piece as "Arrakal Rupai."

Doodooloo were the old copper coins varying very considerably in size, weight, and form, and current in value from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an anna. A few are still to be met with, and consist of a thick lump of copper with the faint impress of an elephant, the sign of the Vijianugger dynasty. This symbol may still be traced in the name of one of the estates of the surviving branch of this old house—Anagoondy, a corruption of yenugu (ఏనుగు) an elephant.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

1. TRANSLATION of SASANUM (or Inscription) regarding the village of Kandakoor.
2. TRANSLATION of SASANUM in the Fort of Gandikota.

The first of these Sasanums is of importance as showing that the kings of Vijianugger exercised authority over the whole of the part of this district above the ghaut, and that their sway extended also over a portion of the country now forming part of Mysore—Gummanipolliam.

The second shows that their rule even in the fourteenth century included Gandikota, Wontimetta, and Udiyagiri in the Nellore district, since in each of these places a temple was founded by Hari Hara ; and it would not seem improbable that the authority of this prince extended as far as the Godavery. At all events he must have been in alliance with the ruler of that country, for the illness of his elephant alluded to occurred during the visit of Hari Hara to the Godavery. In the absence of any mention of the name of the prince ruling in the country he was visiting when this occurrence took place, the supposition does not seem improbable that Hari Hara was himself recognized as the sovereign. A long inscription at the Wontimetta pagoda has also been sent to me, but it contains a description of the situations of various holy places in the Pullampett and Sidhout taluqs, and is not of any historical interest.

No. 1.—*Copy of Copper Sasanum at Kandakoor.*

The great king Kristnadavaroyalu, who is seated on the jewelled throne in Vijianagarum in company with men of praiseworthy liberality and intelligence, who is adored by the chiefs of Anga Vanga and Kalinga countries, repeating the blessings in favor of the king, who excelled in liberality even the famous kings of Nruga, &c., and who acquired the highest reputation by liberally supplying wealth to all the needy population of the extensive country lying between the eastern or sun-rising mountains on the east, sun-setting hills on the west, Himalaya Mountains on the north, and Sathu (mythical bridge) on the south, having praised his family deity in the following terms (*i.e.*, I worship Sambhu, whose lofty head is touched by the moon, and who stood as foundation post at the commencement of the construction of the city of three worlds), made the undermentioned grant in the sacred presence of Vencateswara God at an auspicious hour or

"Lagnam" on the Pushia Star day, Monday the 12th Phalguna Sudha Vickrama year, that is to say 1,442 years after the commencement of the era of Salivahana = to the year A.D. 1519.

In the holy presence of Tirupaty Venkataswara God on Monday 12th Phalguna Sudha Vickrama year.

To Viasa teerthu, an intelligent and great anchorite named "Paramahamsa" that acquired the reputation of being the author of the theories of Vishnava religion in the world, one who is adored by a host of wise and learned men who well understand the integrity of words and sentences, and one who is the disciple of "Brahmania teerthu."

The grant made accompanied by gold and drops of holy water by Kristnadavaroyalu, in company with family priests, various learned men and others who understand the course of "Sruthee," of the *whole* village of Kandakoor and its hamlets situated to the east of Kundala Veedu attached to the territories of Gummanipolliam, south of Katnagalloo, west of Tippasamudram, and to the north of Bolur, with sole power of enjoyment of all the privileges present or contingent in respect to water, mines, trees, treasure, trove, &c., therein, which constitutes the eight classes of enjoyment, by him, his disciples, and the disciples of such disciples, and so on in order as long as the sun and moon flourish, and with absolute power of alienation thereof by sale, gift, mortgage.

The above was inscribed under the orders of Kristnadavaroyalu upon a copper plate by Vurunachary, son of Malliah of smith caste.

Of the two acts, *viz.*, (1) making a grant and (2) administering it, the latter is more efficacious than the former; the first opens the gates of paradise, and the second procures association with supreme power.

Righteousness that follows the administration of a gift made by another is twice that which attends the grant by himself. Resumption of the grant made by another sets at nought the effects of a gift by himself. Whoever resumes a grant of land made by himself or by another shall be liable to be recreated as a dungworm for a period of 60,000 years.

Land given to a Brahman must be viewed as sister by all kings in the world who cannot therefore deal with it as they would do with their own wives.

No. 2.—Translation of the Sasanum at Gandikota.

The Pennair that passes through Dravida country was once subject to the course of Agastaya Mahamooni, and in order to be relieved from it, she continued worshipping the Rushi. She was then told to go and worship Kasavaswamy. Pleased with her prayers this god appeared in person and she addressed him thus: "Agastaya has cursed me, and I beg to know how am I to be freed from it." To this god replied: "Take your rise at my feet in Nundakondah, pass through places where holy men (Rushies) are engaged in divine services in the north, and let them use thy water for bathing and drinking purposes till you meet the sea. Do this and you will be freed

from the ban you labor under." The river Pennair accordingly took its rise at the feet of Kasavaswamy and passed in a northerly course. Hence is the name Vootharapinakiri or North Pennair.

There lived a king called Kapa Maharazoo in Bommanapully, a village close by Yerrakondah, about two miles to the east of Pennair.*

One day he went up the hill on a hunting excursion, and there seeing two streams called Nagadairoo and Bogadairoo, asked his followers for their history. "Lord," they said, here are some savages who will be able to say something of them.

They were then sent for, and they related as follows :—"Lord, we have heard from our ancestors that this plan is the resort of saints." Having heard this the king went to his village, assembled the learned, and asked them what they knew of the hill and the rills. They said the hill is the resort of Agastaya Mahamooni. The king then, attended by his followers, went up to the hill, bathed in the streams, distributed alms, conversed with the learned who advised him to found a village that will flourish. He accordingly formed one and built a fort well known as Gandikota, which gradually rose in importance.

A temple was dedicated to Ragoonayakoolooswamy on the banks of the river within the forewalls, and people gave their offerings to this god. Some time afterwards Hari Hara Bakkarayaloo,† also known under the title Maharajaderajaparamaswara (మహారాజాదిరాజ పరమేశ్వర) వీరప్రతాప హరిహర భుక్తరాయలు ప్రవృద్ధ దేవరాయలు), reigned in Vijianugger.

This king, whose reign was very prosperous, went on pilgrimage to Benares, and brought the holy water of the Ganges. On his way he halted at a village called Iskapally, near Godavery, where his royal elephant called Ranaveerabhadradoo (రణవీరభద్రుడు), fit to be employed in war, was attacked with belly-ache, which no medicine could cure. The king was therefore very uneasy. Just then the king spoke as follows as if God had inspired him :—"There are four gods in a heap of sand; they must be taken to temples newly built and there kept. If this were done, the elephant will be cured of its illness." At once bricklayers were employed to dedicate temples to these gods.

The four gods were then taken to his own country Of them, Narasimmamoorthy was located on the Valayachalaparvathum at Gootty, and a temple built there. Ananthagajagarooda Lukshmi Narayanaswamy was located in Sashagrundipooram (Pamidi), Bellary District, and a temple built there. He then came to the place where Agustamahamooney lived, saw the fort, and, in attempting to hunt there, Madavaswamy appeared and told him, "This is a sacred place containing many holy rivers." As several holy men live here; you should build a temple. The king at once sent for sculptors, directed them to

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* This would place the founding of Gandikota previous to the founding of Vijianugger.

† All the lists agree in calling Bukka the first King of Vijianugger and Hari Hara the second; here it will be observed the name is Hari-Hara Bakkarayaloo—the two names are joined together as if they were joint rulers.

build a temple, a shrine, and apartments for keeping vehicles in. Orders were also issued for the construction of vehicles. The king then went to Wontimetta, and there dedicated a temple with a tower to Ragoonayakoolooswamy, and went on a pilgrimage to Ramaswaram. On his return he visited Streerungum, worshipped the god there, brought from that place certain pious men along with him, came to Wontimetta, and there worshipped Ragoonayakoolooswamy. He then went to Gandikota, and here formed the following establishments :—

APPENDIX B.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Land Revenue and Moturpha from Fusly* 1210 *to Fusly* 1242 (*A.D.* 1800—1832).

Fusly.	Land Revenue.	Vissaba (Merchants).	Moturpha (Artizans).	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1210	16,05,622	..	42,656	
1211	20,66,787	..	79,590	
1212	21,71,052	..	77,525	From Fuslies 1210 to 1230 the difference between Vissabady and Bagar Vissabady cannot be recognized; both the above heads are included under the head Moturpha.
1213	20,98,600	..	70,222	
1214	24,36,245	..	75,531	
1215	26,62,544	..	83,657	
1216	20,81,000	..	87,957	
1217	25,58,668	..	1,07,009	
1218	26,65,366	..	1,18,859	
1219	25,32,587	..	1,17,173	
1220	26,05,525	..	1,17,600	
1221	18,30,575	..	1,15,327	
1222	21,98,713	..	1,18,601	
1223	23,55,404	..	1,23,631	
1224	24,25,775	..	1,25,529	
1225	24,60,562	..	1,27,143	
1226	23,07,497	..	1,29,184	
1227	24,63,716	..	1,28,298	
1228	24,31,803	..	1,30,083	
1229	23,17,494	..	1,30,613	
1230	23,57,955	..	1,31,993	
1231	21,08,112	73,205	60,403	
1232	21,98,695	73,453	65,656	
1233	17,76,382	74,398	68,188	
1234	18,99,055	71,843	61,610	
1235	19,61,129	69,927	59,739	
1236	20,26,197	69,638	61,851	
1237	18,07,135	69,721	62,781	
1238	18,55,317	69,392	64,153	
1239	18,36,840	67,701	68,008	
1240	19,52,386	67,934	70,368	
1241	18,69,139	68,001	71,961	
1242	13,93,988	67,712	70,313	

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*Revenue from all Sources for a series of years.*

Fuslies.	Land Revenue.	Customs	Abkary.	Farms and Licenses.	Moturpha.	Stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1240 ..	19,52,386	2,01,155	88,247	20,298	1,38,302	20,897	24,21,285
1241 ..	18,69,139	1,82,709	86,594	20,017	1,39,962	20,105	23,18,526
1242 ..	13,93,988	1,76,016	84,992	17,693	1,38,025	15,889	18,26,603
1243 ..	18,70,735	1,65,970	78,148	15,137	1,26,196	17,389	22,73,575
1244 ..	19,04,409	1,61,950	66,500	17,912	1,25,558	19,664	22,95,993
1245 ..	19,12,474	1,81,761	72,262	16,081	1,30,531	20,869	23,33,978
1246 ..	18,80,619	2,10,262	81,528	16,186	1,33,338	21,941	23,43,874
1247 ..	19,75,036	1,53,633	85,570	17,076	1,28,297	22,292	23,81,904
1248 ..	17,08,751	1,64,125	91,996	16,107	1,33,672	22,225	21,36,876
1249 ..	21,10,220	1,90,235	88,665	16,484	1,34,683	22,510	25,62,797
1250 ..	20,07,494	2,07,580	98,688	17,651	1,37,674	23,560	24,92,647
1251 ..	21,42,341	2,28,081	1,06,673	16,407	1,38,401	22,327	26,54,230
1252 ..	20,15,993	2,07,306	1,02,971	15,402	1,39,287	23,702	25,04,661
1253 ..	20,52,052	1,90,979	1,08,015	15,778	1,40,535	24,876	25,32,235
1254 ..	20,43,384	8,794	1,06,440	15,495	1,44,952	17,056	23,36,121
1255 ..	19,00,289	..	1,09,525	16,710	1,46,471	11,859	21,84,854
1256 ..	21,92,497	..	1,12,065	15,538	1,47,161	11,014	24,78,275
1257 ..	22,18,072	..	1,23,862	17,813	1,48,874	12,413	25,20,534
1258 ..	20,79,480	..	1,20,982	15,294	1,50,170	23,085	23,89,011
1259 ..	20,77,404	..	1,23,601	15,044	1,51,550	26,141	23,93,740

No. II.—*Revenue from all Sources.*

Fuslies.	Land Revenue.	Abkary.	Moturpha.	Licenses.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1260 ..	21,89,541	1,18,821	1,66,641	..	27,587	20,307	25,22,897
1261 ..	21,58,600	1,23,402	1,66,162	..	27,221	21,758	24,97,143
1262 ..	21,74,604	1,18,616	1,64,181	..	27,246	19,803	25,04,450

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*Revenue from all Sources.*—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Land Revenue.	Land Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Salt.	Stamps.	Moturpha.	Income Tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1263..	19,74,911	17,370	1,26,110	..	24,762	1,50,050	..	22,93,203
1264..	21,45,122	19,284	1,22,133	..	27,971	1,48,048	..	24,62,558
1265..	21,43,509	25,324	1,27,128	..	31,876	1,46,638	..	24,74,475
1266..	22,70,157	26,599	1,19,419	..	33,927	1,39,732	..	25,89,834
1267..	21,26,024	19,464	1,22,589	..	30,489	1,39,284	..	24,37,850
1268..	17,49,598	16,122	1,03,989	..	27,706	1,09,740	..	20,07,155
1269..	18,36,638	18,555	1,03,989	..	33,195	1,08,677	..	21,01,054
1270..	18,10,353	20,934	1,03,990	..	43,911	77,327	78,430	21,34,945
1271..	18,63,985	23,794	1,22,360	..	1,07,468	..	1,22,289	22,39,896
1272..	19,47,426	17,391	1,22,360	..	83,039	..	50,478	22,20,694
1273..	19,27,070	34,914	1,22,360	..	89,407	..	45,166	22,18,917
1274..	18,32,916	1,78,879	1,22,410	..	1,16,034	..	40,616	22,90,855
1275..	18,48,129	1,94,411	1,22,454	..	1,19,469	..	1,171	22,85,634
1276..	18,71,845	1,80,660	2,23,229	..	1,23,182	..	L.F. 12,962	24,11,878
1277..	17,24,202	1,84,286	1,72,304	..	1,48,556	..	L.F. 35,575	22,64,923
1278..	18,22,614	1,86,344	1,64,548	..	1,80,881	..	26,344	23,80,731
1279..	17,21,952	1,92,069	2,31,887	..	1,76,290	..	53,941	23,76,139
1280..	17,94,642	2,13,430	2,24,536	..	1,84,028	..	1,19,621	25,36,257
1281..	16,75,285	1,96,678	2,10,694	..	1,79,647	..	41,012	23,03,316
1282..	17,87,846	2,21,150	2,42,154	..	1,31,040	..	25,748	24,07,938

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—*Taluqwary Statement of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous for a series of years.*

No.	Taluqs.	1264.	1265.	1266.	1267.	1268.	1269.	1270.	1271.	1272.	1273.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Cumbum	1,49,651	1,52,415	1,67,881	1,55,714	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Doopaud	98,561	1,07,137	1,12,691	1,04,615	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Koilkoontla	2,00,596	2,03,359	2,10,089	2,04,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Budwail	1,13,591	1,20,794	1,25,333	1,20,193	1,27,226	1,32,447	1,24,543	1,35,884	1,34,335	1,40,959
5	Proddatoor	1,62,731	1,73,418	1,79,159	1,82,848	1,88,486	1,94,357	1,93,008	2,02,107	2,10,856	2,13,922
6	Sidhout	1,12,982	1,18,829	1,28,757	1,27,346	1,28,437	1,36,457	1,28,924	1,32,752	1,36,810	1,38,907
7	Pullampett	1,92,801	1,87,646	2,18,624	2,03,194	2,06,908	2,12,743	2,00,763	1,96,688	2,10,167	2,16,982
8	Cuddapah	1,09,929	1,10,126	1,19,139	1,17,912	1,15,448	1,24,651	2,58,297	2,65,416	2,74,933	2,80,212
9	Kamalapuram	1,25,053	1,28,127	1,31,231	1,32,410	1,34,393	1,35,631				
10	Jamalamadoogoo	1,83,347	1,92,687	1,95,335	1,88,410	1,95,992	2,03,418	2,03,587	2,14,666	2,18,425	2,16,473
11	Pulivendla	2,11,999	2,23,035	1,28,118	1,24,621	1,29,209	1,33,412	1,63,406	1,62,209	1,68,499	1,71,218
12	Kadiri			1,04,017	85,461	1,09,379	1,09,438	1,08,090	1,16,684	1,15,590	1,26,047
13	Royachoty	1,34,691	1,19,372	1,42,829	1,31,033	1,39,921	1,53,487	1,40,907	1,43,338	1,50,504	1,27,536
14	Voilpaud	1,53,074	1,43,574	1,72,166	1,50,643	1,50,302	1,70,394	1,65,095	1,64,272	1,71,036	1,67,528
15	Madanapally	1,33,116	1,22,699	1,58,445	1,14,955	1,39,078	1,48,142	1,44,667	1,52,915	1,73,656	1,60,903
16	Poonganoor	63,000	63,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	21,45,122	21,66,265	22,93,814	21,43,626	17,64,779	18,54,577	18,31,287	18,86,931	19,64,811	19,60,687

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—*Taluqwary Statement of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

No.	Taluqs.	1274.	1275.	1276.	1277.	1278.	1279.	1280.	1281.	1282.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Cumbum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In fusly 1264 only land Revenue is inserted, as no mention is made in the records as regards extra land Revenue.
2	Doopaud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Koilkoontla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Budwail	1,41,344	1,42,119	1,44,651	1,22,390	1,35,496	1,42,810	1,46,683	1,42,405	1,47,127	
5	Proddatoor	2,13,149	2,14,619	2,12,641	2,13,810	2,10,530	1,99,737	2,00,598	1,94,855	2,01,716	
6	Sidhout	1,40,558	1,43,251	1,42,802	1,36,061	1,41,367	1,22,483	1,26,246	1,22,197	1,25,762	
7	Pullampett	2,18,347	2,23,158	2,27,008	1,96,303	2,09,194	2,01,734	2,06,206	1,98,828	2,15,218	
8	Cuddapah	2,80,491	2,80,453	2,87,430	2,75,496	2,81,744	1,65,896	2,67,592	2,36,737	2,63,039	
9	Kamalapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Jamalamadoogoo ..	2,24,443	2,26,379	2,24,320	2,25,997	2,23,279	2,07,551	2,12,397	2,07,693	2,10,770	
11	Pulivendla	1,73,953	1,78,263	1,76,956	1,77,487	1,78,790	1,69,714	1,72,830	1,68,252	1,74,509	
12	Kadiri	1,39,269	1,34,827	1,47,802	1,33,765	1,42,704	1,28,916	1,53,529	1,35,042	1,44,471	
13	Royachoty	1,43,466	1,51,778	1,44,789	1,29,641	1,38,183	1,48,064	1,58,527	1,36,399	1,52,034	
14	Voilpaud	1,70,417	1,72,606	1,68,770	1,58,532	1,75,175	1,66,827	1,89,583	1,85,948	1,86,076	
15	Madanapally	1,66,282	1,75,086	1,75,122	1,38,981	1,68,617	1,59,957	1,73,795	1,43,259	1,88,274	
16	Poonganoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	20,11,719	20,42,539	20,52,291	19,08,463	20,05,079	18,13,689	20,07,986	18,71,615	20,08,996	

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Abkary and Miscellaneous in the several Taluqs of the District during the following Fuslies.*

No.	Taluqs.	Fusly 1268.		Fusly 1269.		Fusly 1270.		Fusly 1271.		Fusly 1272.		Fusly 1273.		Fusly 1274.		Fusly 1275.	
		Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Budwail	3,010	..	3,010	..	3,010	..	3,701	..	3,705	..	3,700	..	3,700	..	3,700	..
2	Proddatoor	7,163	..	7,163	..	7,163	..	8,950	..	8,951	..	8,950	..	8,950	..	8,950	..
3	Sidhout	4,050	..	4,050	..	4,050	..	5,002	..	5,006	..	5,000	..	5,000	..	5,000	1
4	Pullampett	10,225	..	10,225	..	10,225	..	12,004	..	12,024	..	12,000	..	12,000	13	12,000	..
5	Cuddapah	25,210	..	25,210	..	25,210	..	25,989	..	26,018	..	25,980	1	25,980	..	25,980	..
6	Jamalamadoogoo	6,541	..	6,541	..	6,541	..	13,011	..	13,087	..	13,000	..	13,000	..	13,000	3
7	Pulivendla	16,020	..	16,020	..	16,020	..	21,549	..	21,635	..	21,540	..	21,540	..	21,540	..
8	Royachoty	6,850	..	6,850	..	6,850	..	7,251	..	7,256	..	7,250	..	7,250	..	7,250	..
9	Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Voilpaud	11,910	..	11,910	..	11,910	..	11,910	..	11,913	..	11,910	..	11,910	..	11,910	..
11	Madanapaliy	13,010	..	13,010	..	13,010	..	13,031	..	13,037	..	13,030	..	13,030	37	13,030	..
12	Huzzoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Abkary and Miscellaneous in the several Taluqs of the District during the following Fuslies.*—(Continued.)

No.	Taluqs.	Fusly 1276.		Fusly 1277.		Fusly 1278.		Fusly 1279.		Fusly 1280.		Fusly 1281.		Fusly 1282.	
		Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.	Abkary.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Budwail	9,300	..	5,250	1	6,500	..	7,125	..	7,125	2	6,531	1	7,742	..
2	Proddatoor	30,000	..	19,475	..	19,475	2	21,950	..	21,950	26	22,779	..	22,092	4
3	Sidhout	10,000	..	6,667	..	7,500	..	10,000	1	10,000	..	9,400	..	10,746	..
4	Pullampett	17,800	..	13,483	..	14,900	..	25,100	..	25,100	..	22,498	..	37,142	..
5	Cuddapah	59,200	..	35,847	..	25,980	15	50,550	..	50,550	25	54,762	..	48,583	13
6	Jamalamadoogoo..	31,000	1	22,000	1	22,000	6	27,500	..	27,500	25	17,020	..	24,945	106
7	Pulivendla	37,100	..	29,320	..	28,000	..	18,476	..	15,429	..	14,143	3	19,438	606
8	Royachoty..	11,500	..	9,375	..	9,375	..	10,100	..	10,100	1	9,258	1	13,187	..
9	Kadiri	..	..	..	1	..	..	18,300	..	13,969	..	11,555	..	18,333	..
10	Voilpaud	17,200	..	14,555	25	14,555	..	19,700	1	19,700	..	18,058	..	18,912	..
11	Madanapally	19,400	..	16,215	..	16,215	..	22,900	44	22,900	..	20,992	..	23,733	..
12	Huzzoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	235

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. V.—*Statement showing the Stamp and Miscellaneous in the several Taluqs of the District during the following Fuslies.*

No.	Taluqs.	Fusly 1268.		Fusly 1269.		Fusly 1270.		Fusly 1271.		Fusly 1272.		Fusly 1273.		Fusly 1274.		Fusly 1275.	
		Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Budwail	59	..	84	..	206	..	2,678	..	2,763	..	2,488	..	3,045	..	3,463	..
2	Proddatoor	5,418	..	7,657	..	7,146	..	15,306	..	14,439	..	16,328	..	26,138	946	23,936	1,834
3	Sidhout	18	..	33	..	52	..	1,680	..	1,510	..	1,628	..	1,406	..	2,600	..
4	Pullampett	3,042	..	2,507	..	4,655	..	18,177	..	7,771	..	10,174	..	10,521	464	10,663	241
5	Cuddapah	2,002	..	2,783	..	4,446	..	1,406	..	1,153	..	1,959	..	2,764	980	2,628	840
6	Jamalamadoogoo	42	..	34	..	94	..	1,048	..	1,851	..	3,421	..	4,995	..	5,688	..
7	Pulivendla	1,812	..	2,196	..	2,953	..	7,710	..	4,498	..	2,699	..	3,482	..	4,773	..
8	Royachoty	1,975	..	2,222	..	2,254	..	8,379	..	4,755	..	4,926	..	8,517	373	10,418	860
9	Kadiri	1,812	..	2,301	..	5,249	..	7,243	..	3,419	..	7,046	..	6,722	395	6,347	426
10	Voilpaud	3,542	..	3,619	..	6,334	..	12,407	..	8,130	..	10,513	..	11,777	526	11,660	422
11	Madanapally	63	..	43	..	399	..	1,502	..	1,657	..	2,554	..	3,072	..	3,425	..
12	Huzzoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.—(*Continued.*)

No. V.—*Statement showing the Stamp and Miscellaneous in the several Taluqs of the District during the following Fuslies.*—(Continued.)

No.	Taluqs.	Fusly 1276.		Fusly 1277.		Fusly 1278.		Fusly 1279.		Fusly 1280.		Fusly 1281.		Fusly 1282.	
		Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp.	Miscellaneous	Stamp.	Miscellaneous
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Budwail	3,561	..	4,211	..	4,474	..	4,530	..	19,299	1,236	18,060	498	16,754	218
2	Proddatoor	20,465	999	29,131	886	40,712	..	39,856	..	30,591	830	30,089	1,202	30,401	600
3	Sidhout	1,840	..	2,172	..	3,182	..	2,995	..	2,512	36	2,479	..	2,014	1
4	Pullampett	12,529	327	16,356	279	19,202	..	18,959	..	20,176	396	21,929	355	18,997	287
5	Cuddapah	4,160	816	2,132	394	2,955	..	6,227	..	19,383	512	9,967	349	11,787	528
6	Jamalamadoogoo	5,682	..	6,207	..	6,464	..	6,604	..	5,622	..	5,167	11	4,949	49
7	Pulivendla	5,078	..	4,377	..	4,721	..	6,056	..	4,271	..	5,470	..	4,912	..
8	Royachoty	6,682	134	6,373	..	4,405	..	4,266	..	4,427	23	4,398	..	4.681	6
9	Kadiri	8,540	566	10,968	290	15,600	..	11,676	..	12,704	363	12,650	259	13,307	413
10	Voilpaud	14,014	695	16,995	285	15,600	..	15,746	..	15,315	364	15,222	209	17,060	252
11	Madanapally	4,115	..	4,062	..	3,455	..	4,386	..	3,166	7	3,199	..	3,818	8
12	Huzzoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,816	418	42,060	1,111

No. VI.—*Taluqwar Statement of Salt Revenue for a series of years.*

Names of Taluqs.	Fusly 1264.	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Fusly 1267	Fusly 1268.	Fusly 1269.	Fusly 1270.	Fusly 1271.	Fusly 1272.	Fusly 1273.	Fusly 1274.	Fusly 1275.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Fusly 1278.	Fusly 1279.	Fusly 1820.	Fusly 1281.	Fusly 1282.
										Nil.								

APPENDIX C.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Cuddapah.*

Fusly.	Official Year.	Circar Ayacut.		Total Holding.		Waste remitted.		Remaining Cultivation.					
								Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	4,102,356	46,26,633	..	..	..	..	1,158,254	12,03,208	80,514	7,64,716	52,094	4,17,606
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	4,102,356	46,26,633	..	..	..	..	1,056,499	11,36,023	65,108	6,34,423	50,704	4,07,092
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	4,102,356	46,26,633	..	..	..	..	1,099,213	11,75,275	76,173	7,33,913	52,971	4,24,450
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	4,102,356	46,26,633	..	..	..	..	1,117,152	11,83,738	71,262	6,96,943	54,057	4,34,120
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	3,900,637	43,58,262	..	..	..	..	1,155,870	11,85,391	86,626	8,42,119	52,643	4,26,956
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	3,900,637	43,58,262	1,363,890	26,40,057	97,377	2,71,525	1,138,736	12,04,784	72,075	7,11,625	55,702	4,52,123
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	3,900,637	43,58,262	..	..	..	..	904,420	9,03,168	73,252	6,90,834	43,256	3,76,760
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	3,900,637	43,58,262	1,085,827	21,36,533	17,582	91,556	944,964	9,24,706	78,967	7,34,727	44,314	3,85,544
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	3,900,637	43,58,262	1,101,284	16,59,544	15,736	77,969	962,379	7,49,113	78,056	5,55,177	45,113	2,77,284
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	2,794,219	26,20,043	1,123,714	16,70,272	14,898	79,252	985,228	7,55,360	78,414	5,57,604	45,174	2,78,056
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	2,794,219	26,20,043	1,183,355	17,20,451	116,022	59,989	1,041,915	7,80,538	84,288	5,94,518	45,530	2,85,405
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	2,794,219	26,20,043	1,234,245	17,53,330	17,771	97,128	1,090,937	8,03,120	78,871	5,62,333	46,666	2,90,748
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	2,794,219	26,20,043	1,249,908	17,73,802	14,308	74,019	1,105,591	8,13,882	82,818	5,91,930	47,191	2,93,971
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	2,794,219	26,20,043	1,254,988	17,91,421	6,353	32,530	1,109,357	8,16,103	139,278	9,42,788	..	..
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	2,794,430	26,16,972	1,268,684	18,05,387	12,633	68,970	1,121,671	8,21,999	134,380	9,14,417	..	..
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	2,794,430	26,16,972	1,302,346	18,20,612	30,331	1,69,599	1,154,946	8,35,626	117,069	8,15,487	..	..
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	2,794,430	26,16,972	1,317,677	18,06,245	18,361	99,620	1,170,494	8,23,497	128,822	8,83,128	..	..
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	2,794,430	26,16,972	1,311,596	16,78,345	16,499	93,238	1,196,084	8,93,912	99,013	6,91,195	..	..
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	2,794,430	26,16,972	1,317,214	16,83,804	8,455	42,573	1,201,554	8,98,795	107,205	7,42,436	..	..
1281 ..	1871-72 ..	2,747,172	24,22,207	1,302,867	16,68,100	18,969	1,05,358	1,187,884	8,93,027	96,014	6,69,715	..	..
1282 ..	1872-73 ..	2,747,172	24,22,207	1,298,104	16,48,828	6,144	31,801	1,183,995	8,90,871	107,965	7,26,156	..	..

C.—(*Continued.*)

No. I.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Cuddapah.*—(Continued.)

Fusly.	Official Year.	Remaining Cultivation.—(*Continued.*) Total. Actual Cultivation. Extent.	Actual Cultivation. Assessment.	Waste Charges. Extent.	Waste Charges. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.	Additional Assessment.	Second Crop Assessment.	Sundry Items.	Total.	Deduct Remission.	Remaining Ryotwar.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	..	23,25,968	..	59,562	1,290,862	23,85,530	1,21,632	95,617	19,803	26,22,582	6,93,879	19,28,703
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	..	21,27,466	..	50,072	1,172,311	21,77,538	95,878	76,022	17,370	23,66,808	6,24,975	17,41,833
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	..	22,84,238	..	49,400	1,228,357	23,33,638	1,04,668	96,363	19,284	25,53,953	6,45,878	19,08,075
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	..	22,57,968	..	56,833	1,242,471	23,14,801	1,14,001	91,320	25,324	25,45,446	6,35,175	19,10,271
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	..	..	..	..	1,295,139	24,54,466	1,79,021	1,36,582	26,599	27,96,668	7,02,407	20,94,261
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	1,194,721	23,10,498	71,792	58,034	1,266,513	23,68,532	1,21,020	1,13,683	1,60,804	27,64,039	6,72,018	20,92,021
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	..	..	..	..	1,020,928	19,70,762	1,13,085	80,671	1,21,833	22,86,351	5,55,014	17,31,337
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	976,452	19,41,938	91,793	1,03,039	1,068,245	20,44,977	1,19,174	90,922	1,31,017	23,86,090	5,67,703	18,18,387
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	1,031,423	15,36,135	54,125	45,439	1,085,548	15,81,574	64,213	54,348	1,26,409	18,26,544	36,252	17,90,292
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	1,052,927	15,37,970	55,889	53,050	1,108,816	15,91,020	50,643	65,208	1,47,713	18,54,584	27,829	18,26,755
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	1,129,281	16,17,728	42,452	42,733	1,171,733	16,60,461	50,819	67,832	1,57,537	19,36,649	28,478	19,08,171
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	1,170,923	16,16,131	45,551	40,070	1,216,474	16,56,201	50,240	59,811	1,19,462	18,85,714	24,207	18,61,507
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	1,190,587	16,66,371	45,013	33,412	1,235,600	16,99,783	53,217	64,535	..	18,17,535	24,015	17,93,520
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	1,171,198	17,07,448	77,437	51,443	1,248,635	17,58,891	59,948	81,952	1,94,411	20,95,202	94,370	20,00,832
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	1,192,089	16,84,779	63,962	51,637	1,256,051	17,36,416	54,804	61,908	1,80,660	20,33,788	22,756	20,11,032
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	1,217,586	16,13,573	54,429	37,440	1,272,015	16,51,013	38,940	51,293	1,84,286	19,25,532	58,505	18,67,027
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	1,245,604	16,69,107	53,712	37,518	1,299,316	17,06,625	45,825	63,871	1,86,344	20,02,665	35,118	19,67,547
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	1,242,911	15,46,728	52,186	38,379	1,295,097	15,85,107	49,933	67,313	1,92,069	18,94,422	22,124	18,72,298
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	1,261,432	15,91,917	47,327	49,314	1,308,759	16,41,231	58,500	74,521	2,13,430	19,87,682	21,334	19,66,348
1281 ..	1871-72 ..	1,229,647	15,19,492	54,251	43,250	1,283,898	15,62,742	49,074	56,773	1,96,678	18,65,267	34,815	18,30,452
1282 ..	1872-73 ..	1,243,462	15,71,366	48,498	45,661	1,291,960	16,17,027	61,763	87,113	2,21,732	19,87,635	19,559	19,68,076

The taluqs of Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilguntla were transferred to Kurnool in Fusly 1267; hence the decrease in the following year.

C.—(*Continued*)

No 11.—*Sources of Irrigation*

No	Talugs	Tanks	River Channels	Spring Channels	Anicut	Wells		
						Old	New	Total
1	Budwail	172	1	8	5	1,802	616	2,418
2	Proddatoor	25	12	13	2	1,241	601	1,842
3	Sidhout	131	4	6		2,992	733	3,725
4	Pullampett	103	48	18	3	2,343	919	3,262
5	Cuddapah	99	75	63	4	4,564	555	5,119
6	Jamalamadoogoo	54	18	11		1,351	572	1,923
7	Pulivendla	97	28	94		2,427	799	3,226
		681	186	213	14	16,720	4,795	21,515
8	Royachoty	821	165	102	14	5,913	754	6,667
9	Kadiri	582	61	88		6,079	1,349	7,428
10	Voilpaud	1,663	96	291		5,550	18	5,568
11	Madanapally	1,225	221	42	10	5 660	66	5,726
		4,291	543	523	24	23,202	2,187	25,389
	Total	4,972	729	736	38	39,922	6,982	46,904

C.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—*Prices of Grain since Fusly* 1218 (*A.D.* 1800) *till Fusly* 1282 (*A.D.* 1872).

Fuslies.	Paddy.		Rice.		Cholum.		Raggy.		Horse Gram.		Sajja.		Cotton.
	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	
1218	109	29	241	13	127	25	116	27	110	29	111	28	71
1219	95	33	197	16	106	30	97	33	90	35	95	33	68
1220	94	34	194	16	105	30	94	34	89	35	94	34	63
1221	123	26	251	12	137	23	127	27	136	23	129	24	65
1222	163	19	236	9	190	16	170	18	195	16	174	18	66
1223	156	20	315	10	196	16	179	18	207	15	179	18	67
1224	152	21	273	11	162	19	151	21	170	19	157	20	67
1225	113	28	226	14	122	26	117	27	108	29	115	27	67
1226	104	30	204	15	110	29	97	33	87	36	103	31	68
1227	113	28	235	13	130	24	110	29	111	28	118	27	75
1228	104	30	224	14	154	20	135	23	141	22	137	23	72
1229	110	29	246	13	156	20	139	23	152	21	141	22	74
1230	116	27	253	12	147	21	137	23	148	21	138	23	69
1231	126	25	272	11	146	21	135	23	146	21	141	22	71
1232	122	26	275	11	143	22	128	25	142	22	136	23	67
1233	154	20	336	9	211	15	194	16	208	15	200	16	64
1234	240	13	504	6	322	9	279	11	344	9	289	11	60
1235	152	21	317	10	175	18	160	20	194	16	169	18	52
1236	117	27	236	13	112	28	108	29	113	28	108	29	49
1237	101	31	210	15	106	30	104	30	98	32	102	31	45
1238	98	32	213	15	107	29	99	32	97	33	99	32	42
1239	104	30	229	14	110	29	103	31	102	31	104	30	41
1240	98	32	214	14	100	32	93	34	96	33	93	34	..
1241	83	38	181	17	87	36	81	39	82	39	84	38	35
1242	130	24	279	11	159	20	146	21	163	19	151	21	..
1243	181	17	383	8	226	14	205	15	282	11	202	15	..
1244	114	28	237	13	142	22	134	23	180	17	126	25	..
1245	98	32	213	15	106	30	99	32	121	26	97	33	..
1246	111	28	239	13	109	29	102	31	99	32	103	31	72
1247	110	29	241	13	111	28	104	30	114	28	106	30	72
1248	130	24	280	11	155	20	146	21	160	20	150	21	..
1249	115	27	251	12	125	25	118	27	149	21	119	26	..
1250	100	32	217	14	100	32	95	33	112	28	97	33	..

C.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—*Prices of Grain since Fusly* 1218 (*A.D.* 1800) *till Fusly* 1282 (*A.D.* 1872).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Paddy.		Rice.		Cholum.		Raggy.		Horse Gram.		Sajja.		Cotton.
	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Seers for a Rupee.	
1251	90	35	200	16	85	37	81	35	91	35	83	38	..
1252	85	37	188	17	81	39	75	42	87	36	79	40	..
1253	81	39	177	18	79	40	73	43	85	37	78	41	..
1254	81	39	177	18	81	39	76	42	85	37	79	40	..
1255	112	28	246	13	125	25	146	21	131	24	121	26	44
1256	109	29	240	13	119	26	113	28	151	21	120	26	44
1257	103	31	226	14	116	27	108	29	123	26	114	28	43
1258	99	32	214	14	106	30	99	32	98	32	100	32	47
1259	88	35	196	16	91	35	85	37	84	38	89	36	43
1260	84	38	192	16	98	32	88	35	91	35	93	34	58
1261	79	40	181	17	100	32	89	36	91	35	94	34	55
1262	79	40	180	17	103	31	90	35	107	29	98	32	53
1263	111	28	251	12	154	20	135	23	182	17	150	21	59
1264	133	24	297	10	168	19	143	22	224	14	155	20	60
1265	151	21	336	9	178	18	162	19	182	17	172	18	62
1266	128	25	286	11	132	24	123	26	147	21	129	24	58
1267	137	23	307	10	157	20	146	21	162	19	153	20	72
1268	175	18	392	8	186	17	175	18	220	14	181	17	81
1269	167	19	376	8	197	16	186	17	211	14	190	16	80
1270	184	17	409	7	118	27	206	15	229	13	210	15	65
1271	202	15	..	..	219	14	198	16	224	14	206	15	..
1272	220	14	482	6	222	14	204	15	213	15	211	15	49
1273	231	13	..	..	273	11	239	13	267	11	241	13	..
1274	256	12	..	..	286	11	255	12	304	10	182	17	..
1275	258	12	562	5	302	10	279	11	321	9	291	11	..
1276	314	10	670	4	355	9	329	9	432	7	323	9	..
1277	256	12	543	5	267	11	249	12	251	12	260	12	..
1278	233	13	510	6	219	14	197	16	227	14	207	15	..
1279	215	14	473	6	184	17	169	18	215	14	182	17	..
1280	179	18	409	7	183	17	160	20	205	15	170	18	..
1281	157	20	350	9	162	19	144	22	190	16	156	20	..
1282	169	18	374	8	176	18	150	21	236	13	163	19	..

C.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Cultivation of Cotton, Indigo, and Sugar-cane for a series of years.*

Fuslies.	Cotton.		Indigo.		Sugar-cane.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1261	95,839	1,48,808	36,189	1,62,021	5,021	48,397
1262	86,707	1,25,780	39,734	1,71,869	5,817	56,102
1263	67,629	1,02,260	27,449	1,46,530	6,268	61,058
1264	75,112	1,13,197	50,113	1,10,049	7,727	59,607
1265	65,908	95,898	33,931	1,48,663	6,216	44,861
1266	75,081	1,17,437	44,116	1,94,212	2,729	26,326
1267	64,012	1,00,216	49,289	2,00,472	4,471	36,581
1268	36,712	56,289	36,235	1,43,549	3,923	27,062
1269	33,367	53,999	27,091	1,21,264	2,756	21,782
1270	25,920	31,420	29,929	1,23,795	2,711	17,831
1271	34,868	43,269	35,912	1,32,175	1,979	14,377
1272	51,640	68,469	40,113	1,33,184	2,176	14,744
1273	109,725	1,40,109	26,313	1,23,584	2,500	15,716
1274	110,751	1,49,577	15,200	72,684	2,802	17,462
1275	67,316	80,620	26,942	73,692	2,756	20,246
1276	51,217	76,047	12,294	50,557	2,239	17,150
1277	71,967	88,557	16,209	82,663	2,468	19,172
1278	55,921	68,341	41,348	1,15,620	2,187	16,994
1279	80,534	91,815	65,063	1,85,082	1,787	13,556
1280	65,254	75,291	51,187	2,09,588	2,152	16,205
1281	80,624	95,693	48,860	1,53,821	2,938	20,793
1282	97,167	1,10,947	59,052	1,90,205	2,384	17,809

No. V.—*Agricultural Statistics.*

(1.) Classification of Land.

	Acres.
I.—Total Area of the District	5,151,704
(*a.*) Barren Porumpoke	1,617,967
(*b*) Residue culturable	3,533,737
II.—Of land culturable—	
1. Inams	665,975
2. Culturable not cultivated	1,568,832
3. Fallow (occupied waste)	73,848
4. Actually cultivated	1,225,082
III.—Of occupied lands—	
1. Dry	1,168,855
2. Wet irrigated	130,075
Total ..	1,298,930

N.B.—The total area of the district is taken from the last Census Report. The sheet atlas of India by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is not forthcoming.

C.—(*Continued.*)

No. VI.—*Statement showing the Percentage of Inam Cultivation and other particular Taluqwar.*

No.	Taluqs.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Survey Area.	Cultivation.		Percentage of Survey Area cultivated.	Percentage of			
					Acres.	Assessment.		Government.	Inam.	Dry.	Wet.
						Rs.					
1	Budwail	755	370,354	357,378	73,358	1,03,564	20	81	18	94	5
2	Proddatoor	486	325,401	213,489	105,824	1,67,340	49	63	37	95	5
3	Sidhout	610	219,176	182,692	35,884	1,03,979	19	90	10	93	6
4	Pullampett	890	428,720	323,950	64,825	1,40,170	20	81	18	89	10
5	Cuddapah	761	772,616	295,223	142,138	2,16,597	48	69	31	91	8
6	Jamalamadoogoo	616	389,951	242,350	130,732	1,75,812	54	63	36	95	4
7	Pulivendla	669	450,589	261,699	153,063	1,54,912	58	76	24	96	4
8	Royachoty	1,031	415,362	364,911	131,637	1,26,951	36	85	14	91	8
9	Kadiri	918	922,831	428,822	208,283	1,20,509	48	89	10	94	5
10	Voilpaud	769	452,817	400,861	111,066	1,55,190	27	87	12	90	10
11	Madanapally	856	403,887	341,772	135,150	1,52,003	39	85	14	88	11
	Total ..	8,361	5,151,704	3,413,147	1,291,960	16,17,027	38	80	19	92	7

APPENDIX D.

No I —*Statistics of the District Jail of Cuddapah*

Years	District Jail																										Subsidiary Jails			
	Average Daily Strength			Admission to Hospital			Average Daily Sick		Deaths		Percentage of Deaths	Expenditure															Number	Number of Prisoners	Total of Days of Confinement	Average
												Establishment			Rations			Cost per Head			Clothing			Cost per Head			Miscellaneous			Total			Cost per Head						
1	2			3			4		5		6	7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15	16	17	18
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F.	TOTAL	M	F	M	F		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P				
							Including M. and F *19		Including M and F *9																														
1868-69			* 203		.	*553	Including M and F. *14 41		Including M and F *13		4 43	3,829	4	2	7,434	5	3	36	9	11	531	0	0	2	9	10	1,445	13	11	13,240	8	4	65	2	8	11	1 121	5 324	4 75
1869 70			* 180			*499					7 2	3,474	9	11	6 510	2	5	36	2	8	1,343	1	6	5	10	5	1,551	12	3	12,879	5	1	71	8	9	11	2,525	5 646	2 24
							M.	F																															
1870-71	183	14	197	316	13	329	14 85	95	8	.	4 06	2,8.9	14	0	8,443	2	8	42	13	8	1 081	4	8	5	7	9	1 829	9	7	14,173	14	11	71	15	2	11	2,494	4,987	1 99
1871 72	159	18	177	359	21	380	8 63	86	5		2 82	3,659	2	2	7,417	7	2	41	14	5	578	5	0	3	10	3	2,421	2	1	14,076	0	5	79	8	4	11	4,258	6,799	1 59
1872 73	147	8	155	236	3	239	6 15	20	3		1 93	3,663	0	0	7,198	12	5	46	7	1	834	11	7	5	6	1	1,733	8	1	13,429	11	1	86	10	3	11	5 281	6,806	1 28

* As it cannot correctly be ascertained from the accounts of those years the number of males and females separately, only the totals are given

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.											
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.				
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Civil Court Cases.												
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain	134	..	900	7	..	..	1,041	4,803	961	..	..	5,764
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	54	..	14	..	..	..	68	149	10	..	..	159
Money due on contract. — On account stated	219	..	97	5	..	1	322	440	46	..	..	486
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received	24	..	1	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27
Rent	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..	15
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	33	..	29	1	..	..	63	95	8	..	..	103
Damages — For injuries to person	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	177	1	..	..	178
Damages — For injuries to property	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1
Damages — For defamation	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	11
Damages — For other injuries, not included in the above	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	9
Damages — For breaches of contract, not included in the above	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	24
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	..	..	28	1	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	1
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits connected with religion and caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	3
Suits to establish or contest wills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — Under Hindu Law	..	..	8	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — do. Mahomedan Law	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — do. any other law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to the revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	..	..	211	1	..	1	213	..	..	..	..	..
Claims in right of pre-emption	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of lands (other than Rent Suits).	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for partition of immoveable property	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding boundaries	..	..	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	..	..	515	1	..	1	517	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Court Cases.												
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3)	..	34	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—(*CIVIL.*)—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.											
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.				
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Revenue Court Cases.—(Continued.)												
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80)	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	464	42	1,909	19	..	5	2,439	5,758	1,027	..	..	6,785

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in Different Courts.														Remarks.
	Ordinary Suits.									Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.		District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	
								Rs.	A. P.						Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ..	183	2	22	..	..	..	207	675	13 10	115	..	..	..	115	470 0 11	* There is a difference of 11 between the aggregate of columns 8 and 14 of this form, and the figure in column 16, Form No. 4. This is due to the Subordinate Courts not having included 10 Small Cause cases on review and one Original Suit remanded in Form No. 2.
Do. do. 20 ..	257	4	151	1	..	..	413	4,260	9 4	1,892	..	..	..	1,892	26,466 11 0	
Do. do. 100 ..	..	10	1,538	1	..	..	1,549	98,979	14 7	3,858	404	..	..	4,262	1,63,429 8 11	
Do. do. 500 ..	..	2	1,202	..	..	1	1,205	2,39,698	0 10	..	663	..	..	663	1,68,057 9 11	
Do. do. 1,000 ..	..	1	161	1	..	..	163	1,03,742	12 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Do. do. 5,000 ..	..	..	19	62	..	2	83	1,50,721	7 7	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Do. do. 10,000 ..	..	..	..	4	..	2	6	49,809	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Do. do. 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	31,160	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Exceeding 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value ..	..	10	8	..	..	1	19	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	
Total ..	440	29	3,101	71	..	6	3,647*	679,047	13 3	5,865	1,067	..	..	6,932†	3,58,423 14 9	

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Class of Courts		Suits remaining from 1872	Filed in 1873 (including Suits remanded and re-admitted)	Received by Transfer	Total for Disposal	Transferred to other Courts	Plaint rejected or returned	Uncontested: Dismissed for Default	Withdrawn with leave	Compromised	Decreed on Confession	Decreed ex-parte: For Plaintiff	Decreed ex-parte: For Defendant	Contested: Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part	Contested: Judgment for Defendant	Total: Disposed of	Total: Pending	Pending: Over two Months	Pending: Over four Months	Pending: Over twelve Months.	Average Duration of Suit: Contested.	Average Duration of Suit: Uncontested	Referred to Arbitration	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Village Courts		22	464		486			48	22	16	189	93		67	5	440	46	5	21		124	69	1	25 Village Munsifs, according to the District
Revenue Courts		19	28	14	61	14	*1	5	8	2	1			11	2	29	17		13	4	80	88		Munsif's returns and
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner	Ordinary	2,092	2,036	523	4,651	693		146	47	259	231	1,123	240	671	384	3,101	857	268	315	64	1,998	803	3	one Village Munsif,
	Small Causes	599	5,857	1	6,457	2		401	19	644	390	2,869	231	900	411	5,865	590	105	11		339	287	2	according to Magistrate's return, appear
Small Cause Courts	As Subordinate Judges																		...	..	.			to have exercised Civil Jurisdiction
	Small Causes																							
Subordinate Judges	Ordinary	.	20	64	84			13	3	9	3	7		20	17	72	12	1	6		184	117		The remaining 5 are within 2 months
	Small Causes		1,029	167	1,196	2		246	6	13	147	419	21	165	60	1,077	117	1	1		42	34		Do 115 do do
District Courts	Ordinary ..	68	6		74	58		2		1		.		1	2	6	10		3	6	3	3		
	Small Causes																							
	Total	2,800	9,440	769	13,009	769	1	861	105	944	961	4,511	492	1,835	881	10,590	1,649	380	370	74	2,770	1,401	6	

* The aggregate of Columns 6, 16, and 17 does not correspond with the entry in Column 5, as the one plaint rejected or returned by Revenue Courts shown in Column 7 cannot be added to the entries in the said three columns so as to make the total correspond with the entries in Column 5.

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. V.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1872.	Instituted in 1873 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for Default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Withdrawn, Compromised or Decreed on Confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	..	3	261	264	1	24	3	3	3	6	77	15	43	164	99	7	..	10	5	1
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil ..	355	208	1	564	261	4	7	8	..	6	62	11	41	139	164	52	52	9	8	7
Total ..		355	211	262	828	262	28	10	11	3	12	139	26	84	303	263	59	52	19	13	8

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. VI.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the District of Cuddapah, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	61	..	790	..	857	..
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590	..	590	..
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	11	92	12	99
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	117	..
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	51	3	112	10	164
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	64	58	1,511	204	1,586	263

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. VII.—(*CIVIL.*)

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1873.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1872.	Filed in 1873.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	1,045	4,698	320	6,063	448	3,199	680	1,290	517	268	1,681	1,042	2
	Small Causes	301	4,331	11	4,645	696	2,516	245	2,447	488	157	..	..	..
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary	..	118	41	159	* 67	37	55	44	5	3	37	20	..
	Small Causes	..	181	..	181	* 28	67	86	69	42	6	..	..	..
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	54	46	..	100	15	60	22	1	6	5	9	10	1
	Small Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Courts		..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,400	9,379	372	11,152	1,259	5,879	1,088	3,851	1,058	439	1,727	1,072	3

* According to Sub-Court's return 48 decrees otherwise disposed of are also included.

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. VIII.—(*CRIMINAL.*)

Statement showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Courts.	Number of Persons.										Pending.	
	Appeals remaining from 1872.	Filed in 1873.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of Records.			Otherwise disposed of by Transfer, Death, &c.	Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further Inquiry or Evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates	6	244	250	14	83	30	* 76	9	212	6 cases, 13 persons	6	38
District Magistrates	..	15	15	8	1	..	..	6	15	..	..	..
Session Courts	..	53	53	5	34	..	12	51*	..	..	2	2
Total ..	6	312	318	27	118	30	88	66	227	6 cases, 13 persons	8	40

* There are only 7 left, and 2 of these are pending.

D.—(*Continued.*)

No. IX.—(*CRIMINAL.*)

Statement showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the District of Cuddapah in the year 1873.

Courts.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one Trial.	Remaining and committed for Trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.			Number of Persons in Assessors' Trials.				Pending.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without Trial or convicted on plea of Guilty.	After Trial.		Discharged without Trial or convicted on plea of Guilty.	After Trial.			Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sessions Courts. { Assessors ..	2	99	296	..	124	98	..	69	1	4	..	..
Jury	5											

APPENDIX E.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Number of Villages.*

Taluqs.	Square Miles.	Area according to Ayacut.	Villages.				Total Villages.
			Ryotwar.		Shrotriem.		
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
1. Jamalamadoogoo ..	616	389,951	106	1	24	2	133
2. Proddatoor ..	486	325,401	63	..	22	..	85
3. Budwail	755	370,354	88	..	31	..	119
4. Sidhout	610	219,176	72	3	7	..	82
5. Cuddapah	761	772,616	119	6	28	13	166
6. Pullampett ..	896	428,720	86	2	44	11	143
7. Pulivendla ..	669	450,589	102	..	5	7	114
8. Royachoty ..	1,031	415,362	84	4	9	7	104
9. Kadiri	918	922,831	127	..	12	3	142
10. Voilpaud	769	452,817	104	..	13	1	118
11. Madanapally ..	856	403,887	83	2	13	7	105
Total ..	8,367	5,151,704	1,034	18	208	51	1,311

No. III.—*Statement showing the Population at the Census of* 1871.

Taluqs.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Christians.	Total.
1. Jamalamadoogoo ..	616	130	101,596	8,191	54	109,841
2. Proddatoor ..	486	85	91,990	10,410	92	102,492
3. Budwail	755	119	85,916	6,611	118	92,645
4. Sidhout	610	79	71,315	4,458	49	75,822
5. Cuddapah ..	761	147	143,905	18,425	848	163,178
6. Pullampett ..	896	130	138,545	7,349	119	146,013
7. Pulivendla ..	669	107	100,508	8,673	18	109,199
8. Royachoty ..	1,031	93	115,313	11,183	1,414	127,910
9. Kadiri	918	139	131,859	9,994	71	141,924
10. Voilpaud	769	117	136,304	9,560	150	146,014
11. Madanapally ..	856	96	126,602	7,833	111	134,546
Total ..	8,367	1,242	1,243,853	102,687	3,044	1,349,584

No. IV.—*Statement showing the total result of the Census taken in the Cuddapah District on the* 15*th November* 1871 (*Fasly* 1281).

Taluqs.	Population on the 15th November 1871.	Population as per Census in Fasly 1276.
1. Jamalamadoogoo	109,841	97,324
2. Proddatoor	102,492	85,486
3. Budwail	92,645	75,224
4. Sidhout	75,822	66,942
5. Cuddapah	146,741	146,566
Do. Municipality ..	16,437	
6. Pullampett	146,013	114,796
7. Pulivendla	109,199	95,512
8. Royachoty	127,910	105,186
9. Kadiri	141,924	116,119
10. Voilpaud	146,014	128,093
11. Madanapally	134,546	113,511
Total ..	1,349,584	1,144,759

APPENDIX F.

No. I.—*Statement showing the total amount of Unoccupied Government Land under Dasabandum Tanks, Channels, and Wells for the last five years in the Sub-division Taluqs of the Cuddapah District.*

Taluqs.	Fasly 1278.						Fasly 1279.	
	Tanks.		Channels.		Wells.		Tanks.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Madanapally	4,779	17,132 11 9	124	754 2 6	57	124 9 7	4,393	18,290 10 0
2. Voilpaud	4,428	18,431 0 0	1,097	7,653 2 0	686	5,292 0 0	4,730	19,816 0 0
3. Royachoty	3,659	16,997 12 2	340	1,824 2 1	121	920 4 2	3,160	16,269 10 5
4. Kadiri	1,080	3,518 3 2	550	2,345 2 0	284	4,770 5 4	1,105	3,584 8 6
Total ..	13,946	56,079 11 1	2,111	12,576 6 7	1,148	11,107 3 1	13,388	57,960 12 11

No. I.—*Statement showing the total amount of Unoccupied Government Land under Dasabandum Tanks, Channels, and Wells for the last five years in the Sub-division Taluqs of the Cuddapah District.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Fasly 1279.—(*Continued.*)				Fasly 1280.			
	Channels.		Wells.		Tanks.		Channels.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Madanapally	138	790 4 10	57	394 9 3	3,118	22,680 15 8	139	733 2 8
2. Voilpaud	1,288	8,379 0 0	604	4,999 0 0	4,788	21,102 0 0	1,261	8,126 0 0
3. Royachoty	970	1,920 4 5	80	1,630 2 4	2,992	16,111 13 1	964	1,918 4 2
4. Kadiri	509	2,008 0 8	285	4,771 3 4	1,086	3,503 1 2	457	1,944 1 4
Total ..	2,905	13,097 9 11	1,026	11,794 14 11	11,984	63,397 13 11	2,821	12,721 8 2

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. I.—*Statement showing the total amount of Unoccupied Government Land under Dasabandum Tanks, Channels, and Wells for the last five years in the Sub-division Taluqs of the Cuddapah District.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Fasly 1280.—(*Continued*).		Fasly 1281.					
	Wells.		Tanks.		Channels.		Wells.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Madanapally	57	402 12 11	4,133	20,783 6 10	139	803 2 8	104	129 2 2
2. Voilpaud	578	4,072 0 0	4,911	22,048 0 0	1,280	8,350 0 0	535	4,010 0 0
3. Royachoty	64	1,590 1 4	3,118	16,138 1 4	940	2,040 5 2	60	1,560 1 2
4. Kadiri	357	5,565 8 10	1,194	4,329 8 7	471	2,044 2 2	334	4,897 13 5
Total ..	1,056	11,630 7 1	13,356	63,299 0 9	2,830	13,237 10 0	1,033	10,597 0 9

No. I.—*Statement showing the total amount of Unoccupied Government Land under Dasabandum Tanks, Channels, and Wells for the last five years in the Sub-division Taluqs of the Cuddapah District.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Fasly 1282.					
	Tanks.		Channels.		Wells.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Madanapully	4,544	21,002 6 10	146	865 6 6	58	407 4 11
2. Voilpaud	4,898	21,998 0 0	1,260	8,266 0 0	686	4,806 0 0
3. Royachoty	3,026	15,877 3 10	936	2,120 4 1	58	1,542 9 5
4. Kadiri	1,245	4,635 0 10	488	2,145 15 10	292	4,568 1 4
Total ..	13,713	63,512 11 6	2,830	13,397 10 5	1,094	11,323 15 8

F.—(*Continued.*)

**No. II.—*List of Fairs and Festivals in the District of Cuddapah for* 1875, *submitted with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated* 13*th February* 1871, *No.* 676.

Taluqs.	Names of Festivals, Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average number of visitors.	Number of bullocks, carts, and other vehicles accompanying visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate Encampments of travellers, bullocks, &c., (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached, facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kadiri.	Rathotsavam of Narasimhaswamy at Kadiri village.	From 17th to 29th March 1875.	2,478	Between 4,000 and 5,000.	Above 150 and below 200 bandies.	There is ample place in the village and under topes around it for people and cattle to halt separately from each other.	Great many people resort to this place from Hindoopoor and other places of the Bellary District. They pass through the road leading to the Bellary frontier *viâ* Obaladevara Cheruvoo. It is seldom visited by disease, but cholera occasionally breaks out.
	Festival of Venkatramanaswamy at Javookulakottapally.	From 15th to 20th April 1875.	418	2,000	About 20 bandies.	There is sufficient place for cattle and people both in the village and outside.	The people residing in the neighbourhood of the village only visit the festival. No disease prevails.
	Festival (Terunal) of Vêmana at Nallacheruvoo.	From 11th to 13th April 1875.	524	2,000	About 50 bandies and bullocks.	This festival takes place near a temple situated by the side of the Trunk Road No. XVIII. There is place enough for people and cattle.	People living in the neighbourhood resort to this festival. They generally pass through the Trunk Road No. XVIII. No disease prevails except cholera which has happened occasionally.

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*List of Fairs and Festivals in the District of Cuddapah for* 1875, *&c.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Names of Festivals, Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average number of visitors.	Number of bullocks, carts, and other vehicles accompanying visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate Encampments of travellers, bullocks, &c., (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached, facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madanapally.	Rathotsavam of Venkateswaraswamy at Kosuvaripally.	20th February 1875.	3,396	2,000	About 10 bandies and 20 bullocks.	Sufficient place is available for people and cattle to stop.	People from the neighbouring village visit the festival. No disease prevails except cholera which occasionally spreads in the adjoining villages.
	Rathotsavam of Sungamaswaraswamy at Chadoom.	7th March 1875.	2,594	1,500	Do.	Do. do. ..	Diseases do not generally prevail.
	Terunal of Siddapah at Peddapallem.	One day in April 1875. No date is fixed.	928	2,000	About 20 bandies and 60 bullocks.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
Royachoty.	Wutchavam of Veerabhadraswamy at Royachoty.	From 4th to 12th March 1875.	3,073	3,500	About 100 bandies and bullocks each.	Do. do. ..	It is visited by people from distant places, such as Dharwar, Bellary, and Cuddapah. Cholera occasionally breaks out.
	Wutchavam of Palety Gungamma of Késapooram, a hamlet of Chinna Mandiem.	From 21st to 23rd March 1875.	5,450	4,500	About 50 bullocks and 80 bandies.	Do. do. ..	Diseases do not generally prevail.
	Wutchavam of Gungammah at Anantapooram.	From 5th to 7th March 1875.	561	5,000	About 400 bandies and 60 bullocks.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.

Voilpaud.	Sivarathrotsavam of Siddaswaraswamy at Talakona, Madicheruvoo.	On the 5th and 6th of March 1875.	2,984	4,056	About 200 bullocks, 90 bandies, and 99 other vehicles.	Do. do. ..	People coming from North Arcot District pass through Nagaputla Pass. It is also visited by people of adjacent villages. No contagious diseases prevail.
	Sivarathrotsavam of Bundakonda Siddeswaraswamy at Chuttavaripalliem.	On the 6th and 7th March 1875.	1,110	1,902	About 12 bullocks, 8 bandies, and 6 other vehicles.	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Rathotsavam of Stree Chennakesavaswamy at Rompicherla.	From 16th to 25th June 1875.	4,000	189	About 22 bullocks, 4 bandies, and 5 other vehicles.	Sufficient place is available for people and cattle to stop.	Free from diseases.
	Rathotsavam of Stree Pattabhiramaswamy at Voilpaud.	From 5th to 20th May 1875.	4,360	6,000	About 200 bullocks, 100 bandies, and 20 other vehicles.	Do. do. ..	This festival is only visited by people living in villages lying in its vicinity. It is reported that no disease attacks them at the time of the festival.
Budwail.	Bramhotchavam of Venkateswaraswamy at Lukshmipalliem.	From 19th to 24th March 1875.	893	500	50	Capable of affording sufficient accommodation.	The principal route lies through Budwail. No disease is known to have originated at the festival, as the attendance is very scanty. It is resorted to by the adjoining villagers daily, and they return home every evening.
	Bramhotchavam of Chennakesavaswamy at Chennumpalli.	From 18th to 23rd April 1875.	1,863	5,000	200	Do. do. ..	There are three routes to reach this place—1st, through Cuddapah; 2nd, Sidhout; and, 3rd, Nellore Division, is rare. The staying of the people attending being a short duration, most coming from neighbouring villages and returning to their homes in the evening.
	Sivarathree Festival of Lankamallaswaraswamy at Conasamudram.	6th March 1875.	1,083	400	10	Do. do. ..	The attendance is very poor. No disease. People from other villages seldom resort to this place.
	Wutchavam of Chennakesavaswamy at Moonnelli.	13th to 23rd May 1875.	2,967	500	30	Do. do. ..	Nothing particular.

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*List of Fairs and Festivals in the District of Cuddapah for* 1875, *&c.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Names of Festivals, Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average number of visitors.	Number of bullocks, carts, and other vehicles accompanying visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate Encampments of travellers, bullocks, &c., (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached, facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*Continued.*)	Tirunal of Ankalammah at Moonnelli.	21st March 1875.	2,967	2,000	50	Capable of affording sufficient accommodation.	Nothing particular.
	Caliana Wutchavam of Sambasivaswamy at Cavalacoontla.	6th to 10th Mar. 1875.	3,065	400	..	Do. do. ..	The people of neighbouring villages attend this festival. Disease does not appear. No routes are being worthy of mention.
	Dasara Festival of Ramaswamy at Challagarigala.	20th October 1875.	992	3,000	50	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Procession of Ramaswamy at Challagarigala.	7th April 1875.	992	3,000	50	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Procession of Chennakesavaswamy at Kalasapaud.	1st May 1875.	1,700	1,000	..	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Jagaram at Veera Bramhamattam at Cundimallayapally.	6th and 7th March 1875.	50	10,000	1,000	Do. do. ..	The chief route lies through Cumbum, Cuddapah, and Nellore. Cholera sometimes occurs and spreads through Cuddapah, Cumbum, Budwail, Porumamilla, Proddatoor, and other places. About half of the visitors come from neighbouring villages and daily return. The other visitors remain here for about two days.

Budwail.—	Wutchavam in Siddayagarimattam at Mudumala.	7th and 8th April 1875.	1,259	2,000	100	Do. do. ..	People come from Kurnool, Cumbum, Cuddapah, and Nellore. No disease known.
	Wutchavam in Govindiagarimattam at Palugurallapally.	20th and 21st February 1875.	2,419	700	50	Do. do. ..	Neighbouring villagers attend. No disease.
	Procession of Yellammah at Machupally.	For 5 days, from 15th March 1875.	1,205	2,000	10 carts ..	There is sufficient accommodation for travellers.	The number of visitors is small. No disease reported.
Sidhout.	Wutchavam of Vanugopalaswamy at Yellampett. Eswara Wutchavam at Yellampett.	For 9 days, from 13th May 1875.	3,950	2,000	20 carts, 40 bullocks, 10 horses.	2 chuttrums, 2 pandals, and other places are available.	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Cothandaramaswamy at Ontimitta.	For 12 days, from 14th April 1875.	4,939	10,000	15 carts, 40 bullocks, 10 horses.	There are chuttrums and other convenient places to stop.	The stay of visitors is very short, most going home at night.
	Wutchavam of Streerangnathaswamy and Balabramhaswaraswamy at Sidhout.	For 5 days, from 15th June 1875.	3,786	300	....	Capable of affording sufficient accommodation.	Neighbouring villagers resort to this and return every evening.
	Wutchavam of Cothandaramaswamy at Camalacoor.	Do. ..	1,467	300	....	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Cothandaramaswamy at Bookkayapally.	For 5 days, from 18th April 1875.	191	300	....	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Siddaswaraswamy at Ponnavole.	For 3 days, from 9th March 1875.	1,307	50	....	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Streemuktheekoteeswaraswamy at Gundlamada.	For 5 days, from 9th March 1875.	265	200	....	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
Pullampett.	Wutchavam of Thrathaswaraswamy at Attirala.	6th to 14th March 1875.	92	3,200	100	Cannot afford sufficient accommodation.	Visitors come generally from neighbouring villages and seldom from Cuddapah and Sidhout Taluqs. They will not remain for more than a day or two. No disease.

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*List of Fairs and Festivals in the District of Cuddapah for* 1875, *&c.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Names of Festivals, Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average number of visitors.	Number of bullocks, carts, and other vehicles accompanying visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate Encampments of travellers, bullocks, &c., (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached, facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*Continued.*)	Wutchavam of Somnathaswamy at Nundaloor.	For 9 days, from 14th June 1875.	2,394	1,000	20	Capable of affording sufficient accommodation.	Neighbouring villagers come. No disease.
	Easwara Wutchavam of Rajampett.	For 9 days in June 1875.	2,000	500	12	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Fair at do. do. ..	Every Tuesday.	..	1,000	100	....	....
	Wutchavam of Audi Chennakasavaswamy at Tungatoor.	For 9 days, from 14th June 1875.	1,797	100	5	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Varadarajaswamy at Chitwail.	For 9 days in May 1875.	2,000	1,000	10	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Cothandaramaswamy at Malamarpooram.	For 9 days in April 1875.	1,500	400	..	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Lutchminarayanaswamy at Gundloor.	For 9 days, from 14th June 1875.	1,000	500	..	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Varadarajaswamy at Pondaloor.	For 9 days in April 1875.	1,200	400	..	Do. do. ..	Do. do.
	Wutchavam of Chennakasavaswamy at Mylapally.	For 9 days in March 1875.	900	300	..	Do. do. ..	Do. do.

Pullampett.	Wutchavam of Chennakasavaswamy at Nagavaram.	For 9 days in July 1875.	700	200	..	Do.	do.	..	Do.	do.
	Wutchavam of Sidaswaraswamy at Tallapaka.	Do. ..	1,000	400	..	Do.	do.	..	Do.	do.
	Wutchavam of Nagaswaraswamy at Wootkoor.	For 9 days in March 1875.	2,500	400	10	Do.	do.	..	Do.	do.
	Wutchavam of Palaswaraswamy at Mandapally.	For 9 days in April 1875.	600	100	..	Do.	do.	..	Do.	do.
	Wutchavam of Ankallamma at Codoor.	For 3 days in May 1875.	1,000	500	10	Do.	do.	..	do.	do.
	Wutchvam of Yellammah at Mannoor.	Do. ..	1,200	500	10	Do.	do.	..	do.	do.
Jamalamadoogoo.	Car Festival of Narapuramswamy at Jamalamadoogoo.	9 days, from Vysakasudda Yekadasi which corresponds with 22nd May 1875.	4,858	About 3,000.	100 carts, 10 horses, and 20 riding bullocks.	The topes that are around the temple afford sufficient accommodation for the separate encampments of travellers and bullocks.			People of distant villages do not congregate here. Only those of villages lying within a distance of 10 or 15 miles assemble at this place for a few hours and return to their houses.	
	Festival of Sunkulammah at Vaddirala.	3 days, from Chaitrasuddha Padiami which corresponds with 8th April 1875.	893	About 4,000.	400 carts and 100 riding bullocks.	No place of shelter. The visitors take shelter under trees standing on the banks of wells and on fields around the temple.			Travellers who come hither from a distance of about 40 or 50 miles remain here for a few hours and return to their houses.	
	Festival of Sunkulammah at Pedda Mudiam.	Do. ..	1,825	About 2,000.	200 carts, 30 horses, and 100 riding bullocks.	The visitors take shelter under trees lying around the temple.			People from about 15 miles distance resort hither. They return to their houses after staying for few hours at the place.	
Proddatoor.	Car Festival of Ramalingaswamy at Ramaswaram.	10 days, from Chaitrasuddha Pornami, which corresponds with 25th April 1875.	1,074	About 10,000.	1,000 bullocks and 500 carts.	No place so as to admit of travellers and bullocks encamping separately. The visitors encamp under trees around the temple.			People from the villages at a distance of 30 miles resort hither to attend the feast.	

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.—*List of Fairs and Festivals in the District of Cuddapah for* 1875, *&c.*—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Names of Festivals, Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average number of visitors.	Number of bullocks, carts, and other vehicles accompanying visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate Encampments of travellers, bullocks, &c., (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached, facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Proddatoor.—(*Continued.*)	1. Anjaneyaswamy. 2. Chennakesavaswamy. 3. Yeeswaraswamy at Vellala.	10 days, from Visakhasuddha Dasimi which corresponds with 18th May 1875.	1,492	About 5,000.	500 bullocks and 250 carts.	No place sufficient to accommodate travellers and bullocks separately. The visitors halt under trees north of the temple and in the plain which is in the way to Kundoo river.	People of the villages from about 20 miles distance resort hither. No contagious disease is said to have ever broken out during the past festivals.
	Alladupally Veerabhadraswamy Festival at the same village.	One day on Magha Bahula Triyodasi, which corresponds with 17th February 1875.	353	About 2,000.	200 bullocks and 100 carts.	Visitors take up their abodes in the tope which is around the temple.	People of adjacent villages from about a distance of 10 miles resort hither. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease during the past festivals.
	Garudochavam of Venkateswaraswamy at Devuni Cuddapah, hamlet of Patha Cuddapah.	10th Feb. 1875.	6,582	2,295	150 country carts, 330 bullocks, 28 horses, and 14 bullock coaches.	The place can afford sufficient for separate accommodation.	The people who attend these festivals are mostly of the surrounding villages in this taluq. The people who congregate at these festivals disperse as soon as they are over, and there would be scarcely any time for the spreading of any disease among the people, as their stay is very limited, the longest perhaps a day.
	Car Festival of do. do.	12th Feb. 1875.					
	Dasara Festival of do. do.	9th Oct. 1875.		1,075	24 carts, 68 bullocks, 19 horses, and 10 bullock coaches.	Do. do.	

Cuddapah.	Procession of Gangammah at Kottapetta hamlet of Chintakommadinne.	8th March 1875.	3,715	2,320	262 carts, 629 bullocks, 39 horses, and 10 bullock coaches.			
	Tirunala Festival of Chennakesavaswamy at Pushpagiri, hamlet of Kotloor.	7th May 1875.	2,213	5,040	420 carts, 980 bullocks, 49 horses, and 14 bullock coaches.	Do.	do.	Do. do.
	Mohorum Festival in Cuddapah Town.	From 14th to 16th February 1875.	16,445	6,090	58 carts, 108 bullocks, and 55 horses.			
Pulivendla.	Terunala Festival of Runganathaswamy at Pulivendla.	From 17th to 25th February 1875.	1,714	150	50 carts ..			
	Nuli Puja Feast of do. ..	From 5th to 7th September 1875.	1,714	500	150 do. ..			
	Festival of Vrushabhachellaswaraswamy at Vempally.	From 17th to 25th May 1875.	6,693	600	100 do. ..			
	Bhiravaswamy Festival at Nallacheruvoopally.	From 21st to 31st May 1875.	1,733	150	40 do. ..			
	Festival at Punchalingala Cona in Yerraballa.	On each Monday in Carthica month, or 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd Nov. 1875.	2,125	700	300 do. ..	Do.	do.	The people from surrounding villages mostly attend the festival and return to their homes as soon as the feast is over, and consequently no time is left for the spreading of any disease. They seldom remain more than a day at the place.
	Festival at Kanva Mahamuni Cona at Parnapally.	Last Monday in Carthica month, or 22nd November 1875.	1,725	2,500	150 do. ..			
	Festival of Someswaraswamy at Bhanucota in Maddulapaya.	Do. ..	107	2,000	200 do. ..			
	Sivarathree Feast at do...	6th March 1875.	106	3,000	140 do. ..			
	Fair at Pulivendla ..	Each Thursday.	1,714	1,000	150 do. ..			
	Do. at Vaimpally ..	Do. Friday ..	6,693	500	50 do. ..			
	Do. at Simhadripuram.	Do. Sunday ..	444	400	150 do. ..			

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.—*Scale of Remuneration to Reddies and Curnams, prepared by Colonel Munro, for the Ceded Districts.*

In Cantaroy Pagodas.									Converted into Rupees.		
Beriz of Land and Moturpha Revenue.	Remuneration.				Average payment for each 100 Pagodas.				Beriz of Land and Moturpha Revenue.	Remuneration.	
	To Reddies.		To Curnams.		To Reddies.		To Curnams.			To Reddies.	To Curnams.
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8
50	4	..	6	..	8	..	12	..	150	12	18
100	6	..	9	..	6	..	9	..	300	18	26
150	7	..	11	..	4	7	7	4	450	21	32
200	9	..	13	5	4	5	6	8	600	26	39
250	10	..	16	..	4	..	6	4	750	29	46
300	12	..	18	..	4	..	6	..	900	35	53
350	14	..	20	..	4	..	5	7	1,050	41	59
400	16	..	22	5	4	.	5	6	1,200	46	66
450	17	..	23	2	3	8	5	2	1,350	50	68
500	18	..	24	..	3	6	4	8	1,500	53	70
550	19	..	25	2	3	5	4	6	1,650	56	74
600	20	..	26	5	3	3	4	4	1,800	58	77
650	21	..	27	7	3	3	4	3	1,950	61	81
700	22	..	29	..	3	1	4	1	2,100	65	85
750	23	..	30	5	3	1	4	1	2,250	67	89
800	24	..	32	..	3	..	4	..	2,400	70	93
850	25	..	33	5	3	..	4	..	2,550	73	97
900	26	..	35	..	2	9	3	9	2,700	76	102
950	27	..	36	..	2	8	3	8	2,850	79	105
1,000	28	..	37	..	2	8	3	7	3,000	82	108
1,100	29	..	38	4	2	8	3	5	3,300	85	112
1,200	30	..	39	8	2	5	3	3	3,600	88	116
1,300	31	..	41	..	2	4	3	2	3,900	91	119
1,400	32	..	42	6	2	3	3	..	4,200	94	124
1,500	33	..	44	..	2	2	2	9	4,500	96	128
1,600	34	..	45	4	2	1	2	8	4,800	99	132
1,700	35	..	46	8	2	1	2	8	5,100	102	136
1,800	36	..	48	2	2	..	2	7	5,400	105	141
1,900	37	..	49	6	2	..	2	6	6,700	108	145
2,000	38	..	51	..	1	9	2	5	7,000	111	149
3,000	43	..	57	..	1	4	1	9	9,000	125	166
3,100	43	5	57	6	1	4	1	9	9,300	127	168
3,200	44	..	58	2	1	4	1	8	9,600	129	170
3,300	44	5	58	8	1	3	1	8	9,900	130	172
3,400	45	..	59	4	1	3	1	8	10,200	131	173
3,500	45	5	60	..	1	3	1	7	10,500	133	175
3,600	46	..	60	6	1	3	1	7	10,800	134	177
3,700	46	5	61	2	1	2	1	7	11,100	136	179
3,800	47	..	61	8	1	2	1	6	11,400	137	180
3,900	47	5	62	4	1	2	1	6	11,700	139	182
4,000	48	..	63	..	1	2	1	6	12,000	140	184
5,000	53	..	63	6	1	1	1	3	15,000	155	185
5,500	..	..	63	9	..	..	1	2	16,500	..	186
6,000	58	..	64	2	1	..	1	1	18,000	169	187

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Statement showing the various Establishments and the Salaries paid to them during the Official Year* 1872-73 *in the District of Cuddapah.*

Particulars of Establishments.	Amount of Salaries paid during the Year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Department of Collectorate.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Covenanted Officers	59,695	4	4
Uncovenanted Officers	6,630	1	8
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Huzur Establishments	35,997	3	1
Taluq do.	86,336	15	8
Temporary do.	442	14	6
Revenue Survey Department.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	2,150	0	0
Revenue Settlement Department.			
Gazetted Officers' salaries	20,116	6	6
Extra tent allowance	2,190	0	0
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishments of Revenue Settlement Department ..	59,120	4	1
Forest Department.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	4,552	10	8
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishments of Forest Department	4,067	4	8
Travelling allowance..	180	0	0
Income Tax Department.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Income Tax Department..	360	0	0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			
Civil and Sessions Court.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Covenanted Officers	17,340	7	9
Non-Gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Civil and Sessions Court	8,546	6	5
Munsifs	17,293	5	4
Establishments of Munsif's Court	8,551	8	0
Principal Sadr Amin's Court.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	1,500	0	0
Total ..	3,35,070	2	8

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Statement showing the various Establishments and the Salaries paid to them during the Official Year* 1872-73 *in the District of Cuddapah.*

Particulars of Establishments.	Amount of Salaries paid during the Year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
PRINCIPAL SADR AMINS COURT.—(*Continued.*)			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Principal Sadr Amin's Court	1,450	3	3
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	1,902	8	6
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Postal Department	8,470	5	5
DISTRICT JAIL DEPARTMENT.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of District Jail	2,934	3	9
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	900	0	0
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Registration Department	360	0	0
POLICE DEPARTMENT			
Gazetted Officers.			
Commissioned Officers	12,698	14	9
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Police with Force	1,20,904	12	6
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Covenanted Officers	3,200	0	0
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Education Department..	11,478	5	8
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers, Native Doctors, and Superintendent of Jails	2,995	6	2
VACCINE DEPARTMENT.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Vaccine Department	2,277	5	10
Native Doctors and Hospital Assistants	792	0	0
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Printing Department	2,539	9	9
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Ecclesiastical Department	60	0	0
Total ..	1,72,963	11	7

F.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.—*Statement showing the various Establishments and the Salaries paid to them during the Official Year* 1872-73 *in the District of Cuddapah.*

Particulars of Establishments.	Amount of Salaries paid during the year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Death and Birth Registration Department.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Death and Birth Registration Department	534	8	3
Taluq Tappal Establishment.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Taluq Tappal	3,182	0	0
Local Fund Department.			
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Local Fund Schools	5,991	3	7
Medical Department.			
Gazetted Officers.			
Uncovenanted Officers	2,664	2	8
Non-gazetted Officers.			
Establishment of Medical Subordinates	570	0	0
Scavengers' Establishment	2,945	2	9
Bungalow Establishment	155	2	0
Establishment in the Local Fund Board and Collector's Office	656	4	0
Total..	16,698	7	3
Grand Total..	5,24,732	15	6

APPENDIX G.

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Cuddapah.		కడప.	*Kadapa.*
Cuddapah	16,437	కడప ...	Kadapa or Gadapa.
Chennoor	3,801	చెన్నూరు ...	Chénnúru.
Bayyanapally	1,171	బయ్యనపల్లి ...	Bayyanapalli.
Kanoopurthy	965	కనుపర్తి ...	Kanuparti.
Goorrampad	928	గుర్రంపాడు ...	Gurrampadu.
Pata Cuddapah	6,616	పాతకడప ...	Páta Kadapa.
Palampally	868	పాలంపల్లి ...	Palampalli.
Goodoor	806	గూడూరు ...	Gúdúru.
Vootukoor	3,356	ఉటుకూరు ...	Vutukúru.
Akkayapally	1,173	అక్కాయపల్లి ...	Akkyapalli.
Mamillapally	2,505	మామిళ్లపల్లి ...	Mámillapalli.
Jaggalapally	1,241	జంగాలపల్లి ...	Jungalapalli.
Ippapenta	1,609	ఇప్పపెంట ...	Ippapenta.
Kolumoolapally	1,384	కొలుములపల్లి ...	Kolumulapalli.
Chintakommadinna ..	3,638	చింతకొమ్మదిన్నె ...	Chintakommadinne.
Kopurty	1,385	కొప్పర్తి ...	Kopparti.
Tadigutla	833	తాడిగొట్ల ...	Tadigotla.
Gollapally	1,685	గొల్లపల్లి ...	Gollapalli.
Ganganapally	4,763	గంగనపల్లి ...	Ganganapalli.
Vellatoor	1,144	వెల్లటూరు ...	Vellatúru.
Pendlimurry	1,561	పెండ్లిమఱి ...	Pondlimarri.
Gonthipally	898	గొంది పల్లి ...	Gondipalli.
Cheemalapenta	1,337	చీమలపెంట ...	Chímalapenta.
Sunkatipally	747	శంకటిపల్లి ...	Sankatipalli.
Moyillakaluva	1,620	మొయిళ్ళకాలువ ...	Moillakáluva.
Rumpatadoo	1,135	రంపతాడు ...	Rumpatádu.
Umbavarum	1,837	అంబవరం ...	Ambavaram.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Cuddapah.—(Contd.)		కడప.	*Kadapa.*—(Contd.)
Kotloor	2,288	కొట్లూరు ...	Kotlúru.
Sunkeysula	2,205	సుంకేసుల ...	Sunkésula.
Pattoor	2,966	పత్తూరు ...	Pattúru.
Bhoomayapally	1,300	భూమాయపల్లి ...	Bumáyapalli.
Nandimandalum ..	3,694	నందిమండలం ...	Nandimandalam.
Camalapoor	3,970	కామలాపురం ...	Kámalapúram.
Hanoomana gutty ..	1,385	హనుమనగుట్టి ...	Hánumana Gutti.
Chadipirala	1,042	చదిపిరాల ...	Tsadipirala.
Potladurty	2,348	పొట్లదుర్తి ...	Potladurti.
Valasapally	944	వలసపల్లి ...	Velasapalli.
Vedooroor	1,271	వెదురూరు ...	Vedurúru.
Kokatum	1,857	కోకటం ...	Kókatam.
Sumbatooroo	846	సంబటూరు ...	Sumbatúru.
Vallooroo	3,113	వల్లూరు ...	Vallúru.
Miduthooroo	806	మిడుతూరు ...	Midutúru.
Koppaloo	1,361	కొప్పాలు ...	Koppálu.
Tappetla	1,035	తప్పెట్ల ...	Tappetla.
Peddaputla	727	పెద్దపుత్ల ...	Peddhaputla.
Labaka	1,379	ల్యాబాక ...	Lyábáka.
Pydikalva	1,549	పైడికాలువ ...	Paidikaluva.
Erragoontla	1,351	యెర్రగుంట్ల ...	Yerraguntla.
Tippaloor	776	తిప్పలూరు ...	Tippalúru.
Erragoodipadoo	1,386	యెర్రగుడిపాడు ...	Yerragudipádu.
Kondoor	1,422	కొండూరు ...	Kondúru.
Peddachappally	3,467	పెద్దచప్పల్లి ...	Peddachappalli.
Tummaloor	1,712	తుమ్మలూరు ...	Tummalúru.
Chinnacheppally ..	2,598	చిన్నచెపల్లి ...	Chinacheppalli.
Machanoor	1,412	మాచనూరు ...	Matsanúru.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G.O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Cuddapah.—(Contd.)		కడప.	*Kadapa.*—(Contd.)
Podadurty	1,316	పొడదుర్తి ...	Podadurti.
Kommaddy	2,078	కొమ్మద్ది ...	Kommaddi.
Veludurty	730	వెలుదుర్తి ...	Veludurti.
Alidanah	1,112	అలిదెన ...	Alidena.
Kondoor	1,049	కొందూరు ...	Kondúru.
Indookoor	1,265	ఇందుకూరు ...	Indukúru.
Poisumpally	1,185	పాయసంపల్లి ...	Payisampalli.
Uppaloor	2,285	ఉప్పలూరు ...	Uppalúru.
Kolavaly	938	కోలవలి ...	Kolavali.
Urutorru	2,184	ఉరుటూరు ...	Urutúru.
Gonoomakoollapally ..	958	గోనుమాకులపల్లి ...	Gonumakulapalli.
Palagiri	3,381	పాలగిరి ...	Palagiri.
Razoopallam	814	రాజుపాళెం ...	Rajupalem.
Animela	2,797	అనిమెల ...	Animela.
Tangadoopally ..	785	తంగెడుపల్లి ...	Tangedupalli.
Patlampally	1,073	పుట్లంపల్లి ...	Putlampalli.
Jamalamadoogoo.		జమ్మలమడుగు.	*Jamalamadugu.*
Jamalamadoogoo ..	4,835	జమ్మలమడుగు ...	Jamalamadugu.
Bheemagandam ..	1,306	భీమగుండం ...	Bhimagandam.
Digoovakalvatala ..	1,004	దిగువకల్వటాల ...	Diguvakálvatala.
Konda Sunkeysula ..	1,663	కొండసుంకేసుల ...	Konda Sunkésula.
Kaderabad	3,156	ఖాదరాబాద్ ...	Kádarábád.
Goodem Cheruvoo ..	878	గూడెంచెరువు ...	Gúdem Cheruvu.
Chinna Komerla ..	2,376	చిన్నకొమ్మెర్ల ...	Chinakomerla.
Besta Vemla	918	బెస్తవేముల ...	Besta Vémula.
Chinna Venooturla ..	1,176	చిన్నవెనుతుర్ల ...	China Venuturla.
Dommara Nundala ..	2,833	దొమ్మరనంద్యాల ...	Dommara Nundyála.
Vaddirala	895	వద్దిరాల ...	Vaddirála.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Jamalamadoogoo.—(Contd.)		జమ్మలమడుగు.	*Jamalamadugu.*—(Contd.)
Pedda Dandlooroo ..	2,308	పెద్దండ్లూరు ...	Peddandlúru.
Torri Vemla	1,287	తొట్లివేముల ...	Torri Vémula.
Talamanchiputnam ..	1,548	తలమంచిపట్నం ...	Talamanchipatnam.
Sarivari Uppallapadoo..	1,563	సారేవారిఉప్పలపాడు ...	Saréváriuppalapádu.
Dodiyam	2,606	ధోడియం ...	Dódyam.
Mooroopandy	768	మురుపంది ...	Murupandi.
Kannaloor	781	కన్నెలూరు ...	Kanneláru.
Moragoody	1,332	మొరగుడి ...	Moragudi.
Malamidikambaladinna..	995	మలమిడికంభాలదిన్నె ...	Malamidikambhaldinne.
Toorupoobommapally ..	761	తూర్పుబొమ్మేపల్లి ...	Túrupubommépalli.
Gandikota	1,175	గండికోట ...	Gandikóta.
Ponnumpally	1,092	పొన్నంపల్లి ...	Ponnampalli.
Veparala	1,454	వేపరాల ...	Véparala.
Kallutla	1,059	కల్లుట్లా ...	Kallutla.
Godiganoor	810	గొడిగనూరు ...	Godiganúru.
Ponnatota	721	పొన్నతోట ...	Ponnatóta.
Devagoody	1,218	దేవగుడి ...	Dévagudi.
Etoor	1,494	యేటూరు ...	Eturu.
Enoomula Chinthala ..	775	యెనుములచింతల ...	Yenumula Chintala.
Badudoor	1,494	బెదుదూరు ...	Bedudúru.
Chowtapally	1,290	చవుటపల్లి ...	Chavutapalli.
Erragoody	785	యెర్రగుడి ...	Yerragudi.
Vanakayakalva	836	వెనకయకాలువ ...	Venakayakaluva.
Gundloor	1,257	గుండ్లూరు ...	Gandlúru.
Pottipad	1,008	పొట్టిపాడు ...	Pottipádu.
Kodoor	2,411	కోడూరు ...	Kodúru.
Lavanoor	1,352	లావనూరు ...	Lavanúru.
Bukkaputnam	2,210	బుక్కపట్నం ...	Bukkapatnam.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, *No.* 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Jamalamudoogoo.—(Contd.)		జమ్మలమడుగు.	*Jamalamadugu.*—(Contd.)
Tellapoddutoor ..	1,642	తాళ్లపొద్దుటూరు ...	Tállapodatúru.
Paloor	1,477	పాలూరు ...	Pálúru.
Kottalapally	796	కొత్తాలపల్లి ...	Kottálapalli.
Boditippanapad	894	బోడితిప్పనపాడు ...	Bodetippanapadu.
Namulladinna	2,356	నేమళ్లదిన్నె ...	Nemalladinne.
Paddamoodiam	1,754	పెద్దముడియం ...	Péddamudiyam.
Sooddapally	1,011	సుద్దపల్లి ...	Suddapalli.
Jangalapully	1,824	జంగాలపల్లి ...	Jangálapalli.
Chinna Moodiam ..	797	చిన్నముడియం ...	Chinna Mudiyam.
Goondlakunta	1,133	గుండ్లకుంట ...	Gundlakunta.
Paddapasupoola	2,343	పెద్దపసుపుల ...	Peddapasupula.
Chinnapasupula	1,054	చిన్నపసుపుల ...	Chinnapasupula.
Chintakunta	1,335	చింతకుంట ...	Chintakunta.
Nullabally	1,240	నల్లబల్లి ...	Nallaballi.
Penikelapad	835	పెనికెలపాడు ...	Penikelapádu.
Thimmapooram	875	తిమ్మాపురం ...	Timmapuram.
Moodanoor	1,075	ముద్దనూరు ...	Muddanúru.
Bondalakoonta	1,182	బొందలకుంట ...	Bondalakunta.
Kosinapally	941	కొసినేపల్లి ...	Kosinépalli.
Mangaputnam	2,488	మంగపట్నం ...	Mangapatnam.
Korrapad	1,677	కొఱపాడు ...	Korrapádu.
Yamavaram	838	యామువరం ...	Yamavaram.
Mylavarum	939	మైలవరం ...	Mailavaram.
Umbavarum	726	అంబవరం ...	Ambavaram.
Proddatoor.		ప్రొద్దటూరు.	*Proddatúru.*
Dhoor	4,132	దువ్వూరు ...	Duvvúru.
Madirapally	879	మధిరేపల్లి ...	Madherépalli.
Goodipad	1,327	గుడిపాడు ...	Gudipádu.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Proddatoor.—(Contd.)		ప్రొద్దటూరు.	*Proddatúru.*—(Contd.)
Jillalla	1,117	జిల్లెల్ల ...	Jillella.
Jonnavaram	1,321	జొన్నవరు ...	Jonnavaram.
Velavalli	1,436	వెలవలి ...	Velavali.
Iruvapolliem	705	ఈరువపాళెం ...	Yiruvapálem.
Cheeyapad	1,099	చియ్యపాడు ...	Chiyyapádu.
Vaneepenta	6,293	వనిపెంట ...	Vanipenta.
Proddatoor	6,709	పొద్దటూరు ...	Poddatúru.
Madoor	1,423	మడూరు ...	Madúru.
Pallavole	733	పల్లవోలు ...	Pallavólu.
Talamapooram	1,424	తాళ్లమాపురం ...	Tállamápúram.
Urkata Vemla	1,292	అరకటవేముల ...	Arakata Vémula.
Gadagoodoor	997	గాదెగూడూరు ...	Gadégúdúru.
Pydyala	706	పైడ్యాల ...	Paidyála.
Tungatoor	2,428	తంగటూరు ...	Tangatúru.
Pedda Settipally ..	3,253	పెద్దశెట్టిపల్లి ...	Pedda Settipalli.
Nidujavi	1,905	నిడుజవ్వి ...	Nidujavvi.
Rameswaram	3,655	రామేశ్వరం ...	Ramésvaram.
Dorasanipally	761	దొరసానిపల్లి ...	Dorasánipalli.
Chowdoor	1,375	చవుడూరు ...	Tsavudúru.
Kamanoor	3,275	కామనూరు ...	Kámanúru.
Mydukoor	3,272	మైదుకూరు ...	Maidukúru.
Chinnasettipally ..	816	చిన్నశెట్టిపల్లి ...	Chinasettipalli.
Gunjicoonta	1,760	గంజికుంట ...	Ganjikunta.
Nundialampett	6,645	నంద్యాలంపేట ...	Nandyálampèta.
Gopayyapally	751	గోపయ్యపల్లి ...	Gopayapalli.
Purlapad	1,612	పర్లపాడు ...	Parlapádu.
Chintagoonta	2,592	చింతగుంట ...	Chintagunta.
Chelamakoor	2.185	చిలమకూరు ...	Chilamakúru.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Proddatoor.—(Contd.)		ప్రొద్దటూరు.	*Proddatúru.*—(Contd.)
Vellala	1,496	వెల్లాల ...	Vellála.
Kalloor	2,860	కల్లూరు ...	Kallúru.
Annaloor	2,860	అన్నలూరు ...	Annalúru.
Kothapally	2,426	కొత్తపల్లి ...	Kottapalli.
Kanagoodooru	1,543	కానగూడూరు ...	Kánagúdúru.
Idamadaka	1,457	ఇడమడక ...	Yamidadaka.
Chinthalacheruvoo ..	1,213	చింతలచెరువు ...	Chintalacheruvoo.
Korrapad	2,064	కొర్రపాడు ...	Korapádu.
Chinnadandloor ..	1,557	చిన్నదండ్లూరు ...	Chinadandlúru.
Kolamalla	1,950	కలమల్ల ...	Kólamalla.
Tipparoddipally ..	1,213	తిప్పారెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Tippareddipalli.
Moodirhddipally ..	884	ముదిరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Mudireddipalli.
Pulivendla.		పులివేండల.	*Pulivendala.*
Pulivendla	1,588	పులివేంద్ల ...	Pulivendala.
Oolimella	1,186	ఉలిమెల్ల ...	Ulimella.
Atchavally	1,160	అచ్చవల్లి ...	Atsavalli.
Balapanoor	3,796	బలపనూరు ...	Bálapanúru.
Velidandlah	987	వెలిదండ్ల ...	Velidandla.
Dondlavagoo	805	దోండ్లవాగు ...	Dondlavágu.
Loputnootla	861	లోపట్నూతల ...	Lopatanútala.
Lingala	1,089	లింగాల ...	Lingála.
Ramireddypally ..	1,175	రామిరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Rámireddipalli.
Kamasamoodram ..	1,426	కామసముద్రం ...	Kámasamudram.
Suntakovoor	2,160	సంతకోవూరు ...	Santakovúru.
Goondlamadugoo ..	990	గుండ్లమడుగు ...	Gundlamadugu.
Heemakoontla	836	హిమకుంట్ల ...	Himakuntla.
Komanootla	2,052	కోమనూతల ...	Komanútala.
Gurijala	1,165	గురిజాల ...	Gurijála.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G.O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Pulivendla.—(Contd.)		పులివేందల.	*Pulivendala.*—(Contd.)
Bonala	999	బోనాల ...	Bonala.
Errabulla	2,018	యెఱ్ఱబల్ల ...	Yerraballa.
Peddakoodala	1,773	పెద్దకుడాల ...	Peddakudála.
Oodavagundla	838	ఉడవగండ్ల ...	Udavagandla.
Madoor	704	మడూరు ...	Madúru.
Korrapad	772	కొఱ్ఱపాడు ...	Korrapádu.
Moorarichintala ..	984	మురారిచింతల ...	Murárichintala.
Mallepally	1,411	మల్లేపల్లి ...	Mallépalli.
Vemla	1,447	వేముల ...	Vémula.
Kottapally	900	కొత్తపల్లి ...	Kottapalli.
Gollalagoodoor ..	1,446	గొల్లలగూడూరు ...	Gollalagúdúru.
Tallapally	1,220	తాళ్లపల్లి ...	Tállapalli.
Chinthalajooturu ..	752	చింతలజూటూరు ...	Chintalajútúru.
Alavalapad	1,322	అలవలపాడు ...	Alavalapádu.
Pamooloor	926	పాములూరు ...	Pámulúru.
Manepally	1,486	మానేపల్లి ...	Manipalli.
Kattulooroo	1,347	కత్తులూరు ...	Kattulúru.
Meedypentla	833	మీదిపెంట్ల ...	Midipentla.
Muthukoor	884	ముతుకూరు ...	Mutukúru.
Valpoola..	1,105	వేల్పుల ...	Vélpula.
Chagalair	1,451	చాగలేరు ...	Chágaléru.
Peddajootooroo	1,392	పెద్దజూటూరు ...	Peddajútúru.
Gotoor	752	గోటూరు ...	Gotúru.
Komarakalva	1,405	కొమరకాలువ ...	Kómarakáluva.
Kuppum..	918	కుప్పం ...	Kuppam.
Soruboo	2,438	సొరభూ ...	Sorubhú.
Cheeleycampally ..	3,602	చిలేకాంపల్లి ...	Chilékampalli.
Errabommanapally ..	1,063	యెఱ్ఱబొమ్మనపల్లి ...	Yerrabommanapalli.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G.O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Pulivendla.—(Contd.)		పులివేందల.	*Pulivendala.*—(Contd.)
Vempally	6,659	వేంపల్లి ...	Vémpalli.
Mallala	1,310	మల్యాల ...	Mallyála.
Agadoor	1,679	అగడూరు ...	Aagadúru.
Thondoor	1,331	తొండూరు ...	Tondúru.
Nullacheruvoopally ..	1,780	నల్లచెరువుపల్లి ...	Nallacheruvupalli.
Talloor	1,202	తేల్లూరు ...	Téllúru.
Boocheepally	739	బూచిపల్లి ...	Búchipalli.
Inagalooroo	1,277	ఇనగలూరు ...	Inagalúru.
Paloor	744	పాలూరు ...	Pálúru.
Narasoopally	1,080	నెరుసుపల్లి ...	Nérasupalli.
Madepally	929	మూడేపల్లి ...	Mádépalli.
Parnapally	1,684	పార్నపల్లి ...	Parnapalli.
Ankalammagoodoor ..	1,776	అంకాళమ్మగూడూరు ...	Ankálammagúdúru.
Kassanoor	4,110	కసనూరు ...	Kasanúru.
Pydipolliem	1,518	పైడిపాళెం ...	Paidipálem.
Soonkesoola	1,490	సుంకేసుల ...	Sunkèsula.
Ravoolakolloo	1,221	రావులకొల్లు ...	Rávulakollu.
Lomada	2,006	లోమడ ...	Lomada.
Badrampally	712	భద్రంపల్లి ...	Bhadrampalli.
Idupulapaya	1,486	ఇడుపులపాయ ...	Idupulapáya.
Gondipally	945	గొందిపల్లి ...	Gondipalli.
Budwail.		బద్వేలు.	*Budvélu.*
Budwail	8,337	బద్వేల్ ...	Badvel.
Diguvanalatooroo ..	764	దిగువన్యాలటూరు ...	Diguvanyálatúru.
Malepuram	998	మూలేపురం ...	Malépuram.
Godlaveedoo	904	గొడ్లవీడు ...	Godlavídu.
Dirasavancha	1,463	దిర్వంచ ...	Dirsavancha.
Challagarigala	990	చల్లగరిగెల ...	Tsalagarigela.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, *No.* 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Budwail.—(Continued.)		బుద్వేలు.	*Budvélu.*—(Continued.)
Ganoogapenta	1,159	గానుగపెంట ...	Gánugapenta.
Kodoor	2,033	కోడూరు ...	Kóduru.
Chennumpully	1,844	చెన్నంపల్లి ...	Chennampalli.
Gopavaram	1,867	గోపవరం ...	Gópavaram.
Makavaripally	773	మ్యాకవారిపల్లి ...	Myákaváripalli.
Tangadoopally ..	721	తంగెడుపల్లి ...	Tangédupalli.
Palugoorallapally ..	2,402	పలుగురాళ్లపల్లి ...	Palugurállapalli.
Sondaravaripally ..	714	చవుదరవారిపల్లి ...	Chavudaravaripalli.
Soamireddipally ..	1,757	సోమిరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Somireddipallé.
Porumamillah ..	4,670	పోరుమామిళ్ల ...	Porumámilla.
Sankavarum ..	3,528	శంకవరం ...	Senkavaram.
Kowlakoontla ..	3,057	కవులకుంట్ల ...	Kavulakuntla.
Sancherlah ..	1,231	సంచర్ల ...	Sancherla.
Moonnally	2,686	మున్నెల్లి ...	Munnelli.
Cherlopally	2,837	చర్లోపల్లి ...	Cherlopalli.
Katheragoondla ..	3,799	కత్తెరగండ్ల ...	Katteragandla.
Mudumala	1,252	ముదుమూల ...	Mudumála.
Varikoonta	905	వరికుంట ...	Varikunta.
Savisettipally	1,832	సావిశెట్టిపల్లి ...	Sávisettipalli.
Itigoondlapad ..	2,166	ఇటిగుండ్లపాడు ...	Itigundlapádu.
Nurasapooram	1,604	నరసాపురం ...	Naraspúram.
Gunganapally	707	గంగనపల్లి ...	Ganganapalli.
Kalasapad	1,703	కలసపాడు ...	Kalasapádu.
Kotapetta	1,075	కొత్తపేట ...	Kottapéta.
Konasamoodram ..	1,081	కోనసముద్రం ...	Konasamudram.
Prabhalaveedoo ..	1,532	ప్రభలవీడు ...	Prabhalavídu.
Kongalaveedoo ..	1,132	కొంగలవీడు ...	Kongalavídu.
Kalavapally	1,207	కాలవపల్లి ...	Kalavapalli.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, *No.* 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Budwail.—(Continued.)		బద్వేలు.	*Budvêlu.*—(Continued.)
Tieroovangalapuram ..	800	తిరువెంగళాపురం ...	Tiruvengalápuram.
Rakoolakoonta ..	1,434	రేకులకుంట ...	Rékulakunta.
Jangumrachapally ..	1,673	జంగంరాచపల్లి ...	Jangamrâtsapalli.
Mallapally	1,079	మల్లేపల్లి ...	Mallépalli.
Sidhout.		శిద్ధవటం.	*Sidhavatam.*
Sidhout	3,759	శిద్ధవటం ...	Sidhavatam.
Kurukoontapally ..	2,984	కురుకుంటపల్లి ...	Kurukuntapalli.
Koodamalooroo ..	737	కుడుమలూరు ...	Kudamalúru.
Wontimetta	4,943	వంటిమిట్ట ...	Vantimitta.
Madhavarum	1,371	మాధవరం ...	Mádhavaram.
Gungaparoor	1,398	గంగపేరూరు ...	Gangapèrúr.
Kotapad	1,508	కోటపాడు ...	Kotapádu.
Pannaparoor	1,152	పెన్నపేరూరు ...	Pennapérúru.
Machupally	1,204	మాచుపల్లి ...	Machopalli.
Thakkole	1,062	తక్కోలు ...	Takkólu.
Ponnavole	1,325	పొన్నవోలు ...	Ponnavólu.
Malaneniputnam ..	1,642	మలనేనిపట్నం ...	Malanénipatnam.
Chandoovoy	1,510	చెండువాయి ...	Chenduvayi.
Madapoor	1,747	మాడపూరు ...	Madapúru.
Kamasamoodram ..	1,070	కామసముద్రం ...	Kámasamudram.
Utloor	1,873	అట్లూరు ...	Atlúru.
Tummalagondy ..	821	తుమ్మలగొంది ...	Tummalagondi.
Vémaloor	711	వేమలూరు ...	Vémalúru.
Jonnavarum	872	జొన్నవరం ...	Jonavaram.
Varikoonta	836	వరికుంట ...	Varikunta.
Kondoor	927	కొండూరు ...	Kondúru.
Uppatoor	1,322	ఉప్పటూరు ...	Uppatúru.
Mutukoor	1,505	ముతుకూరు ...	Mutukúru.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Sidhout.—(Contd.)		శిద్ధవటం.	*Sidhavatam.*—(Contd.)
Maddoor	723	మద్దూరు ...	Maddúru.
Kamalakooroo	1,507	కమలకూరు ...	Kamalakúru.
Hoblum	3,715	ఓబళం ...	Obalam.
Yeppirallah	1,397	యెప్పిరాల ...	Yeppirala.
Ravoolakolloo	801	రావులకొల్లు ...	Rávulakollu.
Bramhanapally ..	826	బ్రాహ్మణపల్లి ...	Bramhanapalli.
Ramapooram	2,668	రామాపురం ...	Ramapúram.
Kothoor	2,413	కొత్తూరు ...	Kottúru.
Oogooroo	1,057	ఓగూరు ...	Ogúru.
Vakamadah	866	వాకమడ ...	Vakamada.
Vattapooray ..	970	చట్టపురాయి ...	Pattapúrayi.
Peddabally	3,062	పెద్దపల్లి ...	Peddapalli.
Chintarazoopally ..	1,243	చింతరాజుపల్లి ...	Chintarajupalli.
Mantaparapally ..	2,200	మంటపంపల్లి ...	Mantaparupalli.
Konarazoopully ..	707	కోనరాజుపల్లి ...	Kónarajupalli.
Pullampett.		పుల్లంపేట.	*Pullampéta.*
Chitwail	3,447	చిటివేల్ ...	Chitível.
Malamarapoorum ..	2,819	మూలెమారపురం ...	Málemarapúram.
Kampasamoodrum ..	1,091	కంపసముద్రం ...	Kampasamudram.
Mylapally	1,291	మైలపల్లి ...	Mailapalli.
Nagaripad	2,240	నగరిపాడు ...	Nagaripádu.
Devamachoopally ..	721	దేవమాచుపల్లి ...	Dévamachupalli.
Pondaloor	4,046	పొండలూరు ...	Pondalúru.
Nallapareddipally ..	1,390	నల్లపురెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Nallapureddipalli.
Panagaloor	3,122	పెనగలూరు ...	Penagalúru.
Valagacherla	1,236	వెలగచెర్ల ...	Velagacherla.
Kondoor	1,534	కొండూరు ...	Kondúru.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Pullampett.—(Contd)		పుల్లంపేట.	*Pullampet.*—(Contd.)
Singaraddypally ..	1,125	శింగారెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Singáreddipalli.
Sidhavarum	702	శిద్ధవరం ...	Sidhavaram.
Idloor	1,444	ఇంద్లూరు ...	Indlúru.
Chinna Orampad ..	4,785	చిన ఓరంపాడు ...	Chinna Vorampádu.
Gadala	1,651	గాడేల ...	Gadéla.
Raddypally	1,896	రెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Reddipalli.
Pullampett	2,351	పుల్లంపేట ...	Pullampèta.
Rungumpally	962	రంగంపల్లి ...	Rungampalli.
Ananthasamoodrum ..	1,726	అనంతసముద్రం ...	Anantasamudram.
Deva Samoodrum ..	983	దేవసముద్రం ...	Déva Samudram.
Vattuloor	2,195	వత్తులూరు ...	Vattalúru.
Kommanavaripally ..	1,258	కొమ్మనవారిపల్లి ...	Kommanaváripallí.
Pariyavarum	963	పెరియవరం ...	Pariyavaram.
Tippayyapally ..	1,973	తిప్పయ్యపల్లి ...	Tippayapalli.
Rollamadugoo	871	రోళ్లమడుగు ...	Róllamadugú.
Kodoor	4,694	కోడూరు ...	Kodúru.
Bayyavarum	1,241	బయ్యవరం ...	Bayyavaram.
Settikoonta	4,580	శెట్టికుంట ...	Settikunta.
Obanapally	1,269	ఓబనపల్లి ...	Vobanapalli.
Errago ontlacotah ..	2,313	ఎర్రగుంట్లకోట ...	Yerraguntlakóta.
Anantharazoopet ..	4,423	అనంతరాజుపేట ...	Anantarjupèta.
Pedda Orampad ..	3,179	పెద్ద ఓరంపాడు ...	Peddaorampádu.
Korlakoonta	1,966	కొర్లకుంట ...	Korlakunta.
Bommavarum	1,961	బొమ్మవరం ...	Bommavaram.
Nagavarum	2,149	నాగవరం ...	Nágavaram.
Govindumpally	943	గోవిందంపల్లి ...	Govindampallí.
Polee	6,660	పోలి ...	Póli.
Utookoor	6,424	ఉటుక్కూరు ...	Vutukúru.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Pullampett.—(Contd.)		పుల్లంపేట.	*Pullampet.*—(Contd.)
Mannooro	3,560	మన్నూరు ...	Mannúru.
Hastavarum	1,261	హస్తవరం ...	Hastavaram.
Akkapad	2,136	అక్కేపాడు ...	Akèpádu.
Nandaloor	3,083	నందలూరు ...	Nandalúru.
Gundlooroo	1,504	గుండ్లూరు ...	Gundlúru.
Nagireddipally	1,307	నాగిరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Nagireddipallé.
Patoor	1,514	పాటూరు ...	Patúru.
Mundapully	1,399	మండపల్లి ...	Mandapalli.
Poolapathoor	1,649	పులపత్తూరు ...	Pulapattúru.
Talapaka	1,956	తాళ్లపాక ...	Tállapáka.
Naayana Nalloor ..	788	నారాయణనెల్లూరు ...	Narayana Nèlláru.
Tungatoor	1,917	తంగటూరు ..	Tungatúru.
Obalee	1,804	ఓబలి ...	Vobali.
Pothapee	2,188	పొత్తపి ...	Pottapi.
Rungayyapally	1,150	రంగయ్యపల్లి ...	Rungayapalli.
Labaka	1,625	ల్యాబాక ...	Lyábáka.
Itamarapoorum	2,736	ఈటమరపురం ...	Yitamarapuram.
Kichamombapoorum ..	1,063	కిచ్చమాంబాపురం ...	Kichchamambapuram.
Kumpasamoodrum (Agraharam)	818	కంపసముద్రం ...	Kumpasamudram (Agraharam).
Raghavarajapooram ..	1,005	రాఘురాజాపురం ...	Raghavarajapuram.
Seshamambapooram ..	749	శేషమాంబాపురం ...	Seshamambapuram.
Royachty.		రాయచోటి.	*Rayachóti.*
Turupuvarigee	1,325	తూర్పువరిగి ...	Túrupuvarigi.
Paramatavarigee ..	3,511	పరమటవరిగి ...	Paramatavarigi.
Vodivaid	1,215	ఓదివేడు ...	Odivèdu.
Kusba Gollapally ..	825	కసబాగొల్లపల్లి ...	Kasba Gollapalli.
Goonnkoontla	792	గున్నికుంట్ల ...	Gunnikuntla.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Royachoty.—(Contd.)		రాయచోటి.	*Rayachoti.*—(Contd.)
Sebiala	1,954	శిబ్బాల ...	Sibbála.
Duddyala	2,022	దుద్యాల ...	Dudyála.
Mutly	2,778	మట్లి ...	Matli.
Soondapally	4,530	చుండూపల్లి ...	Chúndúpalli.
Rayavaram	3,041	రాయవరం ...	Ráyavaram.
Maditad	3,076	మడితాడు ...	Maditádu.
Peddinayanakalva ..	1,347	పెద్ది నేనికాలవ ...	Peddinénikalva.
Dinnapad	1,584	దిన్నెపాడు ...	Dinnépádu.
Sooddamalla	1,380	సుద్దమల్ల ...	Suddamalla.
Vedoollacheruvoo ..	726	వెదుళ్లచెరువు ...	Vadullacheruvu.
Bramin Erragudy ..	3,165	బ్రాహ్మణ యెర్రగుడి ...	Bramhana Yerragudi.
Veerabally	3,525	వీరబల్లి ...	Víraballi.
Bundlapally	1,546	బండ్లపల్లి ...	Bandlapalli.
Peddavaid	1,702	పెద్ది వేడు ...	Peddavédu.
Somavarum	1,098	సోమవరం ...	Sómavaram.
Gadikota	2,594	గడికోట ...	Gadikóta.
Hustnapoorum	3,991	హస్తనాపురం ...	Hasanápuram.
Madderavoola	1,056	మద్దిరేపుల ...	Maddiréyula.
Vangimalla	1,711	వంగిమల్ల ...	Vangimalla.
Duppapally	1,572	దప్పేపల్లి ...	Duppapalli.
Chitloor	1,312	చిట్లూరు ...	Chitlúru.
Nullagoottapally ..	1,007	నల్లగుట్టపల్లి ...	Nallaguttapalli.
Devaputla	2,040	దేవపట్ల ...	Dévapatla.
Rowtukoonta	1,009	రౌతుకుంట ...	Rautukunta.
Settipally	4,052	శెట్టిపల్లి ...	Settipalli.
Timma Samoodram ..	2,030	తిమ్మసముద్రం ...	Timma Samudram.
Podlikoonta	1,266	పూలకుంట ...	Púlakunta.
Pundillapally	1,734	పుండిల్లపల్లి ...	Pandillapalli.
Endapally	1,029	ఎండపల్లి ...	Yendapalli.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Royachoty.—(Contd.)		రాయచోటి.	*Rayachoti.*—(Contd.)
Abbavarum ..	724	అబ్బవరం ...	Abbavaram.
Lukkireddipally ..	1,696	లక్కిరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Lakkireddipalli.
Motakutla	1,124	మోటకట్ల ...	Motakatla.
Goondlacheruvoo ..	874	గుండ్లచెరువు ...	Gundlacheruvoo.
Aravaid	2,716	అరవీడు ...	Aravédu.
Sanipoy	2,049	సానిపాయ ...	Sánipáya.
Erramananipollicm ..	840	యెర్రమనేనిపాళెం ...	Yerramanénipálem.
Pyarumpally	842	ప్యారంపల్లి ...	Paryampalli.
Gopagoodipally	2,550	గోపగుడిపల్లి ...	Gopagúdipalli.
Chintakoontabunda ..	3,012	చింతకుంటబండ ...	Chintakuntabanda.
Moodumpad	1,173	ముడుంపాడు ...	Mudunpàdu.
Egavagottivaid	1,070	యెగువగొట్టివేడు ...	Yegavagottivédu.
Chinnamandiem ..	5,774	చిన్నమండెం ...	Chinamandem.
Malloor	1,867	మల్లూరు ...	Mallúru.
Vandady	1,024	వండాడి ...	Vandádi.
Chakibunda	1,566	చాకిబండ ...	Chakibunda.
Kooroonootala	2,388	కురునూతల ...	Kurunútala.
Bonamala	808	బోనమల ...	Bónamala.
Galivaid	3,310	గాలివీడు ...	Galivédu.
Gopanapally	799	గోపనపల్లి ...	Gopanapalli.
Madhavaram	1,864	మాధవరం ...	Madhavaram.
Goondlapally	950	గుండ్లపల్లి ...	Gundlapalli.
Noolivaid	3,011	నూలివీడు ...	Núlevédu.
Mittapally	928	మిట్టపల్లి ...	Mittapalli.
Gorlamoodivaid ..	1,455	గొర్లముదివీడు ...	Gorlamudevédu.
Somavaram	852	సోమవరం ...	Somavaram.
Devagoodipally ..	760	దేవగుడిపల్లి ...	Devagúdipalli.
Kulpanayani Cheruvoo.	772	కల్పనాయనిచెరువు ..	Kalpanayani Cheruvu.
Dogavagottivaid ..	808	దిగువగొట్టివేడు ...	Diguvagottivédu.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Voilpaud.		వాయిల్ పాడు.	*Váyalpadu.*
Gurramkonda	1,948	గుర్రంకొండ ...	Gurramkonda.
Sungasamoodrum ..	929	సంగసముద్రం ...	Sangasamúdram.
Rachapully	769	రాజుపల్లి ...	Rájupalli.
Ramapoorum	831	రామపురం ...	Ramapúram.
Tarigonda	3,458	తరిగొండ ...	Tarigonda.
Jurravaripally	864	జర్రావారిపల్లి ...	Jrravaripalli.
Voilpaud	4,155	వాయిల్ పాడు ...	Váyalpádu.
Munchoor	2,799	మంచూరు ..	Manchúru.
Kona	1,200	కోన ...	Kóna.
Kalikerry	3,210	కలికిరి ...	Kalikiri.
Gundaboyanipally ..	1,264	గండబోయినపల్లి ...	Gandaboyinapalli.
Kaderrayacheruvoo ..	858	కదిరాయచెరువు ...	Kadirrayacheruvu.
Nadimicherla	1,031	నడించెర్ల ...	Nadimicherla.
Nadimikundrika ..	1,443	నడిమికుండ్రిక ...	Nadimikhandrika.
Goodibunda	928	గుడిబండ ...	Gudibanda.
Chintapurty	2,080	చింతపర్తి ...	Chintaparti.
Nagarimadoogoo ..	1,024	నగరిమడుగు ...	Nagarimadugu.
Murripaud	1,557	మర్రిపాడు ...	Marripádu.
Peelair	1,445	పీలేరు ...	Píléru.
Bodumulloovaripally ..	888	బోడుమల్లువారిపల్లి ...	Bodumalluvaripalli.
Goodaravoopally ..	706	గూడరేవుపల్లి ...	Gúdarévupalli.
Chinnagoottigal	4,541	చిన్నగొట్టిగల్లు ...	Chinnagottigallu.
Talapoola	2,610	తలుపుల ...	Talupula.
Goaruntlapally	1,474	గోరంట్లపల్లి ...	Górantlapalli.
Chundravaripally ..	1,224	చంద్రావారిపల్లి ...	Chandravaripalli.
Pattagada	1,134	పట్టేగడ ...	Pattégada.
Soornkayalpet	1,065	సూరకాయలపేట ...	Sorakayalapéta.
Vagoolla	2,257	వగుళ్ల ...	Vagulla.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Voilpaud.—(Contd.)		వాయిల్ పాడు.	*Váyalpadu.*—(Contd.)
Konamooshtoor ..	1,503	కోనముష్టూరు ...	Konamushtúru.
Moodoopoolavamoola ..	1,092	ముదుపులవేముల ...	Mudupula Vemula.
Ayyavaripully	1,395	అయ్యవారిచల్లి ...	Ayyavaripalli.
Chintakoonta	1,681	చింతకుంట ...	Chintakunta.
Uudayamanikam ..	1,655	ఉదియమాణిక్యం ...	Udiamanikyam.
Ganoogachinta ..	1,621	గానుగచింత ...	Gánugachinta.
Erravaripolliem.. ..	2,132	యెఱ్ఱావారిపాళ్లెం ...	Yerraváripálem.
Shattavaripallem ..	1,302	చట్టేవారిపాళ్లెం ...	Chattéváripalem.
Degavoor	1,040	దిగవూరు ...	Digavúru.
Yallamunda	2,153	యెల్లమంద ...	Yellamanda.
Madicheruvoo	4,329	మడిచెరువు ...	Madicheruvu.
Mallacheruvoo	725	మేళ్ల చెరువు ...	Mallacheruvu.
Kalcudda	3,172	కలకడ ...	Kalcada.
Goondloor	2,376	గుండ్లూరు ...	Gundlúru.
Thimmapooram.. ..	1,433	తిమ్మాపురం ...	Timmapuram.
Gangapooram	917	గంగాపురం ...	Gangapúram.
Madukurty	3,701	మేడికుర్తి ...	Médukurti.
Chakiravoopally.. ..	978	చాకిరేవుపల్లి ...	Chakirévupalli.
Tummalagondy ..	968	తుమ్మలగొంది ...	Tummalagondi.
Paddamullala	3,154	పెద్దమల్లెల ...	Peddamalléla.
Chittacherla	2,567	చిట్టేచర్ల ...	Chettecherla.
Devarakonda	775	దేవరకొండ ...	Dévarakonda.
Motumullala	2,008	మోటుమల్లెల ...	Motumalléla.
Jondla	725	జొండ ...	Jándla.
Doddipally	2,544	దొడ్డిపల్లి ...	Doddipalli.
Raigalloo	2,038	రేగల్లు ...	Régalloo.
Vapoolabyle	1,631	వేపులబైలు ...	Vépulabailu.
Agraharum	1,143	అగ్రహారం ...	Agraharam.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, *No.* 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Vaelpaud.—(Contd.)		వాయిల్ పాడు.	*Váyalpadu.*—(Contd.)
Guttapolliem	2,022	గుట్టపాల్లెం ...	Guttapálem.
Yellutla	1,496	యెల్లుట్లా ...	Yellutla.
Yanugondapolliem ..	1,110	యెనుగొండపాల్లెం ...	Yanugondapálem.
Rumpicherla	3,527	రోంపిచర్ల ...	Rompicherla.
Bakarapett	773	భాకరాపేట ...	Bhakerapèta.
Gurnimitta	5,935	గర్నిమిట్ట ...	Garnimitta.
Maralla	1,889	మూరేల్ల ...	Marella.
Cheenapally	2,548	చీనేపల్లి ...	Cheenèpalli.
Nootanakalwa	2,724	నూతనకాలవ ...	Nútanakálva.
Jillèllamunda	1,629	జిల్లెల్ల మంద ...	Jillèllamanda.
Ustakayalpenta.. ..	1,458	ఉస్తికాయలపెంట ...	Ustikayalapenta.
Rachupully	726	రాజుపల్లి ...	Rájupalli.
Chennaravookottapally.	1,161	చెన్నరాపుకొత్తపల్లి ...	Chennaravukottapalli.
Cherlopally	1,307	చర్లోపల్లి ...	Cherlopalli.
Madanapally.		మదనపల్లి.	*Madanapalli.*
Kotakonda	794	కోటకొండ ...	Kotakonda.
Moodivaid	5,254	ముదివేడు ...	Múdivédu.
Kukkarazupally ..	1,360	కుక్కరాజుపల్లి ...	Kukkarájupalli.
Chinnatippasamoodrum.	4,702	చిన్నతిప్పసముద్రం ...	Chinna Tippasamudram.
Koorabalakota	3,295	కురబలకోట ...	Kurabalakóta.
Tettoo	3,113	తెట్టు ...	Tettu.
Gopidinna	1,338	గోపిదిన్నె ...	Gopidinne.
Rungasamoodrum ..	2,411	రంగసముద్రం ...	Rangasamudram.
Burakayalakota ..	2,639	బురకాయలకోట ...	Burakayalakota.
Pooligal	720	పులిగల్లు ...	Puligallu.
Madamoor	811	మడమూరు ...	Madamùru.
Katnagal	1,093	కాట్నగల్లు ...	Katnagallu.
Paddapolliem	995	పెద్దపాల్లెం ...	Peddapálem.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration
Madanapally.—(Contd.)		మదనపల్లి.	*Madanapalli.*—(Contd.)
Ranimakulapully ..	1,063	రేణిమాకులపల్లి ...	Rènimakulapallé.
Valigal	2,211	వెలిగల్లు ...	Valligallu.
Kannamadugoo	908	కన్నెమడుగు ...	Kanyamadugu.
Madanapallygadda ..	796	మదనపల్లిగడ్డ ...	Madanapalligadda.
Kotapally	5,916	కొత్తపల్లి ...	Kottapallé.
Basinikonda	1,625	బశినికొండ ...	Basinikonda.
Vampully	2,974	వేంపల్లి ...	Vèmpalli.
Malapad	741	మూలేపాడు ...	Malèpádu.
Prinzapad	924	పెంచుపాడు ...	Penchupádu.
Potapole	1,574	పోతపోలు ...	Pótapólu.
Kosvaripally	3,558	కోసువారిపల్లి ...	Kosuvaripalli.
Yeddulavaripully ..	958	యెద్దులవారిపల్లి ...	Yeddulavaripalli.
Tambalapally	3,100	తంబళ్లపల్లి ...	Tamballapalli.
Golapally	1,705	గొల్లపల్లి ...	Góllapalli.
Peddatippasamoodium ..	4,622	పెద్దతిప్పసముద్రం ...	Peddatippasamudram.
Kundukoor	4,541	కందుకూరు ...	Kandukúru.
Kottala	1,629	కొత్తాల ...	Kottála.
Musalikoonta	1,494	ముసలికుంట ...	Musalikunta.
Papapally	1,084	పాపేపల్లి ...	Papèpalli.
Peddamandiem	2,970	పెద్దమందెం ...	Peddamandem.
Batalapooram	1,604	బత్తులాపురం ...	Battulapuram.
Devalacheruvoo ..	1,438	దేవుల్‌చెరువు ...	Dèvulcheruvu.
Vepoorkota	867	వేపూరుకోట ...	Vépúrukóta.
Tummanagutta	752	తుమ్మణంగుట ...	Tummanagutta.
Soampally	1,086	సోంపల్లి ...	Sómpalli.
Goondlapally	1,086	గుండ్లపల్లి ...	Gundlapallè.
Moolakalacheruvoo ..	1,178	మూలకలచెరువు ...	Mulakalacheruvu.
Goodupally	2,247	గూడుపల్లి ...	Gúdupalli.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G.O., dated 12th August 1869, *No.* 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Madanapally.—(Contd.)		మదనపల్లి.	*Madanapalli.*—(Contd.)
Kalicherla	3,500	కలిచెర్ల ...	Kalicherla.
Bundravoo	1,275	బండ్రేవు ...	Bundrévoo.
Kalavapally	1,050	కాలవపల్లి ...	Kalvapalli.
Ghattoo	4,648	ఘట్టు ...	Ghattu.
Beerungy	1,479	బీరంగి ...	Birangi.
Gummasamoodrum ..	1,286	గుమసముద్రం ...	Gummasamudram.
Badikayalapally ..	2,431	బడికాయలపల్లి ...	Badikayalapalli.
Gootlastalum	2,019	గుట్లస్థళం ...	Gutlastalum.
Chadoom..	2,730	చదుం ...	Tsadúm.
Mullala	1,169	ముల్లేల ...	Mullèla.
Kotakota..	3,857	కొత్తకోట ...	Kottakóta.
Nimmanapally	3,743	నిమ్మనపల్లి ...	Nimmanapalli.
Agraharum	1,684	అగ్రహారం ...	Agraharam.
Mushtoor	1,029	ముష్టూరు ...	Mustúru.
Kukkadoorty	792	కుక్కడుర్తి ...	Kukkadurti.
Kundamurry	1,846	కొండామర్రి ...	Kondamarri.
Goondoopally	1,624	గుండూపల్లి ...	Gúndupallé.
Kadiri.		ఖాద్రి.	*Khádri.*
Kadiri	4,406	ఖాద్రి ...	Khadri.
Vunkarakoonta.. ..	1,197	వంకరకుంట ...	Vunkarakunta.
Koorly	1,813	కుర్లి ...	Kurli.
Makalacheruvoo ..	845	మేకలచెరువు ...	Mékalacheruvu.
Somayajoolapally ..	1,057	సోమయాజులపల్లి ...	Somayajulapalli.
Reddipally	2,588	రెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Rèddipallé.
Vallamaddy	1,272	వేల్లమడ్డి ...	Vèllamaddi.
Putnam	2,684	పట్నం ...	Patnam.
Obichorlah	1,096	ఉబిచెర్ల ...	Ubichorla.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Kadiri.—(Contd.)		ఖాద్రి.	*Khádri.*—(Contd.)
Nullacheruvoo	2,449	నల్లచెరువు ...	Nallacherúvu.
Poolikoonta	883	పూలికుంట ...	Púlikunta.
Lukkasamoodrum ..	920	లక్కసముద్రం ...	Lakkasamudram.
Charoopally	1,262	చర్లోపల్లి ...	Charupalli.
Taloopoola	2,883	తలుపుల ...	Talupula.
Pooligoondlapally ..	1,014	పూలిగుండ్లపల్లి ...	Puligundlapalli.
Singarayacheruvoo ..	1,759	శింగరాయచెరువు ...	Singarayacherivu.
Valichalamala	1,607	వెలిచలమల ...	Velichalamala.
Obularaddipally ..	1,332	ఓబుళరెడ్డిపల్లి ...	Oubalareddipalli.
Oodumulakoorty ..	1,246	ఉడుములకుర్తి ...	Vudumulakurti.
Gandlapenta	4,015	గాండ్లపెంట ...	Gándlapenta.
Alloogoondoo	726	అల్లుగుండు ...	Allugundu.
Malamidipally	1,511	మలమిడిపల్లి ...	Malamídipalli.
Sydapooram	711	సైదాపురం ...	Saidapuram.
Nootanakalwa	1,004	నూతనకాలవ ...	Nutanakalva.
Vapamanipenta	1,903	వేపమానిపెంట ...	Vépamanipenta.
Bramhanapally	1,290	బ్రాహ్మణపల్లి ...	Bramhanapalli.
Goddu Valagala	1,020	గొడ్డువెలగల ...	Godduvelagala.
Mutumalah	2,950	ముటుమూల ...	Mutúmala.
Odulapally	875	ఓదులపల్లి ...	Vodulapalli.
Oravay	1,437	ఓర్వాయి ...	Orváy.
Tummala	2,094	తుమ్మల ...	Tummala.
Chowdapally	1,177	చవుడేపల్లి ...	Chavudépalli.
Pooloogoopally	846	పులుగుపల్లి ...	Pulugupallí.
Kassasamoodrum ..	768	కస్పముద్రం ...	Kassasamudram.
Mahommedabad ..	1,544	మహమ్మదాబాదు ...	Mahammadabad.
Koondallapadoogoo ..	937	కుందేలిపడుగు ...	Kundélipadugu.
Koontlapally	822	కుంట్లపల్లి ...	Kuntlapalli.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Kadiri.—(Contd.)		ఖాద్రి.	*Khádri.*—(Contd.)
Tavalam	2,873	తవలం ...	Tavalam.
Cheekatimanipally ..	1,102	చీకటిమానిపల్లి ...	Chíkatimanipalli.
Bondulapally	1,538	బొంతలపల్లి ...	Bontalapalli.
Jowkulakottapally ...	1,254	జవుకులకొత్తపల్లి ...	Javukulakottapalli.
Nallamada	2,568	నల్లమడ ...	Nallamada.
Kondakamerla	4,014	కొండకొమర్ల ...	Kondakomarla.
Eennagaloor	1,567	ఇనగలూరు ...	Inagalúru.
Obaladavaracheruvoo ..	1,410	ఓబుళదేవరచెరువు ...	Obaladevacherú vu.
Kuroomala	1,049	కురుమల ...	Kurumála.
Amadagoor	2,539	అమడగూరు ...	Amadagúru.
Allapully	2,294	అల్లాపల్లి ...	Allapalli.
Chinnaganipally ..	871	చిన్నగానిపల్లి ...	Chinnaganipalli.
Kootagal	2,083	కూటాగుల్ల ...	Kutagulla.
Erradoddy	716	యెర్రదొడ్డి ...	Yerradoddi.
Mootiyalcheruvoo ..	1,593	ముత్యాలచెరువు ...	Mutyalacheruvu.
Donnikota	1,100	దొన్నికోట ...	Donnikóta.
Dorigal	2,445	దొరిగల్లు ...	Doregallu.
Sunkapally	825	శంకేపల్లి ...	Sanképalli.
Bramhanapally	824	బ్రాహ్మణపల్లి ...	Bramhanapalli.
Moratad	869	మొరచాడు ...	Moratadu.
Kotapally	1,114	కొత్తపల్లి ...	Kottapalli.
Gunjapally	1,421	గుంజాపల్లి ...	Gunjapalli.
Kodavundlapally ..	1,228	కొడవండ్లపల్లి ...	Kodavandlapalli.
Tanakal	5,690	తనకల్లు ...	Tanakallu.
Mattamadugoo	1,461	మట్టమడుగు ...	Mattamadugu.
Etodoo	2,099	ఈతోడు ...	Itodu.
Gowkanapally	962	గవుకనపల్లి ...	Gavukanapalli.
Kokunty	3,084	కొక్కంటి ...	Kokkunti.

G.—(*Continued.*)

List of Names of the Principal Towns, &c., transliterated as directed in G. O., dated 12th August 1869, No. 1,131.

Ordinary Spelling.	Population.	Telugu.	Correct Transliteration.
Kadiri.		ఖాద్రి.	*Khádri.*
Peddabally	2,397	పెడబల్లి ...	Peddaballi.
Poolikoonta	1,227	పూలకుంట ...	Púlakunta.
Chadum	1,324	చదుం ...	Chadum.
Balasamoodrum	794	బాలసముద్రం ...	Bálasamudram.
Yedurudonna	1,115	యెదురుదొన్న ...	Yodurudona.
Danayanicheruvoo ..	1,233	ధనాయనిచెరువు ...	Danayanicheruvu.
Kotapally	815	కొత్తపల్లి ...	Kotapalli.
Tangadookoonta ..	1,913	తుంగేదుకుంట ...	Tungédukunta.

NOTE.—A peculiarity of most of the villages in the Cuddapah District is the number of hamlets attached to them. These are not shown in this list. There are many instances of villages with from 80—100 hamlets, covering from 50—60 *square miles*. Such a village might be entered in this list as containing 4,000 inhabitants, whereas in reality this population would be scattered through the different hamlets. In many instances the 'Cusbah' village, or village which gives the name to the outlying hamlets, has only a few inhabitants. These hamlets are frequently nothing more than isolated farmsteads, with houses for the ryot and his laborers.